

like figure 40 from Victoria, B.C., which is *ethela* Hulst. Figure 41 of the same plate is our eastern *hersiliata*, while figure 42 is *Dyssstroma* (*Mesoleuca*) *occidentata*, described by Taylor in the Canadian Entomologist, vol. XLII, p. 86, 1910. Note the sharp indentation of the intradiscal line in the figure, on the median vein, also the peculiar central band and wide basal space. There is always a chance of error in determining species from figures, but as Packard had the specimens in his collection, from which the figures were made, I think I have identified them correctly.

Dr. Dyar (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. XXVII, p. 897, 1904) describes the larvæ of *hersiliata* Guenée and mentions rearing them on currant. Dr. Dyar also mentions that there is considerable variation in this species, there being a dark and a light form, and he thought the latter might be *ethela* of Hulst. Both forms will have to be studied as they seem to differ from our eastern *hersiliata*. Possibly they may be forms of *occidentata* Taylor.

*Traversata* Kellicott (Bull. Buffalo Soc., Vol. V, p. 45, 1886 [*transversata* in error in Dyar's List]) is not to be considered under *citrata* (*truncata*) as it belongs to another group.

*Atrifasciata* Hulst. (Entomologica Americana, vol. III, p. 214, 1887) described from one female from California, turns out to be a *Eustroma* or *Lygris* and not *Cleora* or *Mesoleuca* as placed by Hulst. (See Grossbeck's notes in Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. XXXIII, p. 338, November, 1907.)

*Mesoleuca mulleolata* Hulst is placed incorrectly as a synonym of *truncata* in Dyar's List. It was described in the Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society, vol. IV, p. 26, 1881, and is a very large species and very distinct when once separated. There were two types from Colorado in the Hulst collection, and I shall restrict the type to the white banded form there. This, in a general way, resembles the aberration *punctum-notata* Haworth cf *citrata*, but the basal band of the fore wings has two very strong, toothed projections and the intradiscal band is inwardly less crenulate than in *citrata*. The extradiscal line of the fore wings runs straight from costa about 2.5 mm. before the first projecting tooth, and also the costal reddish spot is more accentuated than in *citrata*. The hind wings of *mulleolata* Hulst are darker than those of *citrata*, and the extradiscal line makes a much sharper angle. Then