

The forms of *D. citrata* and *mulleolata*, together with related species I have seen, may be listed as follows:—

1. *Dysstroma citrata* Linn. (gray central band).
 - (a) Ab. *punctum-notata* Haw. (white central band).
 - (b) Ab. *immanata* Haw. (black central band).
 - (c) Ab. *simpliciata* Walk. (black central band, white spots at margins).
 - (d) Ab. *tysfjordensis* Strand (black central band, gray spots at margins).
 - (e) Ab. *insolida* Prout. (gray central band, black at edge).
 - ?(f) Ab. *rufibrunnea* Warren (white centrally, suffused with reddish brown).
 - ?var. *brunneata* Pack. (blackish central band, brownish basally and extradiscally).
 - Syn.? *suspectata* Moesch.
2. *Dysstroma mulleolata* Hulst.
 - (a) Ab. *sobria* Swett.
 - (b) " *subumbrata* Swett.
 - (c) " *ochrofuscaria* Swett.
3. *Dysstroma hersiliata* Gn.
 - " ab. *mirandata* Taylor.
4. " *walkerata* Pears.
5. " *occidentata* Taylor.
 - " ab. *mutata* Taylor.
6. " *ethela* Hulst.
7. " *casloata* Taylor.
8. " *boreata* Taylor.
9. " *decorata* Taylor.
10. " *hulstata* Taylor.

There are other species to be added, but I have not had the opportunity to examine them in series, so will omit them for the present. The aberrations *simpliciata* Walker and *tysfjordensis* Strand, I have doubtfully referred to our fauna, but at least we have very closely allied forms which, if not identical with the European forms, are hardly distinct enough to warrant description. A very interesting fact is brought forth by Edleston (Zool., XXI, page 8784), viz., that *truncata* is normally double brooded and passes the winter in larval form, while *citrata* is single brooded and passes