

who was good enough to compare a specimen of *fasciata* with the type of *bifasciata*, was of opinion that they belonged to the same species.

But the type of *bifasciata* is not in the best condition, and my own specimens of *bifasciata*, taken in the type locality, seem sufficiently different from the eastern form to warrant the imposition of a new name.

It is hardly to be expected that a species of *Eupithecia* found in B. C. should also be found in Ontario and Massachusetts, and yet be wanting in all intermediate localities, and until specimens are found in such localities, or until by the study of more ample material the differences I rely on are shown to be inconstant, I think the better plan is to give the eastern form a name distinct from the western.

*E. bifasciata* Dyar, was described (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVII, 891) as *Leprocystis* (typographical error for *Tephroclystia*) *bifasciata*. The types were two in number. One taken on June 25 is in the U. S. National Museum, No. 7820, the other taken on June 13 is in Mr. Cockle's collection. I have a specimen exactly similar to this last named, and taken at the same place on May 17.

At a later date Dr. Dyar described *T. harlequinaria* (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., VII, p. 29, 1905) from two specimens from Victoria (E. M. Anderson) and one specimen from Seattle (O. D. Johnson). One of the Victoria specimens passed through my hands, and I have no hesitation in saying that it was merely a very brightly coloured, fresh specimen of *bifasciata*.

From these forms *fasciata* may be distinguished by its smaller size and duller coloration, and by the fact that in it the brown patch between veins 3 and 4 of fore wings does not interrupt the double extradiscal line, while in *bifasciata* these lines are obliterated. These differences are, it is true, very slight, but I am of opinion that a longer series of good specimens will show that the two forms are at least distinct geographical races.

*E. fasciata* may be described in detail as follows :

Expanse, 18 mm.

Palpi moderate. Thorax fuscous, a distinct white spot posteriorly. In *bifasciata* there is also a white median transverse bar on the thorax. There is no such bar visible in my specimens of *fasciata*, but this may possibly be due to their being in poor condition. Abdomen without blackish band on second segment; dorsal tufts black.