

Holland's figure under this name is really *H. excurvata*, of which I have specimens from Victoria, B. C. The species bear no resemblance to one another.

492. *Triphosa indubitata*, Grt.—A male on October 22nd, 1902. The name stands in Dr. Dyar's list as a synonym of *progressata*, Walk., which Mr. Taylor tells me is not North American.

493. *Cænocalpe magnoliata*, Gn.—Two specimens only, one on July 30th, 1893, near mouth of Fish Creek; the other here in the hills at light, June 26th, 1903.

494. *C. polygrammata*, Hulst.—A badly rubbed male on July 3rd, taken by beating in daytime, and a fine female three days later, both on the Red Deer River, about 50 miles from Gleichen. The first record for the species in Canada, according to Mr. Taylor.

495. *C. topazata*, Strk.—Probably not rare in the spruce. I have only two specimens at present, June 5th and July 5th, "Billings's mill."

496. *Gypsochroa designata*, Hfm. One on July 2nd, 1893, near mouth of Fish Creek, and a male at light at the Red Deer River locality on July 4th, 1905. The localities suggest a prairie rather than a mountain species.

497. *Xanthorhoe incurvata*, Hbn.—I have taken it somewhat sparingly amongst the spruce near Billings's mill, and in the mountains near the Lake Louise Chalet at Laggan, almost up to the limit of timber, the highest-up capture being at Mirror Lake, about 6,500 feet. End June and July. The species occurs in B. C., but is not common.

498. *X. abrasaria*, H. S.—A mountain species. I have it from Laggan, Banff (top ridge of Sulphur Mt., 8,000 feet), Lineham's lower log camp, and Billings's mill. The latter place is almost the eastern limit of the spruce, beyond which it does not seem to occur. Not rare. Middle July to middle Aug.

499. *X. munitata*, Hbn.—A common and very variable insect, in which the sexes might easily be mistaken for two species. The ground colour of the males is dull pearly gray, and there is a strong tendency for the central purplish band to become constricted in the submedian interspace. In one of my specimens the blackish defining lines actually touch. The females have as a rule the ground colour tinged with ochreous, and have a wider band. A female from Laggan, taken above timber (over 6,500 feet), on Slate Mt., differs so in the band from any of my Calgary specimens, that I felt sure it was a distinct species, but Mr.