

shade which follows the t. p. line. S. t. line whitish gray, broad, distinct, with a subcostal dentation else continuous and even. Terminal space blackish; broken black points indicate the terminal line. Fringes reddish brown. All the veins marked by blackish scales, and there is a blackish shading over the median space anteriorly, below median vein and on the inferior portion of the basal field. The male has the lines and spots less obvious and the shading of the wing more strongly contrasts. Hind wings with reddish brown fringes, shaded with fuscous and with a blackish exterior shade and faint median line. Beneath the wings are irrorate with rufous; on both pair the terminal spaces are contrasted by a whitish coloring. A common subterminal shade and exterior line; discal marks linear, luniform. Beneath the vestiture is reddish brown, as are the sides of the palpi; above, with the front, these latter are pale. *Expanse* 35 m. m.

In the male the conformation of the subterminal pale shading is indistinct; the blackish shading basally on interior margin is restricted, the claviform is shorter, not attaining the median shade; the dark olive brown tint of the s. t. space forms a spot along the s. t. line opposite the cell. In this species the form of the thorax, which is darker colored posteriorly, recalls that in *Lithophane*.

Lederer only gives armature to the middle and hind tibiae in his diagnosis of *Pachnobia*. *P. carnea*, the type, has all the tibiae spinose; so has *Pachn. scropulana* (*Agrotis scropulana* Morr.) The species have the habitus of *Graphiphora* (*Taeniocampa*). I find that none of the characters given by Mr. Morrison in a recent number of *Psyche*, to distinguish his *Agrotis scropulana*, are valid, except that of the basal markings of the primaries, to which I am the first to draw attention. I am therefore still of the opinion that it is not certain that the White Mountain species is really different. I have recently re-examined my type of *Matuta Catharina*. I believe it to be a female; the simple antennae may not distinguish it from *Pachnobia* in this event, but it is different by the unarmed fore tibiae. It has a resemblance to *Pachn. orilliana* in habit and the black stains on the veins. Our North American species of *Pachnobia* will be as follows:

*Cornuta* Grote,  
*Scropulana* (Morr.)  
(An spec. seq.?)  
*Carnea* (Thunb.)  
*Orilliana* Grote.