

claw and *Sphida*, which differs from *Arzama* by the clypeal tubercle, as independent genera on the strength of these single characters. The tribe *Arzamini* is not represented in Europe, and, beyond the *Dicopini*, is so far the first distinct structural departure in North America from the European types. While *Dicopis* and allies resemble the *Bombycoidi* or certain *Hadenini* in appearance, the *Arzamini* have a distinct and singular form, and, while their affinities evidently lie with the Nonagrians, their peculiar larval structure and habit clearly warrants our considering them as constituting a distinct group or tribe of the *Noctuidæ*. The resemblance in the female abdomen of the *Arzamini* to the Bombycid genus *Eriogaster*, and the unusual larval condition, lends interest to this tribe. May we not consider the *Arzamini* as an American survival of a very ancient form of the *Noctuide*?

#### Tribe *Nonagriini*.

This tribe differs from the *Hadenini* in the absence of body tuftings, and in the finer, smoother vestiture; only in a few genera is there a median thoracic ridge. In these characters *Gortyna* agrees with the *Hadenini*: the habit of the larva probably associates *Euthisanotia*, a tropical genus with foot-hold in Florida, with *Gortyna*. The present tribe is one of the most interesting of the family. The moths are pale or straw-coloured, some with a warmer, a little red or ochre tint, and the larvæ feed in reeds or grass. *Nonagria* has a stout, clypeal projection, and naked eyes; the larva lives in the stems of *Typha* and *Phragmites*, pupating in its burrow. We have eight North American species described; probably many more remain to be discovered, as the moths must be bred, and are not often captured. In Europe, seven are known. So far as known to me, our species are not like the European, or representative. We have an immense species, with the proportions of a small *Sphinx*, from Florida, my *N. permagna*. Our most usual species, perhaps, in the east, of moderate size, is my *subflava*. No species are known to me from California, but we must expect that they await discovery. These *Noctuidæ*, with boring larvæ, inhabiting swamps, must be an old form of the family, once, at least, of very general distribution. The European genus *Coenobia*, with one species, I have not found in North America, but I discovered a Western American genus *Fota*, with two small species, which, from its clypeal