

with anything else listed by me in this series of papers. One of these I have compared with the types of *boretha* and labelled it "Like female type but greyer." On this comparison I base the present record, but it may be as well to remark that my notes state that "The male type is almost like some *ochrogaster*." Whereas my two females bear not the slightest resemblance to any *ochrogaster* that I ever saw, my note seems to suggest that either the range of variation in *boretha* is very wide, or that the female type is not really the same species as the male.

The same Pine Creek female I also compared with the unique female type—lacking abdomen—of *Porosagrotis thanatologia* Dyar, from Kaslo, which I found in the Washington collection. (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVII, p. 833, 1914—"Kootenai List"). I noted that it was probably the same species, but my specimen did not match it sufficiently closely to justify making a positive reference.

625. *Rhizagrotis querula* sp. nov.—Head, collar, thorax, and primaries uniform pale fuscous brown, faintly olivaceous, sparsely irrorate with darker scales, but without any streakiness or contrast in shades. *Lagena*, to which the new species is closely allied, has the inferior portion of the collar paler than any other part of the insect, and the upper portion contrastingly dark brown, these two shades being divided by a black line, absent in *querula*. *Lagena*, in all its observed variations is longitudinally streaky, the most conspicuous streaks consisting of long, inwardly dentate or sagittate dark brown marks on the termen, which contrast with the intervening pale streaks bordering the dark veins, especially on 1, 3, 4, and 7. In *querula*, though there is a faint indication of a series of dark subterminal shades in the interspaces, most evident in the male type, but entirely lacking in the female, the actual terminal space is in all six specimens very slightly paler than that immediately preceding it. In *querula* the conjoined discoidal spots, though outlined by a pale shade and partially defined by black scales, have not the whitish annuli of *lagena*, and unlike those of that species, are not contrasted by a darkening of the cell before and below them. A fine black basal streak is present in all but one, and all show indications of dark t. p. lines, produced to points on the veins, and in two of the males they are well marked, continuous, some specimens showing a faint t. a. line as well. But