Grote mentions after his description that he had found a specimen in the collection of the Canadian Entomological Society labelled "Celæna contrahens by Walker. This was presumably Walker's type. I have seen a male and female type of Morrison's thecata, from New Hampshire, in the Strecker collection, and they are the same species, as already referred by Smith and others. I do not feel quite sure that conar is the same species. It was described from "New Mexico, near the borders of Chihuahua". My notes on the type say that it is "almost flesh-coloured, faintly pink, and not reddish or brown." I have seen nothing else quite like it, and must for the present leave it alone. Hampson's figure under the name conar is contrahens, or more exactly the paler infidelis from Nebraska. The types of quadristigma, from Bluff, Utah, and Santa Rita Mts., Ariz., are paler still, and have less of the black suffusion usually found in more northern specimens. I might add that Strecker's description of conar says the colour is "very light silky grey, or ashen." Though this could scarcely be translated into "pinkish," as the specimen looked to me, still it is not the way I should describe any contrahens in my collection

343. Taniocampa malora Smith, = hibisci Guen. -- In Vol. XLII., p. 190, June, 1910, I published a note on hibisci, pointing out that alia was prior to suffusca, and citing the B. C. form, previously known as pacifica, as a local race of hibisci under the new name latirena, of which I called quinquefasciata a variation. On page 317, (October), Smith admitted the distinctness of pacifica, eliminated the name latirena as valueless, and made hibisci Guen.= confluens Morr., and a variety of instabilis Fitch. He also reinstated his quinquefasciata as a species, and created six more to keep it company, figuring genitalia. Dr. Dyar replied to him on page 399. I have to admit that I erred in producing the name latirena rather vaguely, though I thought I made it clear that it was applied to all B. C. forms of hibisci hitherto erroneously called pacifica. Smith was near the mark in saying that it could only be applied as a synonym of the entire pacifica Smith series, with the exception, of course, of pacifica Harvey. As Smith then described two variations of the B.C. forms, both of which I consider variations of hibisci, to avoid future confusion I refer the first of those names, inflava, to latirena Dod. His other name, inherita, applied to B. C-