

358. *C. florea* Guen., = *obscurior* Smith, = *indicta* Smith.—I have specimens compared by myself with all these types. That of *florea* is a female in the British Museum, from Trenton Falls, N. Y. *Obscurior* was described from two females taken by Bruce in Colorado, and a type is at Washington. My specimen compared with this type is from Glenwood Springs, and a Calgary specimen compared with types *florea* and *indicta* is exactly like it. I have three specimens from Kaslo. The "*florea*" of my original list (No. 360) was wrongly identified, and the Calgary specimen figured by Sir George Hampson as *florea* is, in my opinion, a strongly-marked form of *postera*. The two are more nearly allied than I at first thought, as my male type of *indicta* happens to be an unusually pale gray, even specimen. I have two Calgary specimens which puzzled me for a long time, and seemed almost to connect them. Generally speaking, *postera* is better marked, and has more obvious reddish brown shades on costal region of primaries. In *florea* such shades are absent, or nearly so, as in the type, and never conspicuous. What appears to me a more reliable character exists in the dark cloud or shade preceding the crescent-shaped mark formed by the t. p. line below vein 2. In *postera* this shade is itself somewhat crescent-shaped, and about concentric with the t. p. line crescent. In *florea* it is direct, oblique, and if produced would meet the inner margin below the orbicular, and the costa, near the apex. The shade, however, is often very ill-defined, and not always symmetrical on both wings. But I have studied this feature very carefully, and conclude that it is characteristic of each species as a whole. The moth is a great rarity in this district, only three specimens having been taken besides those previously mentioned, on Aug. 1st, 1909, and June 5th and 11th, 1910. I saw a specimen bearing a New York label in the American Museum of Natural History which I took to be this species, and so labelled it. One in the Rutgers collection, labelled "New Windsor, N. J., May 27th, 1892, Emily L. Morton," appeared to be this, but had ochreous-tinted secondaries, differing in this respect from any previously seen.

359. *C. asteroides* Guen?—I was quite wrong in listing this species as *postera*. I have a manuscript name for it, and have several times been on the point of describing it, but shall not do