

?Ab. (c) *rufibrunnea* Warren (Nov. Zool., VII, p. 181, 1900).

This seems to be a form close to *punctum-notata* Haw., in which the white central band is more or less suffused with light reddish brown. The types, two females, came from Argentine, South America, so there is always a slight doubt as to their standing. Mr. Prout, who has seen the types, believes they are aberrations of *citrata*. The form I have identified as this one came from Mr. E. H. Blackmore, Victoria, British Columbia, and seems quite rare. There are several other aberrations of *citrata* Linn. found in Europe, but as I have not seen them as yet from North America, I think it is better not to list them.

2. Var. *brunneata* Packard, (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XI, p. 47, 1867 [1861 in error, in Dyar's list]; Monograph, p. 108, pl. VIII, fig. 38, 1876).

This northern form was described from Labrador by Packard, and is very closely allied to *citrata* if not a variety or race of it. It is a small, stunted form, brown-shaded, with a cinereous central band, three times as wide at costa as on inner margin. It is difficult to say whether this should be listed as a distinct species or variety, as I have only seen two or three specimens other than the type. Taylor's *Mesoleuca casloata* resembles *brunneata* Pack., but is larger. They are, however, closely allied. In Dyar's list *brunneata* Pack. is incorrectly placed under *truncata* Hufn., and should be referred to *citrata*. In Ent. Zeit. Stettin, XXV, p. 160, 1874, Mäeschler described "*Cidaria suspectata*," which must be close to *brunneata* according to the description. There is a copy of the original description in the Packard Monograph, page 130, 1876. The type of *suspectata* is said to be in the Staudinger collection and was taken in Labrador, as was *brunneata*. Both Staudinger and Mäeschler later regarded *suspectata* as identical with *brunneata*, but there is a slight doubt as to the correctness of this view. The older authors did not have a very clear eye for differences, and in most cases were not very careful in their comparisons. Packard in the Monograph mixed the forms, as figure 38, plate VIII, is evidently *Dysstroma citrata* ab. *punctum-notata* Haw., the white central band of the fore wings showing plainly. On the same plate, figure 39, is *brunneata* Packard, while figure 40 is probably *ethela* Hulst. In the Packard collection there is a specimen just