

tion and elsewhere, it never occurred to me that two species existed at all. But as I happen to possess no specimens from any of the localities given for *indela*, I must give the form the benefit of the doubt, whilst expressing the belief that all the above names, with the exception, of course, of *morna* Streck., are probably only forms of *conradi*, which both Hampson and Smith claim to have from Calgary, and Smith also from Winnipeg. The type of *conradi* is a female in the British Museum, from Colorado, and is, as Grote describes it, "faded ochre brown, . . . the darker specimens having base and subterminal space a little paler, . . . s.t. line preceded by a diffuse darker shade." *Citima* Grote, type a female from Arizona, in the Neumægen collection at Brooklyn, is like it, but darker and more strongly marked. It is correctly referred as a synonym by Hampson, and Smith accepted the reference. Hampson separated *conradi* from his "*morna*" in the tables by the pale s.t. area. Smith adds, "a rough powdery appearance." Both these characters hold in my only southern specimen, from Las Vegas Range, New Mexico, which I labelled as *conradi* after comparison in the British Museum. Some of the more strongly marked and contrasting Calgary specimens have been cited as *conradi* by both Sir George Hampson and Smith. I have no fault to find with that, except to say that none that I have yet seen from here are quite like the types of either *conradi* or *citima*. But I have entirely failed, after repeated attempts extending over twenty years, to recognize two species amongst my local material, either on treacled posts, flying round a lamp, feeding on flowers, or in the collection. Smith claimed genitalic differences for most of the above named forms, though admitting that they were so slight as to be scarcely noticeable.

*Belangeri* Morr., found locally in the Province of Quebec, is most suspiciously like a rather suffused fuscous race of *conradi*. I am indebted to Mr. Winn for a nice series, and am able to match more than one of the specimens almost exactly with some of my local *lineosa*. The type is probably in the Tepper collection, but I do not know its origin. Sir George Hampson makes it a synonym of *inficita* Walk., apparently correctly, though that is an unusually even red specimen. It is the specimen figured fairly well, but is a male, not a female. It was described from an unknown locality.