

1880. Coquillett, Canadian Entomologist, XII, 41, larva.
phala, Guenée.
 1854. Guenée, Species General, Deltoïdes, 76, *Helia*.
 1859. Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., Heterocera, XVI, 133, *Epizcuris*.
 1873. Grote, Trans. Am. Entomological Soc., IV, 308, *Helia*.
 1871. Grote, Bull. Buff. Soc. Nat. Sci., II, 47, pr. syn.
 1883. Grote, Canadian Entomologist, XIII, 91, pr. syn.
surrectalis, Walker.
 1859. Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus., Heterocera, XVI, 211, *Bleptina*.
 1877. Grote, Canadian Entomologist, IX, 29, pr. syn.
var. occidentalis, Smith.
 1884. Smith, Bull. Bkln. Entomological Soc., VII, 5, pr. var.

Ground color of body and fore wings a dark, sooty, glistening, blackish brown; abdomen and secondaries paler with a yellowish tinge. Head and thorax immaculate. Primaries with the transverse lines variably distinct, but always traceable, consisting of a dark and a pale line, of which the pale line only is usually distinct. Basal line frequently wanting and always inconspicuous. Transverse anterior line outwardly oblique, doubly toothed in the costal region, and outwardly curved in the interspaces below; the dusky line is the outer. Transverse posterior line with the dark line inwardly, in general course slightly outcurved, quite strongly denticulate, the outward teeth on the veins. The subterminal line is pale, irregularly sinuate and dentate. There is a lunate black terminal line and a yellowish shade line at the base of the fringes. The median shade line is obscurely marked in a few specimens; but as a rule is obsolete. The orbicular is reduced to a yellowish dot and is quite frequently entirely wanting. The reniform is usually marked only as a yellowish lunule, sometimes accompanied by a blackish mark through its center or outer margin. The secondaries have a yellowish tinge, most marked basally and they darken outwardly, marked by alternate dusky and paler bands and lines, sometimes almost obsolete, sometimes quite well marked, but never distinctly dentate. Beneath, the wings are smoky, varying to dull powdery luteous with a median and extra-median dusky, followed by pale lines. Both wings with a discal lunule always rather prominent on the secondaries, frequently quite reduced and sometimes obsolete on the primaries.

Expanse of wings, 25 to 40 mm.=1 to 1.60 inches.

HABITAT.—United States generally; northward to Nova Scotia, and found from midsummer to autumn. In Texas, dates are May and October, and a second brood is indicated.

The variation in this species is primarily in size and in the ground color, which in pale specimens results in giving prominence to the dark lines, while in the dark specimens the pale lines become most evident. A large, pale form, in which the lines become diffuse, is found on the Pacific Coast, and this is my variety *occidentalis*, which I have not seen from the East.