

makes with the costa not being equal, but slightly obtuse inwardly and slightly acute outwardly, and it also curves a little outwardly, and if produced would strike the outer margin about  $1/6$ th of the distance between the apex and inner angle forward of the latter point, while in *Thalictri* it is almost invariably exactly at right angles with the costa, is generally broader in proportion to length, and if produced would exactly strike the inner angle.

In Grote's description of *Cerussata* there appears to be a curious error, as in describing the t. p. line he says "regularly dentate between the veins," while the teeth which point outwards are on the veins and the lunules in the interspaces. The apical patch is generally a little brighter in *Cerussata* than in *Thalictri*, and the subterminal line differs slightly in the two forms, but from its general obscurity and some tendency to variation, it is not easy to define the slight differences.

Secondaries: In *Thalictri* the tendency is to a more dusky hue, though some specimens of *Cerussata* are as dark, and there is frequently a well-marked exterior line as in Holland's Fig. 15 in *Thalictri*, but there is great variation in this as well as in the depth of the shade.

Below the wings are smoky, the primaries darker, with a well-marked median line crossing both wings, the course of it on the fore wings differing slightly from that in *Cerussata*, as it runs straighter towards the apex, and then turns rather sharply towards the costa. Discal marks generally present on all wings. In other points not differing noticeably from *Cerussata*.

Had we only the moths, however, I should not have ventured to describe the species, but the great difference in the larvæ renders the distinctness of these species absolutely certain. The larva of *Cerussata* has been well described by Bird, CAN. ENT., XXXII, 232, and the following is a description of that of *Thalictri*, taken 11th Sept, 1904:

Length in motion 15 lines, at rest 14 lines. Head rather small, smooth and shining, chestnut brown, mouth-parts darker, cervical shield as wide as head, covering most of 1st thoracic segment, slightly yellowish brown than the head, narrowly edged at sides with darker brown. Body cream colour, with a transverse pinkish shade in the centre of each segment. No longitudinal stripes. Warts small to minute and inconspicuous. Anal plate small, almost smooth, shining, same colour as cervical shield, slightly edged above with darker brown. The two rear warts on the upper part of the anal segment are slightly united into a