

again, *mulleolata* emerges a month earlier than *citrata*, namely in June, while the latter appears in July and August. The genitalia also show it to be distinct from *citrata*, the terminal spines being nearly three times as long and much stouter. The species, therefore, should be considered as distinct and so listed. Hulst's types are not in very good condition and more or less rubbed, so this is probably the reason why the older authors regarded it as *truncata*. I have specimens from Mr. Fernekes from Tacamah, Washington, and from Mr. Blackmore and Dr. Dyar from Victoria, B.C., and the Rocky Mountains. It is evidently a rare species in collections, but probably the characteristic locality has not been found.

*Mulleolata* Hulst has several striking forms which correspond to the forms of *citrata* and should be described, so that they may be understood. I may perhaps be criticized for naming aberrations, but I feel that we cannot correctly understand the limits of variation unless we do so. In many species it is absolutely necessary to do this, as different species have corresponding forms and would otherwise be confused with one another. I think it unnecessary to go as far as the European specialists do, but certainly every distinct form should have a name, and both Dr. Bastelberger and Mr. Prout concur in this view. The difficulty is to avoid splitting the forms too finely, as in the case of *truncata* and *citrata*. It is better to take a conservative view of them where confusion might arise, e. g., in the case of the white-banded forms of *citrata* and *mulleolata*, or the black-banded forms of the same, or in the case of many of the species of *Hydriomena*.

We may next consider the forms of *mulleolata* Hulst which seem to be worthy of names.

*Dysstroma mulleolata* Hulst, ab. *sobria*, nov.

Expanse 36-39 mm.

This is the black-banded form of *mulleolata* Hulst, corresponding to ab. *immanata* Haworth of *citrata*. The central band of the fore wings is solid black with no markings or whitish spots visible. The wing pattern is otherwise the same as in normal *mulleolata*, except that possibly the brown is a trifle more yellowish extradisally. The aberration *sobria* can be easily recognized by the solid black central band and the date of appearance. Apparently this is one of the rarer forms, as other specimens show the transition