

strigæ are coarse and irregularly distributed, and the median lines are fragmentary and indicated rather by cloudings or groupings of the strigæ. Almost all the examples are more or less mottled along the costal area with yellowish, and atoms of this colour are more or less obvious throughout the wing. The median shade may be absent or may form a cloud, taking in most of the median space. The s. t. line is yellowish, usually distinct and usually also with a fragmentary preceding shade. The ordinary spots are large, outlined in yellowish, the reniform dusky, orbicular irregular and reaching to or uniting with the reniform more frequently than in the other forms.

Unfortunately, in the series of 10 specimens, there are only two males; but these are alike in genital structure and are quite different from any other species. The uncus is rather stout, drawn out to a gradual point. The harpes narrow to an unusually short small tip, which has only a little, short acute process inferiorly and has the upper angle rounded. It represents the extreme in reduction in this series. The clasper is stout, moderate in length, not so much curved, and is distinctly enlarged or dilated at about its middle. Figure 4 shows obviously the characteristic differences between this form and all others of the series.

Localities are: Garfield Co., Colo., 6,000 ft. (Bruce); Glenwood Springs, Colo., May 6 (Barnes); Denver, Colo., IV, 20.

On the Pacific Coast there are three or four species aside from the true *pacifica*, but the material is not so satisfactory in this series as I could wish.

First of all is a species that I call *inflava*. It is quite a uniform carneous-gray, not mottled, without transverse strigæ, median lines lost, s. t. line very distinct, yellow, with scarcely marked preceding shades, the ordinary spots distinctly outlined in yellow. The very even colouring, contrasting s. t. line and rather conspicuous ordinary spots characterize the species superficially.

I have only two males and one female from Pullman, Washington, and Vancouver, B. C., all taken in April. The males, which resemble each other closely, although they come from the two extreme localities, differ in genital structure from all the other Pacific Coast forms by having the tip of the uncus spear-shaped. In other respects the resemblance to *inherita* is rather close, as an examination of figure 5 will make clear. I believe this to be a good species, but the material is scant and the possibility of error is not excluded.

*Inherita* might be mistaken at first for a well-marked, robust *malora*. It is generally pearl-gray, but occasionally becomes tinged with reddish.