

that I made sure it was a distinct species. Mr. Winn has taken both forms flying together at St. Hilaire, Quebec, and it was in his material that I first claimed to be able to recognize two species. The majority of the specimens which I saw subsequently in other Eastern collections were of the more even form, and the more I compared, the less able did I seem to draw any line between them. Still, I think the existence of two species quite possible. It would be best determined by breeding. If such is the case, which is Morrison's species will have to be determined by comparison with the type in the Tepper collection at Maddison, Wisconsin.

275. *E. tristicula* Morr.—This species is correctly identified. The type is a male in the Brooklyn Museum. It bears no locality label, but I believe it was described from Maine. Hampson's figure is from a coloured drawing of it. *Nesilens* Smith (No. 267) is evidently a variation of it without the black collar, basal streak, and in the cell. A good picked series of about fifty from Alberta, Manitoba, and a few from Windermere, B. C., show every intergrade between the two. I have examined a very much greater number. In some specimens, the black is replaced by pale ochreous shading. In either form, the costa, median vein, and discoidal spots may be rather distinctly paler than the ground, or quite concolorous. But *nesilens* must sink as an exact synonym of *remota* Smith, female, described from the Sierra Nevada. Prof. Smith agrees with me in this reference. There are two female types in the Henry Edwards collection in the New York Museum, from a figure of one of which Sir George Hampson's has been copied. The shades in the figure are rather too contrasting. The specimens are exactly like some from Calgary. A male type of *remota* is in the Washington collection, and differs from any that I had previously noticed in having the space beyond the terminal line the darkest part of the wing, and lacking all trace of dark shade or dashes before it. I had previously seen a figure of this specimen in the British Museum collection, and expressed a very strong opinion as to its distinctness from the published figure. Examination of the actual specimen showed it to be also a trifle violaceous, and proportionately shorter winged than *nesilens* as I knew it, but on the whole much more like a small specimen of that than I had expected. I subsequently found a Calgary male *nesilens* in Dr. Barnes' collection with the dark termen, and, accepting Prof. Smith's view of the matter, have changed my opinion as to its probable distinctness.