

also seen it from Redvers, Sask., through Mr. Croker. It is not so rare in Europe as in North America, where I have only seen four examples. I have a specimen from England, through Mr. L. B. Prout, which approaches the variety, but it is more suffused and is almost unicolorous.

Var. (e) *nigrescens* Hoyningen-Heune (Berl. Ent. Zeit., 51, p. 254, 1906).

This variety is almost unicolorous, and has the white mesial space entirely suffused with cinereous, giving the wings a dusty appearance. The markings are very indistinct, and the whole insect has a smoky aspect. I have specimens from Berlin, Germany; Southport, England, and have seen a specimen from Redvers, Sask., through Mr. Croker.

These are all the varieties, so far, that have turned up, and are easily distinguished from the normal form by their colour. Walker described in 1860 (Cat. Brit. Mus., XXI, 489) *Boarmia divisaria*, which has been stated to be a synonym of *autumnalis* in Dyar's List, but the description does not seem to apply, and I doubt the reference. The type is in the D'Urban collection. Walker also described *renunciata* (Cat. Brit. Mus., XXIV, 1187, 1862), from Hudson Bay, and *frigidata* (Cat. Brit. Mus., XXVI, 1729, 1862), from Nova Scotia, which are synonyms of *autumnalis* in all probability, as Packard states in his notes on the North American Moths of the family Phalænidæ in the British Museum (5th Rep. Peabody Acad., p. 88, 1873), that they are our common *pluviata*.

9. *Hydriomena transfigurata* Swett (CAN. ENT., XLIV, p. 195, 1912).

This is a pointed-wing species and closely resembles *irata* Swett in markings, though the antennæ of the latter will quickly separate it. It does not resemble *autumnalis* greatly, but I have generally found it mixed with the latter in collections. *H. transfigurata* can be readily separated by the time of appearance (early May), the tendency of intra- and extra-discal lines to unite near the inner margin, the dark hind wings and the distance of the extradiscal line from the outer margin in fore wings; also the faint median and marginal bands which are prominent in all other species. I should say this species is confined to the Atlantic States, and has occurred more commonly in the last two years than ever before. There is no form like it in Europe so far as I have seen, and it is not very common here, the only localities being Forest Hills and Cohasset, Mass., and New Brighton, Pa.