

appearance of a series of brownish spots. The hind margin, which is somewhat dentated and enlarged at anal angle, has a very irregular and jagged line of light brown, forming a series of interspacial light brown spots, extending from anal angle to upper angle.

Under side of fore wing brown, somewhat lighter than upper surface, and with less lustre. The white spots are repeated, showing more transparency. The lower submedian interspace and the inner marginal area are lighter than the ground colour.

Under side of hind wing brown, a shade darker than fore wing. The white and brown markings of upper surface are repeated, but are all white. The hind margin has a slight whitish line.

Variations.—In some specimens the light brown marginal border or series of interspacial spots noted on upper surface of hind wing is continued upwards across marginal area of fore wing, but it is so variable in its definiteness that it may be considered a distinct band in some specimens, or a mere suffusion in others. The small discoidal spot of fore wing is often joined to the larger one in the discoidal space.

Taken in January, 1900.

SELIDOSEMA UMBROSARIUM, HUBNER.

BY RICHARD F. PEARSALL, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

In a recent paper on the "Lepidoptera of the Kootenai District" (page 910), Dr. H. G. Dyar remarks of this species: "No specimens; one from Mr. Cockle's collection. The specimen agrees with two in the National Museum, bearing Dr. Packard's original labels, '*Boarmia indicataria*, Comp., Walker's type,' and '*Boarmia umbrosaria*, Hbn., *B. gnophosaria*, Gn,' the specimens originally coming from the Meske and Riley collections. They are males, and show a hair pencil on the hind tibiæ, so I transfer *umbrosaria* to *Cleora*, following Hulst's separation of *Cleora* and *Selidosema*."

In this conclusion I cannot concur, having raised from larvæ, when in Florida, one male and three females of this species, the male having *no* hair pencil, and an exact counterpart of Packard's figure of the type (Mono. Geom., Plate XI, fig. 23), which came from Demopolis, Ala. When at Cambridge I examined this type, which proved that it was correctly placed in *Selidosema*. With it under this name were perhaps twenty specimens, six of which were the true *umbrosarium*, the rest being a species I take frequently in the Catskill Mts., belonging in the genus *Cleora*, and at that time without name in my collection. On my return home I sent one of

May, 1906.