throughout with olivaceous brown. The orbicular varies from small and nearly round, dark-centred, and completely defined, to large, oblique, ovate or irregular, uniformly pale, incomplete above, sometimes produced to a point posteriorly. The rèniform sometimes runs back, and in one specimen fuses broadly with the orbicular. The t. p. line varies from moderately dentate to very strongly so. The median band is often not merely constricted but actually divided in the submedian interspace by the anastomosing of the pale-filled t. a. and t. p. lines. This variation appears to me to cover Sir George Hampson's diagnosis of *acutissima*, of which I have examined the male type from Montreal in the British Museum, figured by a woodcut in the Catalogue. I doubted their distinctness when I saw both in the British Museum, and the doubt has augmented considerably since seeing more material. I refrain from direct reference till I have recompared specimens with both types. *Acutissima* seems to be characterized by the very strongly dentate t. p. line, and the obliquely V-shaped orbicular, the V being slightly curved.

As yet I have seen nothing under the name of *confragosa* that I suspect of being distinct. I have not seen the description, and the type, according to Smith's Catalogue, is in Abbé Belanger's collection, wherever that may be.* Hampson's figure of a Wisconsin specimen in the Washington Museum does not help me, being well within the observed variation.

177. *Hyppa* sp.?—This is not *xylinoides*, meaning thereby the species commonly passing under that name in the east, which has male antennal branches about one-third longer. There are slight differences in the arrangement of colour and shades, but I had never suspected them to be of specific value until I noticed the antennal differences, which, so far as I have observed in a large number of specimens from many localities, are quite constant. Species in this genus are not, as a rule, very variable, and the colour differences in this case are far less than what I often claim to denote mere local variation in other genera. But though inclined to be evanescent, they appear to be correlative with the antennal differences, suggesting that they are peculiar to the species. I have a fine male of *xylinoides* from as far west as Miniota, Man., whilst of the distinct Calgary form I have a good series from Winnipeg and vicinity from Mr. Wallis, who, so far, has not sent me *xylinoides* male. The Calgary form also occurs at Kaslo and Ainsworth, B. C., and, I think, on Vancouver Island, though I have only poor females from thence, and I am not sure. B. C.

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