

*montana*), though I did not compare it with Hampson's figure of *semilunata* type.

172. *H. allecto* Smith.—This was described from six specimens from Calgary, Alta.; Brandon, Man.; and Volga, S. D., which were stated to be like *mactata*, but black and gray instead of brown. In my original notes I stated that I had brown Alberta and Manitoba specimens, and in a bracketed note appearing a few pages further on, which I added in the proofs and intended as a footnote, I expressed doubt as to the validity of *allecto* as a species. I still maintain this view, and have several western prairie specimens, which grade through to the grayest forms, which could not possibly be distinguished from my Pennsylvania series without the aid of the labels. I have not taken the species here for some years, but some of my oldest specimens are my grayest. I have strong suspicions, however, that the gray specimens are apt to fade, especially as my notes tell me that the types which I examined at Washington in February, 1910, are distinctly brown. I should have called the male type from Brandon typical *mactata*, and the female type is scarcely grayer.

173. *H. egeus* Walk. appears to be a prior name to *transfrons* Neum., as Sir George Hampson makes it. Walker's type is a badly rubbed specimen from "Hudson's Bay (Barnston)" according to the catalogue. This may mean close to the borders of Ontario, as many similar records do. *Bridghami* G. & R. is a close ally probably occurring in that region, of which I have no specimens in my collection. The type of *transfrons* is presumably in the Neumægen collection at Brooklyn, as stated in Smith's Catalogue, but I have no note of having seen it there. It is attributed to "B. C.," but that may mean Alberta. I never saw an authentic B. C. specimen.

174. *H. albertina* Hamps. (Cat. VII, 413, 1908)—Sir George Hampson has thus named this species from Calgary and Aweme, Man. specimens, making a Calgary male the type, and placing it, together with *claudens* and *hillii*, in the genus *Eremobia* Steph. He characterizes *albertina* as having ground colour bluish white and orbicular very oblique, as against ground colour gray and orbicular less oblique in *claudens*, of which he figures the type, a male from St. John's, Nfld. My own notes add that in type *claudens* the discoidal spots lack the pale annuli present inside the blackish defining lines in *albertina*. Type *leucoscelis*, which Hampson makes a synonym of *claudens*, is a female from Racine, Wis., and is like *claudens* but darker. I have a very pale series