414. Therasea angustipennis Grt.-I have not seen the description of this species, but Hampson figures the type, a female from Bosque County, Texas. That has fewer whitish areas than any of my series, which are nearly all from Alberta, but is evidently the same species. In common with most species in this and allied genera, the males have usually much more white than the females. Some of my females have the olive brown shading on the costa from the base to the t.a. line, and in one it continues with scarcely a break to the t.p. In some the costa is almost clear except for three or four patches, some or all of which usually join the extensive brown region below the median vein. In males, the costa is on the average much cleaner, and the patches are much reduced, sometimes almost entirely lacking. Their position is sometimes indicated by distinct yellowish shades, which may extend faintly all along the costal area. Specimens with the yellow shades are var. flavicosta Smith, which was described as a species from five males and two females from Hot Springs, New Mexico; Colorado, and Montana. I have compared one of my specimens with all, or nearly all, the type material. A male type from Colorado in the Washington collection has the costa clear nearly to the apex. with very little yellow, indeed. The variation appears to be more common in the male sex. The species is by no means rare on the Alberta Prairies.

415-416. The specimens formerly referred to by me under these two headings appear to be all one species, tortricina Zeller, by the British Museum collection, which Hampson places in his genus Tarachidia. The typical form appears to be ochre yellow, which is my No. 416. Hampson mentions three varieties as aberrations. "Ab.I., with the markings almost obsolete," is obsoleta Grt., though Grote's type, from Illinois, happens to be itself obsolete, all except the left hind wing. "Ab. 2, modesta, grey brown, slightly suffused with yellowish white." This form occurs here, and is one described by Henry Edwards. "Ab. 3, deleta, dark brown, suffused with olive yellow scales, leaving the termen and cilia dark, almost without markings." I seem to have this form from here also, and it was likewise described by Henry Edwards. Inorata Grt. stands as a synonym. I have a series of eight specimens, taken on Pine Creek and on the Red Deer River prairie.