

Trenton Falls, N. Y., the same locality as *nimbosa*. The male antennæ are minutely serrate-fasciculate, and strongly bristled. The serrations are less coarse though more distinct than in *nimbosa*, *mystica* or *discalis*, and the bristle longer than in the two former, *discalis* having none. I have it from Montreal; Biddeford, Maine; several Manitoba localities, and Red Deer River, near Gleichen, Alta. It seems much less common here in the hills, though I took a couple in the Upper Columbia valley, near Windermere, B. C. *Rogenhoferi* Möschler, as catalogued by Sir George Hampson, has male antennæ ciliate only. He had no specimens under the name in the collection, but figures as such a male from "W. Manitoba" in Prof. Smith's collection. This specimen I have examined. The label is, I think, in Mr. Hanham's writing, and the "W" probably stands for Winnipeg. When I saw it, it had a small piece only of one antenna, which my notes say were "ciliate, with joints little marked." It is something distinct from *imbrifera*, which I have often received under the name, and a species unfamiliar to me. Prof. Smith, in his Monograph of Mamestra, states that he has examined the male type from Labrador in Mr. Möschler's collection, and that "the antennal joints are distinctly serrated, and furnished with bristly tufts." (Pr. U. S. N. M., XIV, 204, 1891.) This leaves some doubt as to the correctness of the identity of the Rutgers' college specimen.

284. The single specimen which I recorded under this number as *juncimacula* is probably a variation of *purpurissata* Grt. It is, however, extremely like Holland's figure of *juncimacula*, stated in the text to occur in Colorado, which is therefore presumably the locality of the specimen figured. Sir George Hampson's figure of a Colorado female is much more like the form described by Dr. Dyar from Kaslo as var. *crydina* (CAN. ENT., XXXVI, 32, 1904). Hampson lists *crydina* as a synonym of *purpurissata*, but had no Kaslo specimens in the collection. Prof. Smith, in Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XV, 152, 1907, claims that *crydina* is a good species. I thought that might be so at one time, but after studying more material I find that the Kaslo form, as stated under the description, intergrades with eastern *purpurissata*, which is the predominating form at Calgary. The type of *juncimacula* Smith, is a male in the Washington collection, bearing no locality label. Neither, by the way, is the labelled "type" in Prof. Smith's handwriting, though bearing the Museum red type label. I have not seen the description, but the form appears to have