

the Kootenai List seem to me unquestionably *tessellata*, as that species is known in the east.

*Acutifrons* is not certainly distinct from *nordica*. It was described from a male from California, now in the Washington collection, and a female from Oregon, now at Rutgers' College. The former is more like the ordinary form of *nordica* than the latter, from which Hampson's figure of *acutifrons* was probably taken. His figure of *nordica* is poor, that of *islandica* resembling some Calgary specimens very much more closely. The latter specimen is stated in the key to be of an Iceland specimen, but, comparing it with the British Museum series under that name, I found it to be much more like some labelled "*ab rossica*" from Uliassutai Mts., Mongolia.

272. *E. divergens* Walk.—The types of *divergens* and *versipellis* are in the British Museum, and are alike. The former is a male from Nova Scotia; the latter labelled merely "U.S.A.," appears to be a male with female abdomen attached. The ordinary Calgary form is similar. Hampson's figure is of type *divergens*. *Factoris* Smith, was described in 1900 from five females from Glenwood Springs, Colo. The type is in the Washington collection. *Abar* Strecker, was described the previous year from a single female from the same locality. I have seen the type of this in the Field Museum at Chicago, and consider the two names to refer to the same form, the latter of course having preference. It is by no means unlikely that the species is a somewhat obscure form of *divergens*. I have nothing compared with Smith's or Strecker's types, but at any rate *divergens* and *abar* must be closely associated. *Fusimacula* Smith, described in 1891 from a single male from California, in which the reniform merges with the orbicular on the median vein, seems to differ from *abar* in that character only, which is very likely merely varietal. I have specimens which I call *divergens* from Calgary, Kaslo, Glenwood Springs, and Yellowstone Park, in which the reniform runs back, and, as is often the case with such aberrations, not always evenly on both wings.

273. *E. redimacula* Morr.—The form occurring here is that figured by Sir George Hampson from Colorado. Much the same form occurs in the East, and I have a male from New York differing chiefly only in being browner and less grey. But a form occurring much more commonly in the East is more even in colour, has slightly larger and rounder discoidal spots, more even s. t. line without the inward streaks, and paler, dark margined secondaries. So unfamiliar did the form seem to my eye,