

lation and is otherwise even; it shows black venular points; the line itself is double and these black points contrasted with the pale yellow included space. The pale yellow s. t. line is thrice waved. This species is allied to *S. Graefiana*, from which it may be distinguished by its smaller size, its more even wings, which want the terminal festooned line, its paler ground color, straighter median shade, smaller orbicular spot and more prominent subterminal shade. The hind wings are very pale yellow and show a faint subterminal reddish shade in addition to the faint and more irregular mesial line. Beneath this subterminal shade is indicated by fragmentary reddish scales superiorly on both wings. In *Pettiti* the mesial line on secondaries beneath is more flexuous centrally.

Californian Hepiali.

Although Mr. Stretch, in his "Bombycidae of North America," gives *Behrensii* (fig. 6) as distinct from *montana* (fig. 7), large material, sent by Mr. Behrens, makes me believe that they are opposite sexes of the same species, which should retain the name *Behrensii*. The orange salmon-colored *Behrensii* seem to me the males, and specimens vary from the form described by Mr. Stretch, in which the insect is nearly concolorous, to the more usual form where two silvery fasciæ break the monotony of the wing. The bands composed of light colored spots are more or less visible in the males; in the females (= *montana*) with fuscous wings, they are more evident. One intermediate specimen (♀) is faintly tinged with reddish. The hind wings have the margins and veins orange in *Behrensii*; in the ♀ (*montana*) the wing is all fuscous, but this latter tint can be seen in the ♂ on the interspaces.

I have examined the species described by Mr. Behrens (CAN. ENT., viii, 174). I think that the specimen alluded to but not separately named under the description of *sequoiolus* is the female of that species, following out the idea that the sexes differ more than usual in *Behrensii*, to which *sequoiolus* is allied. The form described by Mr. Behrens as *Baroni* seems to me distinct and not the opposite sex of *mendocinolus*. It may be known by the bands remaining grayish fuscous, while the interspaces are shaded with red, not orange. But if the silver bands are a male character this opinion may need revision. The small species *Lenzi*, and the larger *sequoiolus*, can be readily recognised from Mr. Behrens' description of them; while *mendocinolus* seems to differ from ♂ *Behrensii* by the smaller size, fuscous hind wings and less brilliant color of the primaries.