

female the maculation is much better written. So great a difference between the sexes is not usual in this series, and I believe that more material will bring maculate males and more nearly immaculate females.

*Mamestra orida*, n. sp.—Ground colour ashen gray, powdered with black. Head inferiorly protuberant, a little roughened, yellowish in colour. Vague blackish lines across the front and vertex. Collar inferiorly a little paler; a more or less obvious black transverse line. Thorax powdery, patagia with obscure submarginal lines. Primaries powdery, the maculation obscure, except that the reniform and the s. t. line are always conspicuous. Basal line geminate, smoky, well marked; connected with base by a short black line in the submedian interspace. T. a. line marked by geminate blackish dots on costa and then lost. T. p. line also marked by costal spots and in some specimens by venular black dots, never complete. S. t. line whitish, irregular, with small outward teeth on veins 3 and 4, emphasized by the darker terminal space and a dusky preceding shade. A series of black terminal interspatial lunules. Fringes white at base, interlined with smoky, cut with paler on the veins, edges a little notch. Veins marked by blackish scales. Claviform broad, varying in length, outlined by blackish scales, concolorous. Orbicular rather small, oval, somewhat elongate, outlined in smoky brown, annulate with yellowish, smoky centered. Reniform large, kidney-shaped somewhat dilated inferiorly, and there obscured by a blackish, diffuse shading. Secondaries white, with a broad black outer margin, the fringes white. Beneath white, more or less powdery over the costal region. All wings with a broad, black submarginal band, and within this a series of black venular dots. Primaries with a discal lunule, secondaries with a discal dot. Tarsi annulate with black and white.

Expands 30–33 mm. = 1.20 to 1.32 inches.

Habitat: Stockton, Utah, in October.

Two ♂ and seven ♀ from Mr. George Franck, who has others which do not materially differ from the series under observation. The antennae of the male have the joints a little marked, and are obviously ciliated. The genitalia are quite unique, and do not closely resemble those of any of the species figured by me in the revision.

It belongs to the group *defessa*, and may be most nearly associated with *chartaria*, differing obviously in the black-margined secondaries. The maculation of the under side is quite characteristic, and in all this species should be readily recognizable.