type, represent the same species or whether Grote's type series was mixed. Judging by his figured type we were led to apply the name *campestris* to the first form mentioned by us, but this will need verification by an actual examination of the specimens, which possibly Mr. Dod can carry out.

Decolor Morr. presents a still more difficult and unsatisfactory problem, since the type specimens cannot be found and are probably destroyed; we placed the species tentatively as a synonym of *declarata* but should not be surprised if it really were found to be a dark form of *tessellata;* the original description (1874, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. Hist., XVII, 162) is poor but mentions a dark, terminal area and dark space between the spots, also a whitish hind-wing with dark border; in Can. Ent. VII, 214, Morrison elaborates on his previous description but his series then probably contained both forms, and his remark about a yellow spot being present at the base of the tegulæ certainly savors of *tessellata*, although the fact that a slight, whitish scaling is often visible in *declarata* makes it impossible to definitely refer *decolor* to *tessellata* on these grounds.

Euxoa orbicularis Sm. The specimens figured by us (Contr. I, (4), Pl. XVII) as this species does not belong here at all but should be referred to *remota* Sm., a species doubtfully distinct from *tessellata*. The true *orbicularis*, the type of which we have seen in the Tepper collection, is an entirely different species which we have not yet satisfactorily indentified in our material, but which seems best placed somewhere near *mœrens* Grt.

Euxoa remota Sm. We cannot agree with Mr. Dod in referring *tristicula* to this species; it is true that the ♀'s in the Hy. Edwards' collection represent *nesilens* but the ♂ specimen in the National Museum, labeled "type" and to which the name must be held is a form (superficially like *nesilens* we admit) closely allied to some of the *tesselloides* forms and well matched by the specimen we figured as *orbicularis* (Pl. XVII, Fig. 16).

Graptolitha winnipeg Sm. If a specimen before us compared with type and marked "exact" be correct, we cannot agree with Mr. Dod's reference of this species to *laticinerea*. The colour of the primaries in *winnipeg* is a distinctly dark blue-gray without the greenish tinge found in *laticinerea;* a reference of *winnipeg* to *unimoda* would have surprised us less.