these are occasionally discernible in *lagena*. In *querula* the secondaries of both sexes are slightly dull, and in the male lack the clear whiteness of those of *lagena*. Antennæ and all superficial structural characters, as in *lagena*. Expanse: Male 38–44 mm.; female 46 mm. (equalling *lagena* in size).

Described from five males and one female from the Red Deer River, about 50 miles to the north east of Gleichen, Alta. July 1st and 3rd, 1905; and July 23rd and 24th, 1907. All but one in good condition. Taken by Mr. A. F. Hudson and the author at dusk at snowberry flowers, and at treacle.

Types.—♂ in the collection of the author, ♀ in that of Dr. Wm. Barnes. I have made three of the remaining four males co-types.

This is the species which I recorded under the name *lagena* in 37th Rept. Ent. Soc. Ont. for 1906, p. 94, 1907, and 38th Rept., p. 121, 1908 (page 9 of the "Record" for 1907). It is possible that it may turn out to be merely a variety of that species, though I have nothing suggesting an intergrade, and have no record of *lagena* from Canada. The type of *lagena* is a female from Nevada, and is figured by Hampson. I have compared it with one of my Utah specimens, of which I have a long series. I have it also from Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and it is recorded from Montana.

626. **Feltia volubilis** Harv.—I have three males and a female which I took at the Chalet lights, Laggan, on July 17th and 18th, 1907, and Mr. Sanson took a male at Banff on about June 24th, 1914. One of the males I have compared with the male type from New York in the British Museum, and found it a very close match. It is of the dark red-brown form figured by Hampson, but differs from all my eastern specimens of that form in having the secondaries uniformly dark. I have one Washington and one Oregon specimen with secondaries pale as in the eastern form. On the other hand, all my eastern examples of the paler and greyer *stigmosa* have uniform dark secondaries in both sexes. Holland's Plate XXII, fig. 23, is of this latter form. The two forms appear to be now universally accepted as one species, though I can find no record that both have ever been bred from one. Specimens from some localities certainly appear about intermediate. For instance, I