

approximate so closely in this respect in individuals that this character fails.

The above forms can all be very satisfactorily determined where they depart from typical marks, by the observance of the above characters, which may be thus stated :

Hind tarsi *short*, joints not longer than wide.

Scutellar striæ *long*. *Comma*.

“ *short*. *Pallipes*.

“ “ Thorax usually finely rugose (California). *Rugicollis*.

Hind tarsi *long*, joints narrow, first *one-half* longer than second.

Scutellar striæ short. Three basal joints of antennæ *glabrous*.

Tachycellus atrimediæ.

This paper is not intended to touch on the question of whether the three first mentioned are species, or at most, varieties. Say did not separate *pallipes* and *comma*; the species now recognized as *comma* he describes by the former name, and his variety B is the true *pallipes* Fab., according to the bibliography.

The American Entomologist, vol. iii., p. 154, states, as the opinion of Dr. G. H. Horn, that *comma* and *rugicollis* are synonymous with *pallipes*.

NORTH AMERICAN GEOMETRIDÆ.

BY A. R. GROTE.

I have indicated in this short paper where the types of my Geometrid species are to be found, to the best of my knowledge, and I have given such additional information as I am possessed of with regard to the species. I have followed the classification of Dr. Packard, except in a few instances where I have found reasons to prefer other names. I refer to my paper, Can. Ent., 8, 152, for a review of the synonymy of certain species. Two species, one described by Dr. Harvey (viz., *Endropia Warneri*), have been re-named by Dr. Packard, who calls Dr. Harvey's species *Apiciaria*. As to whether we must put the terminations *aria* and *ata* (accordingly as the ♂ antennæ are pectinate or not) I cannot attempt to decide. I think it is advisable to bear this rule in mind when naming