Leucorhinia Hudsonica; New Brunswick.

Aeschna constricta, recorded in the Ontario list, is also found in Nova Scotia.

The above brief list of 43 species from Ontario and 13 from other portions of Canada embraces, we believe, all that are known to occur in our Dominion. In view of the great number of insects belonging to this interesting order which occur throughout Canada, we hope that some of our collectors will devote a portion of their leisure moments towards more thoroughly working up this long neglected order of insects.

DESCRIPTION OF PACHNOBIA ORILLIANA.

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Both sexes of a species of *Pachnobia* have been collected by Mr. Geo. Norman, at Orillia, which I propose to call by the name of *orilliana*. It is evidently allied to *Agrotis hyperborea*, which I know only from Millière's and Herrich-Schaeffer's illustrations. It looks at first sight like a species of *Graphiphora* (*Taeniocampa*).

All the tibiae are spinose. The head is sunken, eyes naked, abdomen short. The wings are wide, the male antennae shortly pectinate, setose. The color is not unlike that of *Graph. incerta* but more olivaceous. There is no basal dash. The color is paler, carneous gray, like the thorax, to the angulated median shade, beyond which the median space is olivaceous brown. The orbicular is large, spherical, concolorous with a central brown dot and a brown ring. The claviform is suffused with deep brown, prominent, attaining the median shade. The reniform lies in the deeper color of the median space posteriorly, concolorous, kidney-shaped, darker stained inferiorly, well sized. The t. a. line is outwardly oblique, thrice waved, brown. The t. p. line is obsoletely germinate, the pale interior shade showing, of the usual shape, succeeded by a pale shading on the subterminal space which intrudes on the deep brown ground color outwardly like a finger below costal region. The deep brown color of the s. t. space shows the costal dots plainly and extends downwardly narrowly within and along the s. t. line, outside of the pale

shade which follows the t. p. line. S. t. line whitish gray, broad, distinct, with a subcostal dentation else continuous and even. Terminal space blackish; broken black points indicate the terminal line. Fringes reddish brown. All the veins marked by blackish scales, and there is a blackish shading over the median space anteriorly, below median vein and on the inferior portion of the basal field. The male has the lines and spots less obvious and the shading of the wing more strongly contrasts. Hind wings with reddish brown fringes, shaded with fuscous and with a blackish exterior shade and faint median line. Beneath the wings are irrorate with rufous; on both pair the terminal spaces are contrasted by a whitish coloring. A common subterminal shade and exterior line; discal marks linear, uniform. Beneath the vestiture is reddish brown, as are the sides of the palpi; above, with the front, these latter are pale. *Expanse* 35 m. m.

In the male the conformation of the subterminal pale shading is indistinct; the blackish shading basally on interior margin is restricted, the claviform is shorter, not attaining the median shade; the dark olive brown tint of the s. t. space forms a spot along the s. t. line opposite the cell. In this species the form of the thorax, which is darker colored posteriorly, recalls that in *Lithophane*.

Lederer only gives the armature to the middle and hind tibiae in his diagnosis of *Pachnobia*. *P. carnea*, the type, has all the tibiae spinose; so has *Pachn. scropulana* (*Agrotis scropulana* Morr.). The species have the habitus of *Graphiphora* (*Taeniocampa*). I find that none of the characters given by Mr. Morrison in a recent number of *Psyche*, to distinguish his *Agrotis scropulana*, are valid, except that of the basal markings of the primaries, to which I am the first to draw attention. I am therefore still of the opinion that it is not certain that the White Mountain species is really different. I have recently re-examined my type of *Matuta Catharina*. I believe it to be a female; the simple antennae may not distinguish it from *Pachnobia* in this event, but it is different by the unarmed fore tibiae. It has a resemblance to *Pachn. orilliana* in habit and the black stains on the veins. Our North American species of *Pachnobia* will be as follows:

Cornuta Grote,
Scropulana (Morr.)
 (An spec. seq.)
Carnea (Thumb.)
Orilliana Grote.