

to me, the genus belonging to this sub-family which I distinguish from the *Sarothripinæ*) I do not know any forms of *Cochliinæ* from California; if the sub-family is feebly represented there, it will be a fresh example of the resemblance between the West Coast fauna and the European. No Cuban forms were included in the collection described by me. The geographical distribution of the North American Bombycidæ merits attention. On the islands of the West Indies, there seem to be no typical Spinner moths, that is to say, no *Attacinæ*, *Ceratocampinæ*, *Platypteryginæ*, *Lachneinæ*. In the new Check List, I included the only West Indian form of this group known to me, *Heurtes picticornis* G. & R., the types of which are in the Royal Museum in Berlin. Fifteen other genera are included in my list, and although one or two of these are probably synonyms, not being identified by me, enough is shown to prove the richness of our fauna in this group. Sepp figures a South American species of *Empretia*. The group is probably widely distributed and belongs to the older forms of the family.

#### Sub-family *Psychina*.

The larvæ of the present group are still more curious than those of the *Cochliinæ* from their habit of living in a case. The thoracic feet alone are developed, and the undeveloped abdominal feet present a resemblance to the slug caterpillars, so that we have a reason for bringing the groups together. The cocoon-making habit is not alone displayed by the mature larvæ, for so soon as the little Psyche larva leaves the egg it fashions a tiny sack and begins its wanderings, dragging its shelter after it. In most of the genera, the females are apterous and worm-like, but in the North American genera with broad, falcate wings, *Perophora* Harris, and *Lacosoma* Grote, the females are winged like the males. Sepp figures a South American broad-winged form, and Herrick-Schaeffer, from the venation refers this section of the sub-family to the *Attacinæ*, notwithstanding the sack-bearing larvæ. The neuration will hardly guide us in this group, since certain European genera have apparently three internal veins on the secondaries like the Microlepidoptera. Perhaps they are wrongly reckoned here. Some of the moths resemble the *Dasychirina*. This resemblance is seen in *Psyche*; but the American genera *Thyridopteryx* and *Oiketicus* have long-bodied males with partly glassy wings and short antennæ, and look more like the *Cossinæ*. As compared with Europe, we have apparently very few species of *Psyche*; in fact only one species is well known, viz.,