and Astoria, Ills., and I have now living material from an unknown source, but taken at Washington, D. C. To this list of localities may be added Lower California and Arizona, from the collection of Mr. Henry Ulke, of this city.

The close relationship of *mercator* to *surinamensis* makes reasonably certain their virtual identity as regards development, nor is it probable that they differ in any degree in food habits.

The principal points of structural difference between these two species may be best expressed in tabular form, thus:—

A third species, S. bicornis, Er., also strongly resembling surinamensis, and differing chiefly in having the side margins of the front developed into two conspicuous horns, has similar habits, and as it is apparently better known in Europe than mercator, may occur with us, though as yet I have been unable to discover it.

NOTE ON MAMESTRA COMIS.

BY A. RADCLIFFE GROTE, A. M.

This species is described by me in Bull. Buff. Soc., N. S., III., \$5. not in the Geological Survey, as quoted in the Washington Catalogue. A comparison of the description proves that the insect before me could not have been M. olivacea. Its terms, both as to colour and markings, completely cover the description of M. circumcincta. There can, of course, be no reasonable doubt that the existing so-called "type" of comis is a specimen of olivacea, in which case the type label has been certainly transferred to another specimen after the type of comis was returned to Mr. Hy. Edwards. I do not remember that my type of comis was peculiarly set. The species was so much more vividly coloured that it did not even suggest to me olivacea, a species of which I possessed a long series.

MR. CARL F. BAKER spends most of the summer collecting in choice localities, up to 12,000 feet altitude, in the mountains of Northern Colorado. After October 1st, his address will be Auburn, Alabama, where he goes to fill the position of Entomologist in the A. and M. College.