

constantly shows on the primaries above a bright clearly defined blotch, and this was the chief character from which the name *liparops* was derived. On discussing the reference by Dr. Scudder of Harris's *strigosa* to Boisduval and Leconte's plate, with Mr. W. H. Edwards some years ago, the latter wrote as follows: "Scudder says this is *strigosa* of Harris, but no one would know it from the figures. The description is done from the figure and not from the insect; therefore, *liparops* represents no insect but merely the said figure, and for that reason I reject the name. The first time the insect was described was by Harris, and his name prevails." In addition to the large and handsome golden fulvous, almost quadrate patch which occupies nearly half the area of the primaries, the secondaries are also frequently ornamented with a fulvous cloud at the anal end, near the tails. The underside of the western form is of a darker brown than in the type, with the white lines much paler, these in some specimens being almost obliterated.

Described from 10 specimens taken at several places in Manitoba: Beulah (Dennis); Cartwright (Heath); Aweme (Criddle); Brandon (Fletcher); Ronnithwaite (Marmont).

The types described herewith are deposited in the United States National Museum, at Washington.

*THECLA HEATHII*, n. sp.

(Heath's Hair-streak.)

Described from one female (not a male, as stated on the plate) Alar expanse, 26 mm.

*Upperside.* Blackish brown (when taken), as in *T. calanus*. Costa at base finely edged in front with yellow as in *calanus* and *acadica*.

*Underside.* Fawn brown, faintly washed with white from the base almost up to a submarginal band of large pearly gray blotches which occur on all the wings. On the primaries, these are four in number and ovate. On the secondaries, there are five square blotches and a long whitish spur running up the inner margin. Exterior to these blotches is an incomplete series of marginal lunules, as in several other allied species of the genus; consisting of, at the anal angle, between the internal and submedian veins, a few scarlet scales shaded exteriorly with as many white ones and bordered inside and outside with black; between the submedian and first median veins is a large, wide and shallow white lunule, without any scarlet scales; between the first and second median veins, a scarlet crescent outlined on both sides