

Museum. It was described in 1852 from "U. S. A." It is the common and widely distributed species hitherto everywhere known as *Hadena suffusca* Morr., described twenty-three years later, of which, however, I have not yet seen the type. Assuming *suffusca* to have been correctly identified, *alia* Gn., which has smooth eyes, and is therefore not a *Tæniocampa*, has priority.

The next name up till now in the synonymy of *alia* being *hibisci* Gn., that must be used for the common eastern *Tæniocampa*. I have not seen the type, but merely assume that it has been correctly referred, not to *alia*, but to the species we have mistaken therefor. Hampson's figure of *alia* is not of the type, but the species I now call *hibisci*. Whether Guenée intended the name *alia* to apply to the species which bears the type label may be open to question. I have not seen the description, but am guided by the type. Though the *Tæniocampa* sometimes resembles *alia* in colour, and they have a similar subterminal line and shade, they can scarcely be confused by anyone acquainted with both, even apart from generic characters. From the foregoing it follows that Holland's figure of *alia* should be called *hibisci*.

In 1874 Dr. Harvey, or more probably perhaps really Grote, under Harvey's name, described *pacifica* from Sanzalito, Calif., comparing it to *alia*, undoubtedly meaning thereby, not the *Hadena*, but *hibisci*. Harvey's name has also been wrongly applied to a very common and widely distributed British Columbian form which intergrades in Alberta with *hibisci*. His type is a female in the British Museum, where there are four other similar Californian specimens, and one from Vancouver Island. Other true *pacifica* that I have seen are, one in my own collection from Oakland (which is close to the place repeatedly called "Sanzalito" in Hampson's Catalogue, though I believe Sancelito is correct); one in Prof. Smith's collection labelled "Canada"; and a male from Victoria, B. C., in the Neumogen collection at Brooklyn. I may have seen one or two more, but can find no note of them at present. It is evidently a very rare species. It is characterized by the paler colour, obsolescent orbicular, narrow, somewhat constricted reniform, contrasting with the pale, even ground, but not conspicuously pale ringed, and a slight w in the s. t. line, which is preceded by a narrow dark band of even width.

The common B. C. form hitherto passing as *pacifica*, as it intergrades with the eastern *hibisci* in Alberta, I cannot recognize as distinct, though on the B. C. coast it is certainly a well-marked local race. In view of this fact, and as it has for years passed as a species, being larger and far