

recently. Mr. Taylor says concerning them: "Two *Diastictis* of the *inquinaria* group." But he is not able to name them at present. The only female I ever saw of either was bred on July 15th, 1894, from a larva beaten from *Salix* at the mouth of Fish Creek in early spring. This was named *bicolorata* by Hulst, but Mr. Taylor says it does not fit the description. End July and Aug. In the Kootenai list *inquinaria* is recorded from Kaslo. I have seen and compared a series in Mr. Cockle's collection with both these species. One of his specimens is the same as my 533. The others are nearer to No. 532, but have heavier antennæ.

534. *D. loricaria*, Eversman, = *Sympherta julia*, Hulst.—Until two years ago the female of *julia* was unknown. Meanwhile Messrs. L. B. Prout and G. W. Taylor suspected its identity with a European species, and the capture by me at treacle of a female with rudimentary wings, on Aug. 2nd, 1904, which I had reason to suspect of being *julia*, confirmed their suspicions. Mr. Taylor writes: "*Sympherta julia*, Hulst, is really *Dysmygia loricaria*, Eversman, a European species, described in 1837, which has a short-winged female." The species stands in the Staudinger Catalogue under *Thamnonoma*, which now gives place in our lists to *Diastictis*. *julia* was described from Ontario, Washington, Calgary, Glenwood Spgs., Colo., and Montana. If the reference of the Calgary species is correct, the description is somewhat misleading. To begin with, the description of the genus *Sympherta* says: "Antennæ bipectinate in the male, the pectinations rather short." I know very few species of Geometridæ in which the pectinations are longer, compared with the length of the antennæ. Again, the description of *julia* tells us that "a submarginal whitish dentate line, parallel with outer margin," runs *through* the outer reddish-brown band, "having on the inner side a series of dark spots, especially marked at veins 3 and 4, and at 6 and 7." As a matter of fact, the whitish line, always faint, and sometimes obsolete, is wholly posterior to the band, of which the "series of dark spots," a prominent feature, form the outer border. The species bears a strong resemblance to the preceding (No. 533), but differs in the more heavily pectinated antennæ, the larger, browner and more open discal spot, and more distinctly oval brown spots in the centre band. The males are not rare. Middle July to middle Aug.

535. *D. sp.?*—A small, poorly-marked, smoky brown species, not uncommon near the timber line (6,500–7,000 feet) at Laggan. Mr.