

A," and my note on it is, "pale ochreous, black-marked, slightly rufous-banded."

I have not yet seen any real intergrades between the forms above tabulated, though the species is often extremely common in the latter part of the summer, and the larva very destructive as a cutworm in this district. I have, however, no reason for doubting their unity.

Grote twice published a translation of Guenée's description of *ochrogaster*, and in CAN. ENT., XXXIII, 178, points out that it does not seem quite to fit any form of the species we call by that name. Its author compares it with *Noctua plecta*. In addition to the discrepancies pointed out by Grote, I have never seen a red form which had a conspicuously paler collar, though I do not see why such a form might not occur. But if Guenée were really describing what we have been taught to believe, it seems strange that he should have omitted to mention one very striking difference between this form and *plecta*, viz.: the colour of the secondaries, which in *plecta* are usually most conspicuously pearly-white. Sir George Hampson, however, lists a variety of *plecta* from Sweden, *anderssoni* Lampa, with fuscous secondaries, though Staudinger does not mention this character. Neither does Tutt in "British Noctuæ and their Varieties," ii, 126-7, or iv, 118. Guenée's type is in Mr. Oberthür's collection, I think, at Rennes. The species figured by Holland as *ochrogaster* is, as already mentioned, *declarata* Walk.

269. *E. idahoensis* Grt.—I have a Calgary specimen of the grayish form compared with the male type from Idaho in the British Museum. *Furtivus* was described from three females from California. I saw types in the Brooklyn and Washington Museums. One at Brooklyn was labelled "Sierra Nevada." But another type there, and one at Washington were, according to my notes, labelled "Colorado." The locality is mentioned in Smith's Catalogue, though my notes on types may err. The variation was from gray to red, but I thought that all were one species, and the same as *idahoensis* Grote. I think this is probably correct, but do not feel sufficiently sure about it to risk the reference definitely at present. If two species are involved, then the types of *furtivus* may be a mixture. I should not think so were it not that there appear to be two species at Calgary, as I still have two series as I originally diagnosed them, and they do not appear to overlap. In Vol. XXXVII, p. 146, bottom line, after "species," insert "colour red-brown." I may after all be wrong in thinking them distinct, or it may be that my No. 270 is undescribed. Hampson