

Fringes blackish :

12—*Levettei*.

15—*residua*.

13—*insolabilis*.

16—*tristis*.

14—*Angusi*.

It is somewhat strange that there are as yet no black-winged species known from California. One is described from Siberia, *C. dissimilis* Bremer.

*Catocala relictæ*.

In my first general paper on the North American species of *Catocala* (Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil., Jan., 1872), the brief notice of *C. relictæ* includes the statement that "the narrow central fascia of the secondaries is pure white." Up to this time I find no notice of a distinct powdering of blue scales which edge this fascia (more noticeably sometimes about the middle of the wing) on my present examples. It is not easy to see these blue scales at first, but the attention once directed to them, they become apparent. This discovery leads me to compare more closely our species with the European *fraxini*, which it is held to "represent," and which has the central fascia of the hind wings entirely bluish. The European species seems to be larger than *relictæ*; the transverse posterior line less perpendicular, more deeply notched and more outwardly exerted opposite the cell, with more prominent teeth. Above the primaries are evenly dusted with dark scales in *fraxini*, and consequently more unicolorous; the darkest specimens of *relictæ* evidently owe their color to a spreading of transverse blackish shades, the ground color, however narrowed, being white. The edge of the hind wings is white in *relictæ*, gray in *fraxini*. Beneath both the species are pure white. The similarity of the under surfaces in these two species led me to reflect on the fact that in the Noctuidæ variation seems to be shown first on the upper surface of the primaries; it will be recollected that these are the more often exposed. There is, then, more white on *relictæ*, on both wings; the central and principal portion of the fascia on the hind wings being pure white. With a large material in all stages it would be interesting to more fully compare the two species, which have probably a common origin. It is interesting, meanwhile, that the blue color is retained in both forms, although in one it may not always be expressed. If the two species had a common parentage, the blue color has been affected most probably by the different surroundings of the now separated forms.