these localities there is enough intergrading in color to show the affinity of the different forms.

NOTE.—Varieties 4, 5 and 9 are in the cabinet of Mr. W. G. Wright, of San Bernardino, Cal. I think 4 and 5 were obtained by him from Mr. James Behrens, of San Francisco, and probably both were from Northern California.

THE NOCTUIDÆ OF NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE COMPARED.

(Fourth Paper.)

BY A. R. GROTE, A. M., BREMEN, GERMANY.

Tribe Arzamini.

The pale or yellow coloured species of Gortyna, the caterpillars being internal feeders, pupating, however, in the ground, prepare us for the Nonagriini. We have, however, in North America, a peculiar tribe which I have called Arzamini, and which I here interpolate. The caterpillar was first discovered by Prof. Comstock, in Florida Lakes, in the leaf-stalks This was the larva of A. vulnifica var. mclanopyga. of the pond lily. and subsequently in the lake at Ithaca, the larva of the typical vulnifica was observed by the same distinguished entomologist. The larva is furnished with nine pairs of spiracles, and passes freely on the water from one leaf to another. Subsequently, the larva of Sphida obliquata was described by Prof. Kellicott. The moths of this tribe are related to the Nonagrians, but differ by the bluntly terminating abdomen of the female, recalling certain Lachneince in appearance. There are two genera: Arzama, with three distinct species (of which I owed specimens of A. diffusa to my excellent friend Mr. Moffat) in which the front is smooth, and Sphida, with the single species obliguata, in which the front is tuberculate. This appears not to be a variable or sexual character in the moths, as it may be in certain Scarabeidæ, but is in Lederer's opinion, with which I agree, of generic value. If we are not so to consider the tibial armature, or the conformation of the clypeus in the Noctuidae, there remain few characters which we may use as generic. I am disposed to consider, then, Copimamestra, which differs from Mamestra by the tibial