

figure is not very good of it. The species, however, does not resemble *inconcinna* in the very least. The type of that species, a female from Colorado, is in the Washington collection, and I associate it closely with *Mamestra oregonica* and *M. morana*. The description says; "It agrees with *submarina* in the peculiar modification of the last ventral segment, which is carinate at middle and foveate at each side." This seems as applicable to *morana* Smith as it is to *submarina*. Under *perplexa* I have in my collection specimens from Calgary and Laggan, Alta., Kaslo and Nelson, B. C., and Provo, Utah. Those from the latter locality are the palest of the series, and are evidently the same species as that figured by Barnes and McDunnough from Stockton under this name. The series shows considerable variation in the distribution of the shades, and the paler specimens are nearer *sedilis*, which seems only a variety. Dr. Dyar records it as *sedilis* in the Kootenai list, and the *sedilis* of Sir George Hampson does not differ. Mr. Sanson has taken the species at Banff, July 15th to 27th. *Subfuscula* Grote is doubtfully distinct.

(To be continued.)

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#### THE BEE GENUS HOPLITELLA.

In CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, 1910, I described a genus of bees from California as *Hoplitella*. I now find that the same name was applied by Davidson in 1909 to a genus of Bryozoa. I propose to change the name of the bee to *Hoplitina*; type *Hoplitina pentamera* (Ckll.) = *Hoplitella pentamera* Ckll. 1910.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

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*Hepialus auratus* Grote.—I am glad to be able to report having captured a specimen of this beautiful moth at St. Therese Island, about 3 miles from St. Johns, Que., on July 10, 1912. This is the second specimen recorded from Canada, the other having been taken by Dr. Fyles in Brome Co., Que., in July, 1865.

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