

281. *A. maculata* Smith.—Though less rare than the preceding, this seems never to have been taken in any numbers. I have taken a few myself at Laggan, and Mrs. Nicholl has taken a few there and on Mt. Athabasca, and near Lake O'Hara, on the British Columbian side of the divide. My dates are all between July 16th and 27th. It is an above-timber species, occurring between 7,000 feet and the summits, though I have not been on any above 9,000 feet.

283. *Mamestra mystica* Smith.—In my note on this species in Vol. XXXVII, p. 151, line 5, for "The palest *discalis* and the darkest *mystica*," read, "the darkest *discalis* and the palest *mystica*." I overlooked the slip in the proofs. As to the distinctness of these two, there can be no doubt. In colour *discalis* is pale blue-gray, *mystica* lacks the bluish tint and is browner. They are also distinguishable on the characters previously pointed out. In colour and ornamentation *mystica* is really nearer *nimbosa*, and occasional specimens are indistinguishable. I had almost decided that they were forms of one species, when I discovered slight antennal differences, which may, however, prove to intergrade, though I have not both forms from the same locality. In my males of *nimbosa* from Montreal; Milwaukee Co., Wis.; and Vancouver Island, the antennæ are ciliate and bristled, with the joints scarcely marked. Some Pacific coast specimens have the ground colour very clean, with the brown irrorations very much reduced, though so far I have found nothing else about them to suggest distinctness of species. In my *mystica*, from Miniota, Man.; Alberta; and Windermere, B. C., the male antennæ are minutely serrate, fasciculate and bristled, the bristle appearing to be longest in Miniota, and shortest in Windermere specimens. In some of those from Miniota, however, the joints are scarcely marked, and the character may fail as distinctive. Sir George Hampson places *mystica* and *nimbosa*, with *rogenhoferi*, in a different group from *discalis* and *imbrifera* on antennal characters, as having them ciliate only. He has *mystica* from the type locality, Winnipeg, and I have not, though I have seen the type, and know the species well. *Discalis* has male antennæ serrate-fasciculate, but the serrations are not more prominent than in most of my *mystica*, and the bristle seems to be lacking. The type of *nimbosa* is a male in the British Museum from Trenton Falls, New York.

284. *M. imbrifera* Grt.—I have seen the type of this species in the British Museum, a female, which, according to the Catalogue, comes from