Walk. (not *goasalis*), from Nova Scotia, a male from Lieut. Redman, is better marked. They appeared to me to be the same species, and the one here listed.

THYATIRIDÆ

433. *Pseudothyatira expultrix* Grt.—I have seen a specimen from Edmonton, taken by Mr. F. S. Carr, on June 10th, 1910. The same collector also submitted to me a specimen of *cymatophoroides*, taken on July 17th of the same year, which is now in my collection. These forms appear to me to be distinct species, as the transverse lines differ. In *cymatophoroides* the posterior edge of the transverse anterior bar is much less waved or crenate than in *expultrix*, and the same is true of the t.p. line, which in *expultrix* is generally deeply crenate. This difference is most obvious near the anal angle, where is the dark-brown patch generally so conspicuous in *cymatophoroides*. This patch is sometimes much reduced, whilst in one of my Vancouver specimens of *expultrix* there is a small patch of dark brown after the t.p. line at this point, though the line itself is deeply crenate. The same specimen has no trace of dark brown in the t.a. bar.

In the Kootenai List, Dr. Dyar suggested that these forms might be distinct, as he found a slight, though apparently not constant, difference in the larvæ.

NOTODONTIDÆ.

436. *Melalopha albosigma* Fitch.

437. *M. brucei* Hy. Edw.—I have occasionally taken both these species at light, not uncommonly, at the end of May and early June.

439. *Notodonta simplaria* Graef.—High River (Baird). Also at head of Pine Creek, May 29th, 1910.

440. *Pheosia dimidiata* H.-S.—One at light at head of Pine Creek, June 5th, 1910. High River, May 7th, 1910 (Baird).

441. *Harpyia scolopendrina* Bdv.—I have about twenty local specimens under this name, and have taken more, May 11th to June 5th. Also one from Banff (Sanson), June 25th. I have not been able to verify the name. It is doubtfully the same as the species figured by Holland on Plate XXXIX., Fig. 11., being paler in ground colour, with much more distinct lines in the postmedial area, and