

Both may be the same as *teleboa* Smith, described from a female from New Mexico, which I have seen in the Brooklyn Museum. Hampson's figure of the latter, taken from a coloured drawing of the type, is rather too faintly marked. *Teleboa* was described one page before *pedalis*, and resembles *recticincta* more closely than does the other. Hampson places the three next one another, on the strength of figures sent him of the types, but had no specimens.

255. *E. holoberba* Smith.—I have not come across this species here for some years, and have only a single Calgary specimen in my collection. I have, however, a beauty from Nelson, B. C., almost exactly like it. It is a close ally of *sponsa* Smith, and may possibly prove to be the same, but my specimens of *holoberba* denote a larger, more robust insect, though of course that character may be variable. The type of *sponsa* is from the State of Washington, and that of *numa* Strecker from Seattle in that State. I believe them to be the same species, and identical with the type of *micronyx* Grote from California. All three types are females. That of *sponsa* is at Washington, *numa* in the Strecker collection at Chicago, and *micronyx* in the British Museum.

256. *E. neotelis* Smith (Pr. U. S. N. M., XXII, p. 446, 1900, *Carneades*).

*E. objurgata* Smith (Id., p. 448).

*E. cariosus* Smith (Id., p. 449).—A pair of types of each of these three names, all from Pullman, Washington State, are in the Washington Museum, and co-types are there and in Prof. Smith's collection. Colorado is given under the description as another locality for *neotelis*, and Dakota for *objurgata*.

*E. focinus* Smith (Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XI, p. 7, 1903).—No. 264 of my list. This was described from a long series from Calgary; Pullman, Washington; Glenwood Springs, Colo., and Truckee and Sierra Nevada, Calif. I have notes on a female type and a co-type from Pullman, in Prof. Smith's collection, but omitted to write notes on the male type. I must apologise to Prof. Smith, as I know he has been unable to see with me in this matter, but I feel bound to express my opinion that the above four names refer to the same species, and moreover, that they do not even denote anything approaching the wide range of variation which I believe the species to possess. Compare my previous notes under *objurgata* and *focinus* in CAN. ENT., XXXVII, pp. 57, 59, and on p. 60, under *pestula* in error, as all specimens I then had under that name are really this species. The female types *objurgata* and