

1880, Mr. Grote, Can. Ent. XII, 187, definitely referred the name as identical with *pitychrous*, and so it has stood without definite question since.

In 1890, in my Revision of the Agrotids, I pointed out the difference between the *pitychrous* and *personata* forms without questioning their distinctness, and in my catalogue of 1893, I specified the collections where the types were to be found. In the Lintner Collection was that of *pitychrous*, and in the Tepper collection that of *personata*.

Recently, Mr. Arthur Gibson, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario, wrote me concerning *detersa*, now referred to *Euxoa*, questioning whether there were not actually two very distinct species involved. At my request he sent me his material for study and with my own this gives me 49 examples, readily enough divisible into two series, representing two good species.

EUXOA DETERSA Wlk. Of this species I have 17 males and 16 females, in good condition. It is a common species along the shore in New York and New Jersey, found throughout September on the flowers of golden rod, in open sunlight. I have taken dozens of specimens in a single afternoon and scarcely two of them alike. The ground color of primaries is a very pale luteous, almost whitish in some specimens, and the variation is to a reddish gray, more or less suffused with smoky, until the entire wing becomes smoky. The females are darker throughout than the males, and tend to become splotchy or mottled.

Taking a good series as a whole, the general resemblance of the *quadri-dentata* type of maculation is obvious. There is a pale longitudinal shade in the sub-median interspace beyond the claviform; the median vein is pale or white-marked; the s.t. space is paler and outwardly indented on veins 3 and 4, and these veins are usually a little emphasized by pale shadings or rayed. The median lines tend to obsolescence, the t.p. usually rigid, and there is rarely even a trace of a median shade. The ordinary spots are paler than the surrounding space, sometimes contrastingly so; the orbicular varies much in size and form, the reniform is rather narrow kidney-shaped, and tends to a little constriction from the outer side.

There is scarcely a feature in this maculation that does not vary to some extent and there are few specimens in which all the features are as described; but that is the general impression given by a series, and which can be traced in the vast majority of all examples that come under inspection. The range of expanse is from 28 to 35 mm. in the series before me, and exceptional examples will reach $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or 37 mm. The average example is about 31-32 mm. in expanse.