

out being certain of its origin. This species, from its grayer colour, is readily distinguished from *postera* or *asteroides* (i. e. star-like ?, a queer title for the moth ; the Latin name was probably meant to refer to the European *Asteris* or to the botanical genus *Aster*, a food plant for some of the species) and must be quite uncommon. I never saw a second example.

*Cucullia latifica*, Lint., in Grote Check List (1875).

In describing the type of *cita*, from Arizona, I had no longer specimens of *latifica*, from Texas, for comparison. The discovery of *montana*, Grote, had led me to expect new western forms of the genus, and in the present instance the sexual difference in general colour assisted my mistake. I have no doubt that the reference in the Revision is correct, and that the Texan species extends its range to Arizona. I do not know Prof. French's species, also referred here. With regard to *Cucullia solidaginis*, Behr., in Strecker, if my memory serves, I had a note upon it to the effect that it did not belong to this genus. If so, we have as yet no typical species of *Cucullia* known from California or west of the Rocky Mountain range. I must concur with Mr. Smith's remarks upon the descriptions of Behr. in Strecker.

In my opinion the *Cucullini* form a tribe of the *Noctuinae*, sufficiently characterized by comparative characters. These consist in the elongate wings, the tapering abdomen, the fine and smooth vestiture, the hooded collar, the pencilled anal tuft, the short and unarmed legs, naked and lashed eyes. The European species have, in the group of *Scrophulariæ*, the fringes of primaries dentate. The rest, with the American forms, seem to have them even. The usually smooth larvæ are very distinctly marked, but are not easily distinguished upon the food-plant. In habit and character they resemble *Heliothis* somewhat. The flower of a purple double aster I had here, blooming in a pot on my window-sill, contained the coiled and partially hidden full-grown larva of one of the European species, which I did not discover for some days. The pupation is effected in the ground in a dense cocoon mixed with earth, the moth appearing in the spring. The larvæ, when disturbed, often make a jerking motion, reminding me of that of the Hawk Moth, *Thyreus Abbotii*. It must indeed be said that the moths are not without some resemblance to the *Charocampinæ*.