

Psyche confederata Gr., now described in almost all its stages. The life-history of almost any species in this group will be found replete with curious facts, and instances of parthenogenesis are recorded among the European genera. The moth *Phryganidia californica* Pack., is apparently incorrectly described as belonging to this sub-family, and Butler refers it to the *Dioptidæ*, a group not studied by me. The *Psychinæ* occur in the West Indies, and South America; the genus *Oiketicus* also in Ceylon. This group seems to be, with the *Cochliinæ*, of very general distribution, and to belong to the older forms of the family, retaining perhaps some characteristics of a primitive form of the moths. It may even be that the cocoon or sack was, in past geological ages, more common as a part of larval habit, and that it was later on restricted to the pupal condition. The *Sphingidæ* and groups making no cocoon may have been thrown off from the genealogical tree of the Lepidoptera at later periods. In North America there seem to be but few species of *Psychinæ*, generally distributed; the genus *Oiketicus* being tropical and sub-tropical, *Platæcticus* a Floridian form, the other genera ranging from Canada to the Southern States, while from the west a few species belonging to the more typical section of the sub-family have been indicated. The broad, falcate-winged genera seem to belong east of the Rocky Mountains, and are reported from the region east of the Andes in South America. Hence, their distribution is paralleled by that of the *Ceratocampinæ*.

Sub-family *Notodontinæ*.

Although we have found some reasons for our sequence of the preceding groups, there is here somewhat of a break. For instance, the *Sarothripinæ*, *Nolinæ*, *Chloephorinæ*, make a similar cocoon; in the two first the labial palpi are elongated. The *Lithosiinæ* resemble these more or less in form and the absence of ocelli, but their colors and shorter palpi are more like the succeeding *Arctiinæ*; again the *Dasychirinæ* resemble the latter in their hairy larvæ and style of pupation. There is an approximation to the *Cochliinæ* in the Dasychirid genus *Lagoa*, and the *Cochliinæ* and *Psychinæ* approach by the rudimental abdominal feet of the larvæ; but the *Notodontinæ*, although they fit in with succeeding groups, differ greatly from the *Psychinæ*. I have described a Psychid genus from Cuba, which has something of the Notodontid form, which is that of the *Nocuidæ*, and which latter several genera of this group greatly resemble. Indeed, there seems to be some doubt as to whether the genus *Edema* is,