

ON ACIDALIA SUBALBARIA, PACKARD, AND SOME ALLIED FORMS.

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1. In 1874 Dr. Packard¹ described and figured a Californian Geometer under the name *Acidalia subalbaria*. The type was one female, and the specimen was figured in the photographic plate accompanying the paper.

In his monograph² Dr. Packard repeats the description word for word, merely adding after the word antennæ, "which are well pectinated in the male" (for at this time he had both sexes of the species), and at the end of his account he says, "the male antennæ are well pectinated, an unusual exception to their ordinary form in this genus." A lithographed figure is given (Mon. plate x, p. 63) of the male specimen, but the markings are emphasized in a way which gives a wrong impression as to their distinctness. The photograph in the earlier paper, though from a very indifferent specimen, gives a much better idea of the species as it is known to me.

In 1895 Dr. Hulst³ states, on the authority of the late Mr. Moffat, that the type of *Acidalia anticaria*, Walker, in the collection of the Entomological Society of Ontario "is probably the same as *A. subalbaria*, Pack." In his "Classification," and again in the Geometrid portion of Dyar's Catalogue, Dr. Hulst, apparently on this slender evidence, places the species in the genus *Eois* as a synonym of *anticaria*, Walker. But anyone reading Walker's description⁴ of *anticaria* can see at a glance that he is writing of a true *Sterrhid*: "head black in front," "antennæ pubescent," "discal point black,"—these are all characters quite in keeping with an *Eois*, but not at all agreeing with Packard's *subalbaria*, which by Packard's own showing is not a *Sterrhid* at all, but a *Diastictis*.

I have in my cabinet a specimen quite typical of this form, received through the kindness of Prof. C. F. Baker, and taken in Southern California.

2. A very similar species of *Diastictis* was described by Dr. Dyar, in his paper on the Lepidoptera of the Kootenai District,⁵ as *Cymatophora Matilda*.

I have one of Dr. Dyar's co-types in my collection, and also a long series from various British Columbian localities, and from Verdi, Nevada.

1. Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XVI, p. 28, fig. 15.

2. Monograph Geom. Moths, p. 334.

3. Ent. News, VI, p. 72.

4. Cat. Lep. Het. Br. Mus., XXVI, p. 1593.

5. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVII, p. 907.