

primaries. Add to this a distinct difference in the genitalia of the male, and the specific separation proves inevitable." If the specimen was placed with the Chicago and east coast series, and all labels removed, I defy any man to pick it out, without recourse to the genitalia, by any one of the characters mentioned. The type of *tertialis* is in Prof. Smith's collection at Rutgers College.

332. *Leucania unipuncta*, Haw.—Rare on the whole. Apparently a migrant. Worn specimens end of June and July, fresh specimens in October. Treacle.

333. *L. minorata*, Smith.—Not rare. July to middle Aug. The name is the one given me to the species by Prof. Smith. The species was described from three ♂♂ from California and Oregon, which were said to resemble *oxygale*, Grt. "But are smaller throughout, the ground colour reddish, the secondaries darker." The only locality given for *oxygale* in either Dr. Dyar's List or Prof. Smith's Catalogue is Colorado, so I presume it was described from there. In the Revision of the genus, however (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXV., pages 159-209, 1902), both in the table on page 164 and under the descriptions, Prof. Smith distinctly treats of *oxygale* as having the darker secondaries of the two. He there describes *luteopallens* from Canada and the eastern States as distinct from both in being paler throughout, and claims that all three are separable from European *pallens*, citing *minorata* as its American representative. Dr. Dyar in his Kootenai List records *oxygale* as common at Kaslo, and refers all four names to one species, treating *oxygale* and *luteopallens* as geographical races of *pallens*, and *minorata* as a varietal and not racial form of *oxygale*. I have a good series of *luteopallens* from several places in the east, and specimens exactly like the Calgary form from Victoria, B. C., and Manitoba, and a Kaslo series from Dr. Dyar also inseparable from it. As a whole my eastern specimens are certainly paler and less streaky throughout, and have less black on secondaries than the western specimens, but the extremes overlap. The type of *minorata* is at Washington, and is figured with the description.

334. *L. albilinea*, Hubn.—Four ♂♂ only, June 30th to July 21st, in three different years. They have the secondaries dark smoky throughout, scarcely or not at all paler at the base. At light.

335. *L. diffusa*, Walk.—Very rare. I have seven ♂♂ only, May 20th to July 22nd. Light. The primaries are paler in colour than the preceding, and secondaries smoky in outer half only. I had the two mixed until about a year ago, but a close examination brought me to