

orange observable only behind the s. t. line. These specimens are numbered 246, 247, 527, 528, 529, two unnumbered. There can hardly be a specific value due to the presence of the orange scales. Throughout the same characters of ornamentation prevail. With other six males no orange is apparent; the green approaches a bluish tinge, with possibly a clearer ground to the wing. Of these three were taken in May, two in August, and one in November. I cannot regard them as differing from *hydromeli*; there are a very few orange scales behind the more isolated spot of the s. t. line, between the second and third nervule, in the November ♂. At the present writing I do not feel justified in expressing the difference by a name. Two of these are numbered 248 and 531. Two other males are different in the total absence of all green color, the prevailing colors being white and blackish. The 10th and 11th of August are the dates of their capture, and they are numbered 530. It may be well to note this difference, whether it be specific or not, expressing it by the name *fusca*. This name is based on perfectly fresh specimens, not faded ones, originally, perhaps, green. There is the slightest possible trace of a warm tint behind the s. t. line. On the costa of the hind wings there is a little shading, the usual faint pale band being apparent. In these two examples there is no essential difference other than noted from the rest of the specimens. As is usual, the t. a. line is denticulate on the costa, then waved and geminate, the white costal filling being present in a marked degree, as well as the white filling to the sub-basal line. From a casual glance at these insects and from the numbers of Mr. Belfrage, I was led to expect two or three species. Now I have to record only one, yet *fusca* may hereafter lay claim to specific value.

Lederer, in writing of the genus *Oncocnemis*, says that the species are found in the Ural and Altai Mountains, and we have no information of any other European locality. Mr. Grote first discovered it in this country, as found in Colorado, thus stamping it more thoroughly, as he thought, as a mountainous insect. But lately it has been captured in three widely different localities. *O. riparia* Morrison = *Chandleri* Grote, found on Staten Island, N. Y., by Mr. Fred. Tepper; *O. Chandleri*, found in Erie Co., N. Y., by Miss Mary E. Walker; *O. augustus* Harvey, collected by Mr. Belfrage in Bosque Co., Texas. Mr. Grote has just described another species, *O. Saundersiana*, Grimsby, Canada (Mr. Pettit). We have here a very wide range, showing conclusively that its habitat is of the low as well as the high lands, of the south as of the north.