

355. *C. cineritia*, Grt.—Common. Sept. (treacle) to early May (sallows). Also at light. Rather a variable species, and I think I have both the forms referred to and figured by Dr. Ottolengui in Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., X., pp. 77 and 78, and Pl. X. (June, 1902).

356. *Cucullia montana*, Grt.—Six or seven specimens, July, apparently all in 1899. Typical form according to Prof. Smith.

357. *C. similis*, Smith.—A single ♂, taken by Mr. C. Garrett, on Fallen Timber Creek, about 20 miles west of Didsbury, Alta., is apparently distinct from anything in my collection, and has been named by Prof. Smith "*similis*, paler than typical and with less yellow." In maculation the specimen resembles *montana* almost exactly, but the colour of primaries is much more like *indicta*.

358. *C. indicta*, Smith.—(CAN. ENT., XXXVI., 154, June, 1904). Described from here. The ♀ type is in Prof. Smith's collection, and, unless my notes err, bears label, "Head of Pine Creek, July 29th, 1896," which means that it was taken not far from my house, at about the western limit of the prairies. The ♂ type is in my own, and was taken in the true foothills on Sheep Creek, and about twenty miles nearer the mountains. Another Pine Creek ♀ is dated July 21st, 1903. I had held this species as probable *florea*, whilst believing my *florea* to be either a form of *asteroides* or a new species. The discoidal spots are even less evident than in my *postera*, the mark at anal angle is not so distinct, and there is an entire absence of any reddish brown shading, or obviously darker costal margin. My ♀ has a dark smoky suffusion throughout. I considered it identical with the ♀ type, but without Prof. Smith's opinion I felt doubtful as to whether the ♂ was of the same species. The description says: "The relation is with *postera*, but all the brown has disappeared, and the maculation is almost gone with it."

359. *C. postera*, Gn.—Rare. Middle July to middle Aug. I have eight specimens in my collection which I believe to be referable to this name, though all but two are more or less worn or defective. A perfect ♂ and rather worn ♀ have been returned as *postera* by Prof. Smith. It resembles *asteroides*, which I have from Chicago and Columbus, Ohio, as to the primaries, but the maculation is as a rule less distinct, and the secondaries are smoky throughout instead of pure white in the basal half or two-thirds. It might easily be confused with *florea*.

360. *C. florea*, Gn.—Not common as a rule, but over thirty specimens were taken during 1903. At light, and "hawking" at flowers at dusk.