Vertex flat, slightly obtusely angled, one-third wider than the middle length, over three-fourths the length of the pronotum, face and facial angle as in *signalifrons* ; pronotum shorter, over twice wider than long ; elytra equalling the abdomen in the female, slightly longer in the male, shorter than in *signalifrons*, with a very slight appendix, venation as in *cruciatus*.

Colour : vertex with the margins, a median stripe and a short transverse bar before the middle always light, the remainder of the disc with a very variable amount of fuscous, fading out posteriorly into a rust brown ; pronotum irregularly marked with rust brown — in the darker specimens arranged in longitudinal stripes ; elytra pale, subhyaline, the nervures white, a broad, slightly oblique band across the middle, another before the tip, and spots on the margins of the second and third apical cells fuscous.

Genitalia : female, ultimate ventral segment short, the lateral angles acute, posterior margin roundly emarginate either side of a large, acutely pointed, black tooth, which is cleft nearly to its base ; either side of this tooth the oblique finger-like plates are exposed ; male valve obtusely angulate, longer than the ultimate segment, plates broad at base, slightly narrowing to the truncate tips, where they are two-thirds the basal width, two and one-half times the length of the valve, set obliquely together, forming a trough.

Described from numerous specimens swept from the meadows of the Little Beaver, in the mountains west of Fort Collins, Colo.

CTENUCHA CRESSONANA.

In the recent volume published by the British Museum (Natural History), Sir Geo. Hampson refers this species, described by me in 1863, as the same with *C. venosa*. The material in the British Museum from North America : Texas, Grote and Zeller collections, is all *C. venosa*. *C. Cressonana*, from Colorado, is clearly distinct, a larger species more of the type of *C. virginica*, and I can only suppose that unacquaintance with my type has led to the present lumping. I may also add, that it can hardly be settled in the British Museum, whether the Californian *Scepsis Packardii* which has lighter tinted primaries, and greater extension of a paler yellow on the head, be a local race of *S. fulvicollis* or not. From analogy in the group, it will probably prove distinct.

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