

of the cell and of cell 1st M_2 ; cross-vein m connects M_{1+2} with M_3 , weak and tending to atrophy; Cu_1 leaves M_3 before mid-length of the long cell 1st M_2 .

Abdomen elongated, tergites dark brown, the caudal margins of the segments narrowly paler; basal sternites more yellowish than the terminal segments; hypopygium brown.

Habitat.—Alaska.

Holotype, ♂, Sitka, Alaska; June 16, 1899 (Kincaid).

Allotype, ♀, Saldovia, Alaska; July 21, 1899 (Kincaid).

Paratypes, ♂ ♀, Yakutat, Alaska; June 21, 1899 (Kincaid); ♂, Virgin's Bay, Alaska, June 26, 1899 (Kincaid); ♂, Saldovia, Alaska, July 21, 1899 (Kincaid).

The type is in the collection of the United States National Museum; the species is based on material taken on the Harriman Expedition, and was determined by Coquillett as being *T. debilis* Will.

The species agrees with *debilis* in many respects, but the general coloration is dark brown, not yellow; the basal segments of the antennæ are not reddish and the venation is different, the cells 1st M_2 and M_1 being greatly elongated. The abdomen and halteres are longer than is usual in this group of the genus.

GEOMETRID NOTES.

THE GENUS *DYSSTROMA* HÜBNER.

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The genus *Dysstroma* Hüb. (Verz. p. 333, 1825) with its type *truncata* Hufn. seems to be a natural group by itself. Hulst (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., vol. XXIII, p. 283, 1896) under *Hydriomena*, cites *truncata* Hufn. as the type of *Dysstroma*. Warren and Hampson both refer the *truncata* group to *Polyphasia* Stephens, but treat it as a separate genus (Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 373, 1893, and Ind. Moths, III, p. 378). Mr. L. B. Prout points out in Trans. London Ent. Soc., part XVIII, p. 33, 1908, that *Polyphasia* cannot hold, as Hübner's name *Dysstroma* has priority. According to Mr. Prout's and my own views, what we have been calling *truncata* in North America is really *citrata* Linné ("Fauna Suecica," ed. II, p. 332, 1761).

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