

PRELIMINARY LIST OF THE MACRO-LEPIDOPTERA OF ALBERTA, N.W. T.

BY F. H. WOLLEY DOD, MILLARVILLE, ALTA., N.W. T.

(Continued from page 156.)

309. *M. Dodii*, Smith.—(CAN. ENT., XXXVI., 152, June, 1904)
Described from Calgary and from Bullion Park, Colo. The type is a Calgary specimen at Rutger's College, and I have two ♂ co-types. The description says: "Resembling *Tacoma* and *rugosa*. *Rugosa* is a smaller, less irrorate, more sharply defined species, with ordinary spots of different form, s. t. line hardly indented, costal region gray, and colour of secondaries more decidedly yellow." A year's endeavour to procure *rugosa* for comparison has elicited a single ♂, in perfect condition, through the kindness of Dr. Fletcher. The specimen comes from Mr. C. H. Young, of Hurdman's Bridge, which I believe is within about 12 miles of Ottawa. It is hardly below the average size of *Dodii*, but almost entirely lacks the rusty red-brown suffusion so characteristic in that species. As it is reasonable to suspect similar variation in discoidal spots to *Dodii*, I will not compare them. There is practically no trace of the **W** in s. t. line, rather prominent and constant in *Dodii*, and unlike that species, this line is preceded by black dentate points. The basal half of costal region is gray, which is never the case in *Dodii*, and there is a distinct black basal streak reaching to t. a. line, of which the new species never shows any trace whatever. The secondaries in *Dodii* vary much in shade, but most of them are quite as yellowish as in my *rugosa*. Presuming that this Ottawa specimen is not altogether off type, I feel pretty safe in saying what I have long suspected, viz.: that Dr. Holland's figure of *rugosa* is *Dodii*, which, on the whole, seems more likely to be confused with *Tacoma*. Fairly common at light and treacle. June and July.

310. *M. lilacina*, Herv.—Common. July to middle August. A widely variable species, which I have for years been trying to separate into two. My series at present consists of 72 specimens, about one-third ♀ ♀, and there seems after all to be every intergrade between the two extreme forms. One form is of a dirty, bluish-gray, with rusty shadings above the median vein. The maculation is very indistinct, and there are no contrasts, even fresh specimens often having a very sordid appearance. The other extreme form has marked contrasts between the light and dark shades. Such specimens sometimes have the orbicular and median and sub-median veins centrally, very conspicuously whitish, the