

Werneburg (Stett. Ent. Zeit., vol. XIX, pp. 49-57, 1855) shows, I believe for the first time, that *citrata* Linné is related to *truncata*. In Linné's original description of *citrata*, he speaks of the fore wings having a grayish central band, with a variegated outer margin and reddish yellow costal spot. *Dysstroma citrata* Linn. with its variations appears to be our American form, and *truncata* Hufnagel, though closely resembling it, is quite distinct. There is much doubt also as to the occurrence of *truncata* Hufn. in South America, as I have never seen authentic specimens of it.

I shall use the term *aberration* in this paper in place of *variety* in conformity with the practice of the European specialists, while *variety* will be employed in the sense of local race.

The typical *Dysstroma citrata* Linn., or gray form with variegated outer margins, seems to be rare, and is only found in cold climates and high altitudes. Our commonest form, which generally stands in collections as *Dysstroma truncata* Hufn., is *D. citrata* Linn. aberration *punctum-notata* Haworth, with the central band of the fore wings clear white. In Dyar's List, page 281, the aberrations of *truncata* Hufn. and *citrata* Linn. are badly confused, but I shall only consider *citrata* here; so the rest may be referred to *truncata*. *Dysstroma citrata* Linn., and its aberrations may be listed as follows:

1. *Dysstroma citrata* Linné.—Fore wings with a gray central area, variegated outer margin with reddish yellow costal spot.

This appears to be rather a rare form, probably occurring in the mountainous regions and colder climates. The central band of fore wings is even, uniform gray, with enough variegation in the outer margins not to be unicolorous. I have this form, if I have identified it correctly, from Atlin, British Columbia, collected by Mr. Anderson. The gray form taken in the East is not exactly the same, but I will place it here tentatively until more is known of the group and the genitalia can be studied. I have not seen aberration *fusca* Prout (Trans. London Ent. Soc., part XVIII, p. 50, 1908), which is unicolorous dark gray without variegations, but I hardly think it applies to the forms mentioned above.

Ab. (a) *punctum-notata* Haworth (Prod. Lep. Brit., p. 26, 1802).