

colour reddish, the secondaries darker." I have seen the type of *oxygala* Grt. (not *oxygale*) from Colorado, in the British Museum. It is a very smoky thing, with secondaries wholly dark, in fact darker than the types of *minorata*, or anything of this series that I have elsewhere seen. Sir George Hampson's figure of it is poor and misleading. The note I took the first time I saw the specimen was, "Suggests a melanic *minorata*. Suspiciously like European *fuliginosa* (*impura*)." I noted on my next visit, however, that it was not the same as *fuliginosa*. Having seen nothing else quite like it, I must for the present let it stand as possibly a good species, but feel quite satisfied that nearly all the references of Smith and Dyar to *oxygala* really refer to *minorata*. I have only two specimens from California, which agree with Smith's figure and description of the latter, except that they cannot be called reddish. They certainly might easily be confused with *fuliginosa*, but are not as dark as type *oxygala*, though more uniform smoky than the rest of my series.

In his "Revision of Leucania" Smith claims that the eastern North American form previously known as *pallens* is distinct from that European species, and describes it as *luteopallens* on somewhat indefinite characters, emphasizing, however, a difference in the genitalia. He there includes the Alberta and B. C. races under *minorata*, and says; "It stands between *oxygala* and the European *pallens*, being really the American representative of the latter species." Hampson refers *luteopallens* as a synonym of *pallens*, placing it in a group in the tables, "Fore wing without fuscous shade below median nervure," and holds *minorata* as distinct, and having "fore wing with fuscous shade below median nervure." I could not see that this character held good in the British Museum series, and it seems to be a variable feature all over this continent. The most justifiable separation in the group would seem to be between the European *pallens* and our new world form. In most European specimens the longitudinal strigation is similar, and shading evenly distributed all over the primaries. In none of my specimens is there an obviously darker shade below the median vein, though such a variation is mentioned by Tutt in "British Noctuae and their Varieties," Vol. I., p. 42, under the name *suffusa*. In American specimens the region of the cell and of the submedian