

differed slightly from the true *præangusta* in being a little larger and darker, with a slightly different arrangement of the colors, my supposed *præangusta* differed still more from it in the opposite direction, being smaller, with less of the dark colors and also in a slightly different arrangement of them. The European specimens were between my supposed *præangusta* and my *Clemensella* from Colorado, but nearer to the latter. I have no hesitation in referring my *Clemensella* to the true *præangusta*, and I feel very strongly inclined to refer my supposed *præangusta* also to that species, notwithstanding that two out of six specimens of it agree closely with Zeller's description of *B. striolata*, described by him from Texas. I have not been able to recognise any of my specimens in Dr. Clemens' description of *B. salicipomonella*, though those that agree most nearly with the European *præangusta* agree also best with Dr. Clemens' description of *salicipomonella*. In his edition of the Clemens papers, Mr. Stainton, who had seen both *salicipomonella* and the European *præangusta*, says nothing about the question as to whether the forms are distinct, and gives Dr. Clemens' account of *salicipomonella* without comment. Nevertheless, from correspondence with him, I infer (perhaps unwarrantably) that he is not altogether convinced that they are distinct species.

In Vol. 8 of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, p. 171, I have described under the name of *Asychna ? pulvella* (with the statement that it was not by any means a true *Asychna*) a species which was taken on willow trees in Kentucky, and which approaches nearly *B. striolata* Zell. and the form from Colorado which I first referred, as above stated, to *præangusta*. In these specimens the fore wings are sordid or yellowish white, dusted with fuscous, with a brown streak on the fold, another on the disc and a white spot at the end of the cell; another specimen taken in Kentucky since then has the streak on the fold and a brown spot at the end of the cell—none on the disc. My Kentucky specimens measure from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 lines *alar ex.*; those from Colorado that I referred to *præangusta* (= *striolata* Zell.) measured 5 lines; Mr. Stainton gives $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines as the *alar ex.* of *salicipomonella*, and 7 as that of the true *præangusta*. Zeller gives — as that of *striolata*; and the specimens from Colorado which I named *Clemensella*, but now refer to *præangusta*, measured a little over 7 lines. I doubt greatly whether all are not referable to a single species, *præangusta*, or at most to only two, which are best represented by *præangusta* and *striolata*.