

distinct from type *inquinata*. But the Winnipeg specimen in question has an obvious t. p. line, which the type *variana* lacked, so that its identity is open to doubt. It is at any rate probably a species not at present in my collection and may be a pale *inquinata*. My Calgary specimens are about the colour of *inquinata* type, but lack all traces of a t. p. line, though some show traces of blackish in the cell. Besides the two before mentioned I have two males taken at light on Sept. 8th, 1906.

366. *Hydræcia nictitans* Bork.—I feel bound to follow Hampson in treating the North American species as identical with the European *nictitans*. Smith himself referred "Var. *americana* Speyer" to his *atlantica*, so that the former name should have preference in any case. A female type of *atlantica* from Ithaca, N. Y., is in the Washington Museum. No clear differences are pointed out, in fact the impossibility of distinguishing it from the European form except by male genitalia is admitted. Its range is given as "Nova Scotia, Hudson's Bay, Southward to Virginia, West to Colorado". *Interoceanica* was described from three specimens from Winnipeg only. I have none from there exactly, but have seen a pair of types. It was characterized as small and very dark in colour, with the ordinary markings almost blackish, and reniform white. The latter character is of course variable in *nictitans*. I compared Smith's types and did not consider them distinct, nor did they strike me as variations worthy of remark. *Pacifica* was stated to range from California to Vancouver and to be more compactly built than *atlantica* or *nictitans*, and a little more lightly shaded, "the secondaries yellowish or purplish red and somewhat silky, quite different from the eastern examples". I have no Californian examples, but numbers from Vancouver Island, and their variation is much like that of eastern specimens. Concerning his three new names Smith writes in his Revision; "These three species I could hardly have dared to separate from *nictitans* had it not been for the differences in structure in the male genitalia; but these are so radical that specific identity is out of the question". Four genitalic species are claimed for the British Isles, some of which are said to be locally constant in some superficial characters. Hampson unites them all as one species, but quotes six names as