

376. *O. euroa* G. and R.—Grote changed the name to *puta*, to which Sir George Hampson gives preference. The two names therefore apply to the same type, but I have not discovered where that type is to be found. Presumably it ought to be in the collection of the American Entomological Society at Philadelphia. Smith described *dusca* in Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., xviii., 117, Jan. 1908, from Cartwright, Miniota and Winnipeg, Man., and Kaslo, B.C. I have seen a male and female type from Brandon and Miniota, and the type labels bear this name. But in an earlier paper (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., xxxiii., pp. 350, 360), he makes reference to the form as *duscata*. Compared with *euroa*, it was stated to be "smaller, darker, with more diffuse maculation, and with shorter, broader primaries." Genitalic differences were referred to in the "Transactions." Calgary specimens do not differ from those from Manitoba, and Smith would obviously have called them *dusca*. As a whole, the species is perhaps usually smaller and darker in the west, but not constantly so, and I can see no reason whatsoever for treating the western form as distinct, and must refer *dusca* to the synonymy. Dr. Barnes told me some time ago that he was of the same opinion.

377. *Agroperina lineosa* Smith. (Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., xviii, 145, Sept. 1910).—Described from thirty specimens from Calgary and several Manitoba points. *Pendina* Smith, described as a species from the same localities in the same paper, is unquestionably a variety of the same thing, and is almost that form I referred to as "dark crimson." I have such an extreme form, but "deep luteous red-brown," as Smith describes it, is a more common variation and this is the "*morna*, ab. 2, deep rufous," of Hampson's Catalogue, vii., 405, his "ab. 1" being a pale rufous form, intermediate between the more common luteous *lineosa* and var. *pendina*. The actual specimen figured by Hampson as *morna*, from Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, is of the pale uniform, slightly marked form described by Smith in the same paper, also as a species, as *indela*, from various localities in Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Montana and Washington. The *morna* of Strecker, as I have pointed out under my No. 155 (xliii, 230, July, 1911), is not allied to this group at all. By Smith's own admission, *indela* and *lineosa* were very difficult to separate, and from the material I studied in his collec-