

so until I have seen this and typical *asteroides* from the same locality and can distinguish them. The type of *asteroides* is from New York, and is well figured by Hampson. In it the ill-defined discoidal spots are pale fulvous, and slightly paler than the rest of the fulvous shade, which extends longitudinally through the upper portion of the wing. The secondaries are clear pearly-white, with dusky veins and outer border, though the border sometimes covers nearly half the wing. I have specimens of the typical form from New York, Rhode Island, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Denver, Colorado. I gave the name to a Montreal specimen for Mr. Winn, on the strength of which it is entered in the Quebec list. The only other named species with which I am likely to have confused it is *montana*, as mentioned under that head. In the Calgary form the primaries differ but little, but are generally darker blue gray and more even, with the discoidals even less evident. But the chief difference is that the secondaries are smoky throughout, though darker outwardly. This form is the "*postera*" of the B. C. list, and I have specimens from Windermere and Nelson. Some from Manitoba are the darkest of the series, and differ most from true *asteroides*. The dark secondaries contrast strongly with the pearly whiteness of the typical form, and gives the insect a very different appearance, and the primaries of the dark series seem slightly broader and more rounded on the costa. But I must admit that with the primaries alone I might fail to distinguish between some of the specimens. I have not taken it at Calgary for several years.

360. *C. postera* Guen.—This is the "*florea*" of my original list. The Calgary form is figured by Hampson as *florea*, but seems to me darker and more strongly marked only than the type of *postera* from New York. The chief distinctive character between this and *florea* I have pointed out under the latter heading. Judging from the number I have seen, this species is, with the possible exception of *intermedia*, the commonest of the genus in Canada, though I have not seen it from west of the Rockies. I have named a Montreal specimen for Mr. Winn, which seemed to me about typical. In Prof. Smith's collection, the only specimen which stood under this name was a male from Liberty, N. Y. This was like the