

306. *M. adjuneta*, Bdv.—One specimen at treacle, June 28th, 1895. It has lost an abdomen, three wings and one antenna, during a journey through the mails.

307. *M. circumvadis*, Smith.—The type is a ♀, taken here at light on July 21st, 1900, and is in Prof. Smith's collection at Rutgers College. A ♂ on July 26th, 1902, is not quite such a fine specimen, and has lost both antennæ in a journey through the mails. Three or four specimens were taken at light during 1904, June 30th to July 13th. The species is recorded from Aweme, Man. (June 27th), by Mr. Norman Criddle. Prof. Smith says it is allied to *chartaria* and *defessa*. Sir George Hampson has seen a ♂ and says it is allied to *capsularis*, *minorata* and *ectrapela*.

308. *M. Tacoma*, Strk.—Fairly common some years. June to middle July. The species was described from Pullman, Wash., and Dr. Strecker adds, "Superficially having some resemblance to *lilacina* and *rugosa*, but agreeing in detail with neither." *Dodii* in the West was then standing in some collections as *rugosa* and may have been intended in Strecker's remarks. It is certainly more like *Tacoma* than is either Calgary *lilacina* or Ottawa *rugosa*, but I had *Tacoma* standing in a different series from *Dodii* five or six years before it had recognition as a species elsewhere. It averages larger than *Dodii*, and has the ground colour of a clearer lilac-gray, especially in the s. t. area. A nearly constant distinctive feature is that in *Dodii*, a reddish shade runs through s. t. space from the costa near the apex, obliquely towards where the t. p. line meets the inner margin. This is darkest above the subcostal vein and gradually fades out below it, generally vanishing completely ere it quite reaches the inner margin. It is not always present at all below subcostal vein, but there is very rarely any trace of it below the same point in *Tacoma*. In *Dodii* the orbicular varies tremendously in size, shape and colour. I have one specimen in which it is quite round, almost pure white, and hardly more than $\frac{1}{4}$ the size of the reniform. In others it is elliptical, irregular and $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the size. The orbicular in *Tacoma* varies much less, is more regular in outline, very slightly oval, more even in colour, and as clear or clearer than the palest part of s. t. area. As a whole the two species are sharply distinct, but occasional specimens require familiarity with the range of variation to determine.

(To be continued.)

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