

Hab. CANADA, Ontario (*Brodie, Ont. Gov't Coll. teste E. M. Walker in litt. April 28, 1905*); BRITISH COLUMBIA, Glacier (*Mrs. C. Schaeffer, A. N. S.: 1 ♂*), Kaslo²⁷, Ainsworth²⁷, Loon Lake²⁹; UNITED STATES¹⁻²⁵, New York^{12 16} and New Jersey²⁵ west to Illinois¹ and Tennessee²⁰, South Dakota [*Truman*] to Washington [*O. B. Johnson*], south to Louisiana⁸ and Southern California [*Grinnell, Truman*] (*coll. P. P. C.*); LOWER CALIFORNIA, Sierra Laguna¹¹, San José del Cabo¹¹.—MEXICO, Matamoros and Victoria (*Rhoads, A. N. S.: 1 ♀*) in Tamaulipas, Las Bocas (*Batty, A. M. N. H.: 2 ♂, 2 ♀*) in Durango, La Joya (*Hoag, coll. P. P. C.: 1 ♂, 1 ♀*) in San Luis Potosi, Guadalajara (*Schumann: 1 specim.*), Uruapan (*coll. Deam: 1 ♂*), Tlalnepantla (*Barrett, coll. Adams: 5 ♂, 9 ♀*) [1 ♂], Guadalupe [1 ♂, 1 ♀], Tlalpam [1 ♀] (*Tower, coll. P. P. C.*), Mexico City (*Schumann, H. H. Smith: 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Barrett, coll. Adams: 3 ♂, 2 ♀; coll. Deam: 4 ♂, 4 ♀*), Tizapan (*Barrett, coll. P. P. C.: 1 ♂, 1 ♀*), San Luis (*Palmer, M. C. Z.: 1 ♂, 3 ♀*), Cuernavaca (*Barrett, coll. Adams: 1 ♂*), Orizaba (*H. H. S. & F. D. G.: 1 ♀*), Amula in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith: 3 ♂, 1 ♀*), Oaxaca [1 ♂, 1 ♀], Mitla [1 ♀] (*coll. Deam*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*coll. McLachlan: 1 ♂* labelled "*collocata*" in McL.'s hand).—ASIA, Ajan, Sea of Ochotsk¹.

Taken in January at Victoria, in December at Orizaba; the remaining Mexican specimens are dated as having been captured between June and September.

This species has been found at altitudes of 4800 feet at Glacier, 8000–10,000 feet in the Beaver Range of Utah, according to specimens in the Brooklyn Institute by Messrs. Engelhardt and Doll, and 11,000 feet at Silver Lake, Colorado, according to Dr. Henry Skinner.

CANNACRIA.

Cannacria, Kirby, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. xii. pp. 262, 300 (1889); Cat. Odon. p. 35 (1890); Calvert, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (2) iv. pp. 472, 547 (1895).

Three species of this genus are known, two of which certainly occur within our faunal limits. *C. furcata* has the least, *C. gravida* the most, dense venation; *C. batesii* is intermediate in this, as in other respects.

Synopsis of Specific Differences.

Front wings with three rows of post-triangular cells out to the level of the nodus, one row between the short sector and the supplementary sector next below.

Black on abdominal dorsum confined to a mid-dorsal spot or stripe on segments 8–9, or still more reduced, ground-colour of abdomen red (♂) or luteous (♀), face and labrum reddish or luteous; wings, with one row of cells between subnodal sector and supplementary sector next below, uncoloured except for brownish-yellow at the base of the hind pair out to the first antecubital and level thereof, or less, front wings with 8–10 (9 in 62½%), hind wings with 6–7 (6 in 86½%) ante-