

fication which allows us to speak unduly and depreciatingly of those who studied these matters long ago.

As with former groups, the North American *Hadenini* show a prevailing affinity with the European fauna. The amount of divergence can hardly be shown until all the species are carefully compared, but we can be sure it will not outweigh the resemblance.

---

## PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF THE ARCTIIDÆ OF TEMPERATE NORTH AMERICA, WITH NOTES.

BY JOHN B. SMITH, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

(Continued from page 175.)

Sub-Family ARCTIINÆ.

In the previous paper I explained the sense in which this term is used, and nothing further in the way of definition need be said on that head.

Genus *CROCOTA* Hbn.

1816—*Verzeichniss*; Samml., Eur. Schm., III., 254.

This genus is in a sad state. It is almost impossible to identify species satisfactorily, and yet new species are constantly described. The matter has been further confused by Mr. Grote's persistent refusal to refer to Mr. Reakirt's species, for without referring them positively as synonyms to any species, he says he cannot believe that they refer to species different from those recognized by him, and therefore he ignores them altogether. This has had the effect of causing others to lose track of the descriptions which, poor as they may be, yet are necessary to be referred to. We know nothing at all as yet as to the range of variation in the genus, and species are based upon the most indefinite comparative features of colour and appearance.

Using *C. ferruginosa* as subject: The head is free, rather small; eyes large, somewhat prominent; ocelli distinct; vestiture scaly, smooth; antennæ of male with the joints marked, scarcely serrate, with fine lateral ciliæ, palpi moderate in length, straight or slightly drooping. Thoracic vestiture scaly. Legs closely scaled, posterior longest, the spurs normal—*i. e.*, middle with one, posterior with two pairs. The tongue is rather short, but corneous and spiral. Wings proportionately wide and short,