

The Moths are unequally represented, both as to the number of species and that of individuals, over our territory. The barren and hot lands of the South-west nourish few species, while the lands along the Eastern coast, from Massachusetts to Virginia, seem to be among the most prolific in the variety of kinds. Certain species swarm in certain localities, as one or two kinds of *Cataclysta* on the islands in the Niagara River and elsewhere in the North. In Alabama, aside from the Cotton Moth, it was at certain times hardly possible for me to read at night by light for the swarms of *Acrolophus agrotipennella* and *mortipennella*, which fluttered over the table and the page. Colorado is a rich field for Moths, as also certain portions of Texas, judging from the collections of Belfrage (Bosque County) and Boll. The pine lands of the Southern States are on the whole poor in species, and, in parts of North and South Carolina, I found the collecting poor, without, however, preventing the occurrence of many interesting Moths. Practically we have one common fauna, broken by the Alleghanies and other mountain ranges, until we get as far South as the tropical colony in Florida, while in Texas we meet South Californian species, besides the first indications of the tropical Mexican fauna of the low lands, which extends its range along the coast so far north as Louisiana. The Moths go hand in hand with the vegetation and the flowers, so that rich botanical districts are also rich entomologically. Swampy or boggy spots yield many peculiar moths; the different species of *Sarracenia*, the Pitcher-plants, both at the North and in the South, yield several curious Moths, among which the species of *Exyra*, a genus of Owlet Moths, the larvæ of which feed on the folded leaves, are the most noteworthy and the prettiest in color.

In a final consideration of the second, or South American element, in our fauna of Moths, we must distinguish, as we have seen, between those forms which have effected a more or less precarious lodgment in our territory and those which, through distinct species, have become thoroughly amalgamated with the North American fauna. The occurrence of such species as *Syllectra mirandalis* or *erycata*, or *Thysamia Zenobia*, is undoubtedly accidental and may not occur again for years. On the other hand, there is a stream of certain species which yearly reach points in our territory, such as *Argeus Labruscæ*, without leaving progeny; there are then other species which have attained a more or less extended foothold, such as the Owlet Moths belonging to the genera *Anomis*, *Aietia*,