

L. E. Marmont, and in his collection: 2 ♀'s, Rosedale, B. C., June 24th, 1917, Cloverdale, B. C., June 15th, 1917, taken by the author and in his collection; 1 ♀, Duncan, B. C., June 28th, 1895, E. M. Skinner, and now in the author's collection.

***Dysstroma sobria* Swett. form *swetti*, form. nov.**

In the Can. Ent., Feb., 1917, p. 64 et seq., Mr. L. W. Swett gave a paper on the genus *Dysstroma*, in the course of which he described some new aberrations, or, as I would prefer to call them, forms of our large Vancouver Island species, which he had at that time identified as *mulleolata* Hulst.

There has been considerable doubt as to what Hulst's *mulleolata* really is, Mr. L. B. Prout, of London, Eng., being the first one, I believe, to associate this large form with *mulleolata* (vide Trans. Lon. Ent. Socy., 1908, p. 38). Drs. Barnes & McDunnough in further notes on this genus (Cont. Lep. No. Amer., Vol. 3, No. 4, March, 1917, p. 228), accepted Mr. Swett's identification of *mulleolata*, although with a certain amount of reserve, as there were several discrepancies between Hulst's type and his description. Later, (ibid., Vol. IV, No. 2, May, 1918, p. 137) on an examination of the type specimen by Dr. McDunnough, the authors came to the conclusion, for reasons which are clearly set forth and which seem exceedingly logical, that Hulst's *mulleolata* is the smaller, white-banded form of *citrata* L., which Mr. Swett had previously called *punctum-notata* Haw. This is the form which in favourable years is very common on Vancouver Island in the month of August.

Accepting Barnes' & McDunnough's identification of *mulleolata* to be correct, (and with which I fully agree) will leave our large, white-banded form without a name. According to the rules of the International Code, the first-named form, i. e., *sobria*, given by Mr. Swett, will stand for the group collectively, and I propose to give the name *swetti* to the white-banded form, a description of which follows:

Head, front and palpi, cinnamon brown, thorax the same, intermingled with a few lighter hairs. Primaries, basal area dark brown, followed by another white line, slightly sinuous. The central area is white, irregularly bordered with black anteriorly and posteriorly, the posterior portion being wider and more pronounced costally. The amount of white in the central area is somewhat variable, especially between the sexes, the females as a general rule having a much larger proportion of white than the males. The outer border of central area is edged narrowly with white, while contained within the white area is a black linear discal mark. The subterminal area is tawny, shading into dark brown, especially opposite the discal mark, where it appears as a dark diffused blotch. The s. t. line is white, dentate, and rather faint. There is a small, yellowish-white sub-apical mark on the costa. Fringe pale, darker at the termination of the veins.

Secondaries, dark fuscous with the extra-discal line distinctly outlined in a paler shade and being acutely angled between veins 3 and 4. Black discal dots small but distinct.

Underneath primaries dark fuscous with central area showing through darker, a large yellowish patch on costa. Secondaries same colour with extra- and intra-discal lines strongly marked. Discal spots reproduced on all wings.