

identical with the European *basilinea*. Recently Dr. Dyar has referred *cerivana* as a variety to the European *basilinea*. A good series, representing all three of the species, being now at hand, I am confirmed in my previous opinions, and present herewith figures of the ♂ genitalia of each. They are drawn to the same scale, with camera lucida and from mounts not under pressure. The differences are not great, but they are absolute, and show our own forms to be more nearly related than either of them is to the European form.

RANCORA, SM.

Since this genus was described in 1894 a number of examples have come to hand that confirm the original generic separation, though in some forms the collar may be as hoodlike as in *Cucullia* and the primaries nearly as lanceolate. A peculiar ornamental feature, which was not considered of importance when only one species was at hand, turns out to be quite characteristic and permanent: it is a rigid black line or bar which extends through the cell on the under side of the secondaries, from the discal spot to the base, and this does not seem to occur in any species of *Cucullia*.

Some of the species described as belonging to *Cucullia* are better referable here, and two new species are at hand.

Cucullia serraticornis, Lintner, belongs to this genus without reasonable doubt, and it is practically certain that *matricaria*, Behr., is the same thing. The type of *matricaria* is a ♂ in the Strecker collection and is a *Rancora* without any doubt. It is a fairly well-marked species and has white secondaries.

Cucullia solidaginis, Behr., also belongs to *Rancora*, and one of the specimens now before me is out of the type lot from the Strecker collection. One ♂ and two ♀ are from Corvallis, Oregon, taken March and April, at light. This is a dull smoky gray form, with narrow pointed wings and a very obvious hood. The maculation is all very obscure and smoky, not a clear black line occurring anywhere on the wing. The secondaries in the female are very deep smoky brown, and in the male they are smoky outwardly, the base dirty white and somewhat translucent.

Strigata, Sm., is the type of the genus, and is more robust than either of the preceding. The thorax is proportionately much heavier, the collar does not form a hood in even the best specimens, and the primaries are decidedly shorter and broader. The colour is a clear, dark ashen or