

one specimen, as in the figure, the inner part of the sign is V-shaped. Mine has, instead of a tail, a large round outer dot touching the lower angle of the V. The fact that one of my eight specimens has an almost V-shaped sign, and the rest have it nearer rectangular, does not indicate greater variation than exists in *californica* and other species in my collection. On the strength of this Duncans specimen, which I may remark bears some resemblance to a small *viridisignata*, it seems not unlikely that *celsa* may turn out to be at least one of the correct names for my Kaslo and Nelson species. I quite expect ultimately to find at least a close relationship to *interrogationis*.

As regards the great variation known to exist in the signs of some species of this genus, the late Mr. Tutt's remarks concerning *interrogationis* in the British Isles are interesting. "The great character in this species is the endless variation which the central silvery marks or characters undergo. Truly no two are alike, and to look down a long series at this mark, is something like looking at a series of Chinese characters. Some are like the normal mark in *iota* and *pulchrina*, composed of a V and a dot; others have them united as in *gamma*; others again are like the Greek ϵ ; one forms a tiny solid blotch as in *bractea*, and so on." (British Noctuae and their Varieties, IV. 36, 1892.)

As to *u-aureum*, which Ottolengui claimed was not a North American species at all, and further remarked that the description associated it with *interrogationis* (Journ. N.Y. Ent. Soc. X. 69, June 1902), it may be observed that the only localities given for it in Staudinger's Catalogue are Greenland, Labrador, and North America. He also places "*Interrogationis* var. *grænlandica* Staud." as a synonym. The types of *u-aureum* are probably in Mr. Oberthur's collection at Rennes, which by an unfortunate chance I just missed seeing in March 1912. Under the name in the British Museum were three specimens supposed to be North American. One had label "United States" at side. Sir George Hampson wrote me concerning the species: "Our specimens are from the Grote collection without exact locality. It is considered that the types really came from Labrador, and not from Dalecarlia, Sweden, as described." Concerning the Grote collection specimens, during my first visit to the British Museum early in 1909, I wrote,