

and the larger grasses. I don't think *Typha* grows here at all. I certainly never saw it.

365. *Tapinostola orientalis*, Grt.—Two ♂♂ at light, Sept. 3rd and 5th, 1904. "Darker than usual," according to Prof. Smith.

366. *Hydræcia Americana*, Speyer.—Fairly common at treacle. Aug. and Sept. I have specimens with the reniform both white and orange, but do not know to which of the varieties described by Prof. Smith they should be referred.

367. *H. medialis*, Smith.—Rare. Middle Aug. to early Oct. Treacle, light, and sometimes disturbed from hay-cocks, etc., in daytime. Mr. H. H. Lyman states (CAN. ENT., XXXVII., 30) that a Calgary specimen in the British Museum is the form named *palescens* by Prof. Smith. I have not seen Prof. Smith's Monograph of *Hydræcia*, but note that Dr. Dyar does not list the two names as distinct. My six specimens show considerable variation in shade of colour, but I have never suspected two species.

368. *Papaipema impecuniosa*, Grt.—Two ♂♂ and a ♀, bred from larvæ found feeding in stems of Cow Parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum* ?), close to the Red Deer River, about 50 miles north-east of Gleichen, in early July, 1904. The moths emerged from 14th to 16th August. They appear to be the same species as Dr. Holland's, Pl. XXVI., fig. 5, which, however, is there stated to represent *inquæsitæ*. The figure is declared by Mr. C. J. Smith, in Ent. News, XV., p. 221, to be that of *impecuniosa*, and I have since had this statement corroborated by Prof. J. B. Smith and Dr. Dyar. A specimen from New Brighton, Pa., is slightly darker than the local specimens.

369. *Pyrrhia exprimens*, Wlk.—Very rare, and only taken during two seasons, June 28th to July 12th. Treacle and flowers at dusk.

370. *Xanthia flavago*, Fabr. Fairly common at treacle some years. Middle Aug. to middle Sept.

371. *Cirrædia pampina*, Gn.—Sometimes common at treacle. Middle July to early Sept.

372. *Scoliopteryx libatrix*, Linn.—Rather rare. Have taken it in good condition at treacle in May and June, and from August until well into the winter, at the latter season hibernating in root cellars, etc.

(To be continued).