

obvious, the median lines are better marked, the s. t. line is preceded by a more obvious reddish shade, and the median shade is well marked in the male and conspicuous in the female. It really looks more like *subterminata* (*revicta*) at first sight; but closer study shows it a more brilliant *instabilis*.

As to sexual structure, the type is very similar to that described for *instabilis*, with the following differences: The uncus is not spear-shaped at tip, but is slender and drawn to a long point; the lower angle of harpe at tip is not drawn out on a line with the lower margin, but forms a slight curve; the upper angle is a little produced, so that the tip seems, and actually is, broader than it is nearer the base. The clasper is more slender and not so large.

Again reference is made to Plate VIII, and figure 2 should be consulted and compared to bring out the differences. These two figures, 1 and 2, should be compared with those of the following, particularly in the form of the tips of the harpes.

Only two examples of this form are at hand: The male from Denver, Colorado, IV, 20; the female from Garfield Co., Colorado, 6,000 feet (David Bruce).

Under the name *malora*, I have separated out three males and two females from Calgary, IV, 24, and V, 2, which may be described as being *instabilis* with practically all the red eliminated. It is a dull gray-looking form, with the transverse strigation very dense and coarse, giving a smoky impression. The median lines are fairly obvious, the t. a. line tending to become a band, while the t. p. line may have a paler following shade. In most cases a broad, obscure diffuse median shade is obvious. The s. t. line is pale, not distinct, and the preceding shade is not well marked nor tinged with red. Altogether the impression is of a dull smoky-gray form.

The genitalia of the male are interesting, and are identical in the three examples studied. The uncus is spear-shaped at tip, as with *instabilis*, but the harpes are quite different. They are decidedly more curved, distinctly narrowed before tip, the lower margin prolonged into a long-curved spine, the upper angle drawn out into a little point, while the outer margin is distinctly arcuate. A modification of this type of tip occurs in all the other western forms, in contrast to the *instabilis* type shown in figures 1 and 2. Figure 3, representing this species, should also be compared with the next following. The primary clasper is a long curved hook without obvious dilations.

An irregularly-mottled form, for which I propose the term *nubilata*, occurs in Colorado. It ranges from gray to almost brick-red, the transverse