

acters of the Trifida. The palpi also agree with the series of which *Amolita*, *Cilla*, and *Eucalyptera* form a part, and there its relatives must be sought. Finally the early stages are aberrant. The larva, according to Guenée, lives on low plants in moist localities; has sixteen feet, resembles those of *Pterophora* in appearance, has a large, flattened head, is sluggish and when transforming into a pupa fastens itself by the cremaster as well as a girth in a horizontal position. This pupa has an obtuse head case with two distant tubercles, above each of which are two diverging bristles. None of these characteristics are Deltoid, and for the reasons given I do not include the genus here. It may be stated that Herrich-Schaeffer classed it with his Nycteclidae, which may not have been such a huge blunder as has been thought.

I have mentioned two tribes in the previous pages, the Herminiini and the Hypenini; but there is really another which contains in our fauna a single genus only—the Helliini, all referable to the genus *Epizeuris*.

The Helliini are characterized by smoothly clothed palpi, curved upward close to the front, reaching to or considerably exceeding the vertex. The antennae in the male are laterally ciliated, without special modification or nodosity, and the fore legs in the male are peculiar in that the femur is unusually long, dilated at base, and excavated inferiorly toward the apex to receive the tibia, which is short and without special modification. The wings are of good size, subparallel or with a slightly oblique outer margin, so that the costal and inner margin are of nearly equal length. I have not been able to make out any specialized sensory structures in the femoral excavation. This tribe is the least specialized of the Deltoid group.

The Herminiini offer more decided characters, chiefly in the male, in palpi, antenna, feet, and wing form. The palpi may be slender, smoothly scaled, recurved; or they may be compressed, with upright vestiture, and then either oblique or straight, the middle joint always longest, and the upright vestiture either massed toward the tip or even throughout. In the male the palpi are frequently shorter, and are oblique when they are straight in the female. In one case only, *Palthis*, we have at the tip of the third joint a membranous extension, forming a cover in which lies a pencil of long, yellow, hair-like scales, which is capable of expansion at the will of the insect. A more particular description of these pencils is given later on, but they are in all essential features like those on the fore legs of other genera, and there are the same large sensory pits that are found elsewhere in association with these tufts or pencils.

The antennae in the Herminiini are always distinguished in some way in the male. In the tribe as a whole the front of the head is quite wide, and the antennal foveae are situated well up on the vertex, close to the compound eye, thus well separated at base. In their simplest structure they have the joints with moderate lateral bristles,