is in residua. The latter species may be known by the deeper tone of primaries from base to subterminal line. The fore wings in Angusi are not dusky as in residua, simulatilis and obscura, but slightly greenish gray, not very bright.

Catocala mira Grote.

This form is mentioned by Prof. Snow. It is as large as polygama, without determinate greenish or brown shades on fore wings. Lines black; t.a. more denticulate than in the three allied forms, crataegi, polygama, pretiosa. The pale shade over the sub-reniform from costa is without dark irrorations, distinct. The primaries are pale, more gray and smoother than in contrasted forms. The hind wings are of a deeper yellow, bands very similar, while the internal margin is notably free from dusky hair and scales. Beneath the black band is broader than in its allies. I do not think that any of these four forms now intergrade. They may be considered as distinct "species."

Catocala cerogama, var. Bunkeri.

This form of *cerogama*, received from Mr. Robert Bunker, has the band on secondaries extremely narrow and the yellow basal shade entirely lost. On the fore wings the median space is deeply brown tinted, setting off the white sub-reniform.

Catocala habilis, var. basalis.

Differs from the type in the presence of a basal black ray on primaries. On hind wings the median band is broader; the fringe is medially scalloped in black. The terminal inflection of the t. p. line on primaries is deeper and more distinctly black marked. The form seems to be a little larger than the type. Specimens received from Mr. Robert Bunker, taken about Rochester, N. Y.

In studying the black-winged series we may divide them by the fringes in sub-groups.

Fringes white:

7—retecta.
8—flebilis.
—simulatilis.
to—obscura.
I—Robinsonii.