

One is creamy whitish, as mentioned in my former notes. The series shows a gradation through.

*Fasciatella* Grt. is entirely distinct, and I have no authentic Canadian record. Hampson places it by itself in *Fruva* Grt. I have an Arizona specimen compared with the type in the British Museum, from Texas.

417. *Drasteria erectea* Cram.—The species I have listed under this name is apparently that of which Holland figures both sexes on Pl. XXX., figs. 14 and 15, the latter figure as *crassiuscula*. Of local captures I have at present twenty-five males and three females.

418. *D. crassiuscula* Haw.—I have taken no more females than the one I previously referred to. Males, of course, I am uncertain about.

419. *D. distincta* Neum.—Under this heading in my previous notes, Vol. XXXVIII., p. 47, line 8 of the note, instead of "for these species," read "for three species." It was a printer's error, and the correction is an important one, as the point I wished to emphasize was not that I had gone to the trouble of verifying the names, as far as that was possible, but that I was under the impression that I had taken three allied species in Alberta. I have recently spent some hours studying the group again with the aid of material from other localities, and have found no reason to alter my opinion. Separation into three species in Alberta is quite easy, excepting, of course, with males of *erectea* and *crassiuscula*, but I have much difficulty in coming to a decision about some outside material. For instance, I have males from the eastern coast which are superficially inseparable from my local males of *distincta*, but no females at all like mine, which differ very little from the males. From Vancouver Island I have females of *crassiuscula* and *erectea* and a series of thirteen good males, which probably includes both. Another species from there is about the size of Alberta *distincta*, but shows very much stronger sexual dimorphism. The males are like dark and ochreous *distincta*, but the females are not unlike very small *crassiuscula*, though the subapical black marks are usually lacking. It seems not unlikely that we have a fourth