

would pronounce it to be that species, I naturally became very much interested.

I carried the moth with me to Washington, where it was carefully examined by Dr. Dyar, who pronounced that it belonged to the genus *Pygarcia*, as it had an accessory cell.

Before venturing to describe it, I determined to obtain as many of the species of the group as possible, and through the kindness of Mrs. Slosson was able to add a specimen of *Pygarcia Abdominalis* to my collection, and obtained by purchase several other species.

In Neumoegen and Dyar's "Preliminary Revision of the Bombyces of America north of Mexico," published in 1893-94*, all the moths for which the name *Euchætës* had been used were embraced in Hübner's genus *Cycnia*, which that author had also used for *Hyphantria Cunea*, but in September, 1897, Dr. Dyar published in the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST "A Generic Revision of the Hipocritidæ (Arctiidæ)," in which the moths in question were divided into three genera, *Cycnia* characterized as having "veins 7 to 10 of primaries stalked," *Pygarcia* with "accessory cell present," and *Euchætës* "accessory cell absent," and in the list of genera and species these moths were distributed among these three genera as follows:

CYCNIA, Hübn.	<i>scepsiformis</i> , Graef.
<i>tenera</i> , Hübn.	<i>albicosta</i> , Walk.
<i>sciurus</i> , Boisd.	EUCHÆTES, Harris.
<i>insulata</i> , Walk.	<i>egle</i> , Dru.
PYGARCIA, Grote.	<i>eglenensis</i> , Clemens.
<i>abdominalis</i> , Grote.	<i>Oregonensis</i> , Stretch.
<i>vivida</i> , Grote.	<i>perlevis</i> , Grote.
<i>murina</i> , Stretch.	<i>Spaguei</i> , Grote.
<i>Bolteri</i> , H. Edw.	<i>zonalis</i> , Grote.
<i>elegans</i> , Stretch.	

When, however, I came to study the venation for myself, I got into difficulties at once, as I found that while *Tenera* had the veins 7-10 stalked as described, *Abdominalis* had no accessory cell, while *Egle* had it. I therefore immediately wrote to Dr. Dyar, who admitted that he had

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