

species do not resemble those of the latter family. The caterpillars of the *Cuspidates* are singular in form, many of them being without anal prolegs, and others being bifid at that extremity. Very few American species have this formation, but some of them are humped, and are otherwise of uncommon shape, while others have the cuspidate habit of raising the anal extremity in the air while feeding or moving about. The sub-family includes the well known genera, *Ichtyura*, *Datana*, *Notodonta*, *Cerura* and others.

PLATYPTERICIDÆ. This division is included in the European family *Cuspidates*. The moths are small, and all have falcate or hooked wings. In England the caterpillars of these moths are not hairy, but are marked with colored lines and spots, and some are without anal prolegs.

ATTACI. Comprises our largest and most beautiful moths, as well as those which produce the best and most plentiful supply of silk. Both moths and larvæ are well known.

CERATOCAMPIDÆ. The genera *Dryocampa*, *Hyperchiria*, *Anisota* and others belong to this sub-family of large and handsome moths. Some of the larvæ make no cocoons, but bury themselves in the earth like the Sphingidæ, and there become pupæ.

LACHNEIDES. Includes *Gastropacha*, *Clisiocampa* and *Tolyte*, moths of medium or small size, with hairy bodies. The larvæ are smooth, with few hairs, and spin slight cocoons of silken fibre.

HEPIALIDÆ. A group of wood or root-boring moths, some of which are large and robust, others small and delicate in appearance.

A glance at the foregoing sketch will show the variety of insects we include in this family, and also the widely differing habits of the larvæ. And it is both curious and interesting to note the analogies which many of the species bear to the other divisions of the Lepidoptera, and even to the other orders of insects. In some cases the resemblance is so close that it is doubtful whether the species is rightly placed, and we might be justified in removing it to some other family of moths, perhaps a long way from the Bombycidæ. Thus in the first sub-family, the Lithosiinæ, the genus *Crambidia* very much resembles the genus *Crambus* among the Tineidæ. *Euphanessa mendica* is very like a Geometer, not only in the perfect state, but also as a larva, as stated by Mr. Saunders, who calls it a "true looper." In a classification based on larval characteristics, this moth would therefore be ranked with the Geometridæ. *Crocota ferru-*