

vein, while others have spots on only two or three veins. Terminal area and sagittate mark as in *hastata*.

Secondaries.—It is on these that the most striking difference occurs, the large black basal area of *hastata* giving place to a small, dusky basal patch, the rest of the wing, nearly to the outer margin, being clear white, with the exception of a narrow, irregular, broken, black, post-median band which is more pronounced in the holotype than in most of the other specimens. The black outer margin is slightly narrower than in *hastata*. Underneath, all the markings of the upper side are reproduced in detail. Another slight difference which appears fairly constant is in the fringe of the primaries, which in *hastata* is regularly and evenly black and white checkered, but in *albodecorata* it is quite black from the apex to the sagittate mark, below which it becomes as in *hastata*.

Alar expanse 31–34 mm.

Described from 28 specimens, 14 ♂'s and 14 ♀'s taken by the author at Goldstream, B. C.

Holotype.—♂, Goldstream, B. C., June 7th, 1916.

Allotype.—♀, Goldstream, B. C., May 18th, 1915.

Paratypes.—13 ♂'s, Goldstream, B. C., May 8th, 20th, 1915; June 11th, 1913; June 3rd, 1915; June 6th, 7th, 8th, 1916; 13 ♀'s, Goldstream, B. C., May 8th, 1915; June 3rd, 1915; June 6th, 7th, 9th, 1916; July 4th, 6th, 1916.

Types and paratypes in the author's collection.*

At first I thought this new species was a white form of *hastata*, but having had both species under observation for several years, I came to the conclusion that they were distinct.

In the first place, *albodecorata* is on the wing from a week to ten days earlier than *hastata*, although the date of appearance depends upon the season. During the years 1915-16 and '17 I gave special attention to the dates of their appearance, and although the season varied in each of those three years (1915 being an especially early year) *hastata* never put in an appearance until the new species had been flying for at least a week. Secondly, although both species are subject to a certain amount of variation within certain limits, I have never known them to intergrade and when one is acquainted with both species, it is comparatively easy to sort them out by their general habitus.

PYRALIDÆ.

Herculia florencealis, nov. sp.

Palpi deep yellow with a few scattered red and black scales exteriorly. Face and head light fawn, thorax a darker shade of same colour. Antennæ fawn, but the scales on each segment are dark tipped, giving them an annulated appearance. Abdomen deep cream colour, each segment ringed with dark brown, posteriorly. Primaries, basal area fawn colour, with a few scattered black scales which are accentuated along the costal region, central area a wide brown band with its interior edge strongly dentate from costa to inner margin; the exterior edge extends obliquely outward from costa to veing b, thence curving gently inward to inner margin and being finely crenate.

On the costal margin of this band are five small sub-quadrate yellow patches. Bordering the wide median band is a narrow yellow streak beginning at costa where it is widest and extending to vein 6 where it becomes obsolete. The