

of the wings is not unlike *Acopa*. The secondaries are 8-veined: vein 5 weaker; costal vein 3-branched; 7 to tip; 7 and 6 a rather short furcation; 8 thrown off from the upper margin of 7 near the base. The frontal horn is impressed on the face. The moth was evidently classed "next to *Utetheisa*," upon Hübnerian characters: the paler, spotted and narrower primaries the bright discolourous hind wings. A superficial resemblance to *Emydia* and *Utetheisa* is thus given. *Utetheisa* has a smooth front and unarmed tibiae, fringed antennae, with two stronger bristles on each joint. *Cerathosia* has ocelli, and is otherwise distinct from the Lithosians, while the curious termination of the generic title (*thosia*?) would seem to be a fragment of the Greek *lithos*. The discovery of the larvæ of *Cerathosia* will probably throw additional light upon the affinities of the insect. In the mean time, I wish to point out that, in its generic characters, this form coincides in many particulars with the Noctuidæ belonging to this tribe, as also to the *Tarachini* in its scaly vestiture.

Tribe *Plusiini*.

The thorax is rather short and square, but globose above, with hairy, somewhat silky covering, which forms, posteriorly, an abrupt tuft. The eyes are naked, lashed in *Plusia*, unlashed in *Telesilla*. The wings are somewhat pointed with full external margins. The tibiae are unarmed. The ornamentation of *Plusia* is remarkable for the silvery or golden middle marks, or sheeny patches. The American species are forty-two in number, exceeding the European thirty-eight; but, probably more remain to be described with us. We have representative species, i. e. *Putnami*, allied to the European *festucae*, while *parilis* is found in Lapland and Labrador. The question whether *ni* can be separated from our *brassicæ*, I have been inclined to answer negatively. The peculiar abdominal tufts speak for the identity of the forms. Among American forms are a greater number of gray and brown species, allied to *gutta*, *interrogationis*, *chalytes*, etc., and are, perhaps on the whole, less showy. Nevertheless, a resemblance may be traced between many species, as between *V-argenteum* and *Mappa*, *Zosimi* and *balluca*, etc. The resemblance is further shown in the species of *Habrostola*, which have the caterpillar 16-footed and the moths without metallic marks, while *Plusia* has 12-footed larvæ. But the most remarkable among the American species of *Plusia* are the three mimetic forms: *thyatiroides* which resembles a