

corresponding with either plate or description of *inequaliata*, now bearing the name of *Philopsia nivigerata*, so called by Dr. Hulst. I have not found any specimens of the latter taken outside California. Certainly it could not have been captured on Long Island, nor at St. Martin's Falls, Hudson's Bay Terr., whence Walker's type came. If I am correct in this (and only by comparison with Walker's type can this be proven) then our California species has never been named or described. If I am mistaken, then what I call *inequaliata* remains a good species in the genus *Lobophora*, Curtis.

Through the kindness of Dr. Wm. Barnes, who sent me his material in this group, I have been enabled to reach these premises and others. Among it were specimens of *T. montanata*, var. *magnoliatoidata*, Dyar, so labelled, I think by him, from Arrowhead Lake, Man. In describing it (Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum, Vol. XXVII., p. 889) he says: "It differs from the eastern *montanata* in the much darker colours, etc." Disassociated from the eastern form, which belongs to another genus, and placed with its real relatives from Colorado and California, these contrasts vanish, and, in my opinion, it does not represent even a geographical race. Specimens from Palo Alto, Cal., are darker in colour and the lines more distinct, but in this family such forms appear in every group, and if named at all, should represent a fixed variation, constant in some locality, due to climate or habitat. With these also were specimens of *Taliedegeta tabulenta*, so labelled from Cartwright, Man. His type came from Alert Island, Alaska. These may constitute a good species, but I cannot separate them from our eastern *Lobophora*, of which I have 18 males and 6 females before me. In any event they belong to the genus *Lobophora*, the males having hair pencil on hind tibia. There is also a single ♀ from Victoria, B. C., which may be the Alaskan species. The Hulst type is in such poor condition its markings cannot be compared, but a male specimen is necessary to help settle that point. I would be glad to receive from collectors in Manitoba and B. C. any of this group in both sexes for further study, and I will not confiscate their material without consent. I hope they will second my endeavours to straighten out these complexities, and this is my excuse for presenting some theories now, instead of definite findings later.

It is not impossible that Walker's type of *nivigerata* may be conspecific with the Alaskan, Manitoban or British Columbian species. Who can tell?

(To be continued.)