

believe I had two species, and a specimen of each has now been named as above by Prof. Smith. I have examined over seventy specimens from eastern Canada and the States, and find the majority of them like my Calgary *diffusa* series. I have so far only seen one ♂ (from Sherborn, Mass.), with secondaries practically as dark as my palest Calgary *albilinea*, but this, in common with the majority of them, has slightly paler primaries. It is from Sherborn, Mass., that I have received the darkest eastern ♂♂. But two or three ♀♀ from New Brighton, Pa., and one from Ottawa, are exact mates for the four Calgary *albilinea*. The range of variation in the eastern specimens is considerable, but I have entirely failed in all attempts to separate them into two species, as they seem to grade right through. The smallest specimens seem as a rule to be the palest, but in the "Revision" *diffusa* is stated to be larger as well as paler than *albilinea*. Were it not that my two short Calgary series are so sharply contrasting, I should not try to keep the names separate. What Dr. Holland figures as *albilinea* is exactly like what I hold as Calgary *diffusa*.

336. *L. heterodoxa*, Smith.—Described partly from Laggan material (B. C. in error), 5,000 feet, July 2nd, T. E. Bean. The type is from California, and is at Washington.

336a. *L. megadia*, Smith.—Described partly from Calgary material. The type is a Calgary specimen, and is at Rutgers College.

The above two forms, which I agree with Dr. Dyar in treating as one species, are generally common at Calgary. *Megadia* has a black basal streak which is lacking in *heterodoxa*. True *heterodoxa* is by far the least common form, but every intergrade can be found. This appears to be the western representative of *insueta*, from which it differs mainly in lacking a reddish tinge, though Prof. Smith in his "Revision" mentions a specimen as red as any *insueta* he ever saw. None of my specimens have any reddish tinge, but Mr. F. A. Merrick has kindly lent me a Chicago specimen of *insueta* which lacks it, and in which the basal streak is hardly traceable. *Insueta* seems to have somewhat paler secondaries. The figure of *heterodoxa* given with the description shows the basal streak, and is therefore really a better representative of *megadia*. I sent two of my ♂♂ to Sir George Hampson, who says they agree with the type of *dia*, Grote. *Dia* was described from California. So also was *heterodoxa*, in part, and *megadia* is stated to occur there.

337. *L. multilinea*, Walk.?—Not rare. End July and early Aug. Though I query the name, I feel fairly confident that it will ultimately