irrorated with red, the markings reddish." This specimen, from New York, is *decolor* also, and I have similar ones in my collection.

375. Orthosia verberata Smith.-I am perfectly satisfied as to the distinctness of this species from ferrugineoides. To my former notes I would add that this species generally has a more or less distinct claviform, which ferrugineoides lacks. I have both species from both Cartwright and Miniota, Manitoba, Verberata occurs at Kaslo, and on Vancouver Island, but I have not vet seen ferrugineoides fom west of the Rockies in Canada, though Hampson lists a specimen from Glenwood Springs, Colo. European circellaris Hufn., (ferruginea Schiff.) falls, as Hampson correctly places it, between the two. I have eleven British specimens, and have examined more at the British Museum. With a few of the specimens alone I should never have thought of separating it from ferrugineoides, and the secondaries in all are more evenly dark, with slightly darker veins and pale costal region, thus resembling verberata. There are vague traces of a claviform in a few specimens. In most the general coloration is nearest that of verberata-viz., interspersed with varying shades of brown and rufous. The transverse lines are more distinct than is generally the case in ferrugineoides, but less so than in verberata. Hampson finds that verberata has the frons black at sides, and separates it from the other two in the tables by this character. Brown, perhaps, describes it better, but the character is by no means an obvious one, some of my verberata having from scarcely brown at sides at all, whereas some circellaris distinctly have.

It is interesting to note that in the present paper there are presented three instances in which a European species has two

apparently distinct North American representatives.

European N. American

In two of these cases, however, I appear at present to be unsupported by other opinions.