

maculate specimen of the same species, and is well figured by Hampson. *Titubatis* Smith, described from two males from Oregon, with mention of Colorado specimens having been seen, is about intermediate between *strigilis* and *intrita*, and is the same species. I have seen both types, one at Washington, the other in Brooklyn Museum. I have a fine series from Vancouver Island, and the variation covers all the above and more. My series includes specimens well matched with all types except *reuda*. The synonymy of this species, in order of publication, appears to be

*intrita* Morr.

*strigilis* Grt.

*titubatis* Smith.

*reuda* Streck.

*Alticola* Smith, described from the Sierra Nevada, Calif., is a very near ally of the above, and may be the same species. I have seen seven specimens marked "type" in the Rutgers College, Washington, and Henry Edwards' collections, as well as a number of others from the same locality. The colour is "a mixture of red and clay yellow, varying to a definite bright red-brown or deep brick-red," as described in Smith's Monograph. The variation seems to run suspiciously near some Vancouver Island specimens of *intrita*, and individuals are in the Henry Edwards' collection from both localities, very much alike. In fact, as my notes say, "*alticola* suggests to me the reddish end of the *titubatis* series." Hampson's figure is excellent of a Sierra Nevada male in the British Museum, but the open, v-shaped orbicular is the artist's copy of an illusion caused by an abrasion of the scales in that region on the left wing, the right orbicular seeming to me round.

260. The species I had listed as *Euxoa rena* Smith seems to be the one which that author has described as *cervinea* in Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XXXVI, 262, Nov., 1910. The description was made from five males and one female from Bozeman, Mont.; Vancouver, B. C.; Banff and Calgary, Alta. Of *rena*, described from the Sierra Nevada, Calif., I have examined six or seven types in the Washington, Rutgers College and New York collections. I did not feel confident that these were all the same species. At any rate, a female type in the Henry Edwards' collection struck me as being probably distinct from two male types there, and more like some of the gray forms of the *neotelis* and *tessellata* group. In Prof. Smith's collection, he had a Calgary female (probably the one mentioned under the description of *cervinea* as possibly distinct) standing under *rena* and specimens from Olds, Alta., under *dissona*, under which name my No.