

laid on these features not only to point out their scope specifically, but to show that the later developed species, constituting the numerous clusters of the *rutila* and *marginidens* groups, have not yet had time to establish themselves very fixedly, nor to acquire striking individualities, and that the slight disparities now existing are in the main not surprising. It is not hard to find parallels elsewhere—*Datana* may offer an example—and doubtless the knowledge of larval development in many Noctuid genera will bring other instances to the surface. *Baptisie* larvæ reach maturity the first week in August, becoming from 40 to 44 mm. in length, and change at once to shining brown pupæ, which are typical with their allies and transparent enough that the white stigmatal spots of the primaries can be discerned through the shell directly before emergence. According to the tabular arrangement of the imagoes in the recent Revision, it would find a position in section twenty-four next to *marginidens*, Gn. Had the larva remained unknown there might have been some hesitation in separating it from the latter, as variation, especially in size, produces some forms that come rather close to *baptisie*. Guenée's type is a good-sized example, truly typical (this is more than can be said of the type of *appassionata*, which is a slightly deformed specimen), showing the dentate fringes which frequently become noticeable in the larger examples. Our species differs in the colour of the basal spots, the size of the reniform and tint of ground colour, though the discrepancies are in no case great. In another direction *baptisie* simulates *circumlucens*, whose larva is unknown, but as a co-type rests in the writer's collection, and the other types have been examined, a position of certainty is assumed here. *Appassionata* is too unique in ornamentation to be confused, and *furcata*, as yet a very rare species, can in no way be confounded with the Providence species. To *rutila* there will be reference later.

Some examples of an undescribed *Hydræcia* from the Pacific coast have been referred to the writer for description in this article. It seems probable others may ultimately come to light from this source, since by the universal habit of keeping close we often miss meeting species in flight that become comparatively common when sought in their earlier stages.

*Hydræcia insulidens*, sp. nov.

The ornamentation is typical of the *rutila* series; ground colour, a light chrome yellow, presumably quite bright in newly-emerged specimens. The powdering of darker scales, common with others of the allied species, is not so marked in this case, though the veins, in being defined