

the type (*Lewisii*) is an ordinary *Agrotis* with the fore tibiae very lengthily spinose and, apparently, a slight tuft on thorax, which latter character may be accidental. In perfectly fresh specimens of *saucia*, there is, however, a species of creasing which is very curious. With regard to other genera proposed by European authorities at the expense of *Agrotis*, we have in our fauna representatives of *Ammoconia*, which has a distinct longitudinal thoracic ridge of scales, and is apparently valid. The same character separates *Epiglaea* from *Glaea*. It is less strong, however, than any of the four genera above discussed and established by me. Our forms are much slighter than the European type of *Ammoconia*. The sub-generic term *Eurois* (*occulta*) may be retained for large, wide-winged forms. I should think that *Clandestina* and *Cupida* would afford sub-generic types.

The genus *Agrotis* should first be divided by the separation of the forms with non-spinose fore tibiae, then the other characters here discussed should be used. In this way the monographist will do a good work, now much needed.

With regard to the species, there may be too many separated from *Cupida*, although Prof. Lintner seems hardly to be agreed with this. The western forms are very confusing, and the range which I admit under "*Cupida*" is very great, though in all probability it will have to be extended to admit both *Alternata* and *Brunneipennis*. *Variata* I regard as decidedly distinct. *Recula* may be an extreme form of *Cicatricosa*. The forms allied to *Campestris* (i. e., *Decolor*, *Albipennis*, *Nigripennis*) may have to be all united under the name *Declarata* of Walker, which, applied to western specimens under an erroneous generic appellation, is probably the oldest term for any of them. The western specimens (coll. Neumoegen) which I have labelled *Declarata* can hardly be distinguished from eastern *Campestris*. As to the species erected at the expense of *Subgothica*, we certainly ought to be able to decide the matter by breeding them. While there is no difficulty in separating *herilis*, from the ornamentation of the primaries, *tricos*a is considered hard to recognize always with certainty, by some correspondents who have probably had a larger material to look over than myself. As for the great bulk of the species cited in the New Check List, they are undoubtedly valid. As compared with the European fauna, our species of *Agrotis* are far more numerous. Staudinger gives 170 species, but he includes Labrador forms. In my opinion he is not justified in this procedure; the resemblance is owing to the presence of Arctic forms (*Anarta*, etc.) The Labrador