collections are increased throughout the country. Without doubt, when we shall be thoroughly conversant with the immature stages, our knowledge of the species will be more perfect. Our collections containing only the perfect stages, the forms are clearly recognizable. Mr. Grote has recently arranged the species of this group in the Collection of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences as follows, and a species named for the first time is contained therein. The following classification contains our North American species, one of which (sappho) is unknown to me.

## Gen. Catocala Schrank.

## Group I, Mormonia Hübner.

## Sub-group I (fringe of secondaries white).

ı.	C. epione Drury.	S.	C. retecta Grote.
2.	C. lacrymosa Guen.	9.	C. flebilis Grote.
3.	C. sappho Streeker.	10.	C. ulalume Strecker.
4.	C. subviridis Harvey.	II.	C. Robinsonii Grote.
5-	C. agrippina Streeker.	12.	C. obscura Streeker.
6.	C. viduata Guen.	13.	C. simulatilis Grote.
7.	C. desperata Guen.		•

Sub-group II (fringe of secondaries blackish).

- C. Levettei Grote.
  Syn. C. judith Strecker.
  C. Angusi Grote.
  C. tristis W. H. Edw.
- 16. C. residua Grotc.

It would seem best to follow this arrangement of the species. In the second sub-group the apices of secondaries are not touched with white or scarcely so in *Levettei*: In *tristis* the white apical patch is quite evident.

## C. subviridis, n. s.

3. Allied to agrippina. Differing by the fore wings being shaded with dark silky green. Lines black, evident, accompanied by white scales, evident on internal margin. The brown shades of agrippina are wanting. Sub-reniform, detached, small; subterminal line white and rather evident. Beneath like agrippina, but the white bands are narrower.

Expanse 31/6 inch. Habitat, Dallas Co., Texas, Boll Coll. One specimen. Possibly figured as a var. of agrippina by Strecker.