which it touches; below it is lobate; the exterior line is even and non-denticulate; it is incepted at about the middle of the costa, strongly produced around the reniform spot, and below it extends obliquely, reaching the inner margin very close to the interior line; the median shade is indistinctly seen below the reniform spot; the subterminal line is diffuse and undulate; a black line at the base of the dark fringe.

Posterior wings blackish, with a light fringe; traces of the discal dots and median lines.

Beneath the wings are yellowish gray, with a very distinct undulate common median line; discal dots small; the base and median portions of the anterior wings blackish.

Hab. Nebraska (G. M. Dodge.)

This species is closely allied to our common *M. lorea*, which also occurs in Nebraska; the differences will be readily seen from the description.

I dedicate this insect to my friend Mr. G. M. Dodge, already well known by his interesting contributions to this magazine.

Copihadena. Nov. genus.

Under this name I separate from allied genera a little Texan species which has just been described by Dr. Harvey, of Buffalo, as Homohadena The species cannot be referred to Homohadena on account atricollaris. of the slender claw at the extremity of the anterior tibia, and which seems to have been overlooked at the time of description. This new genus is quite remote from the few other genera of Noctuidæ which possess the above important structure, as Dicopis, Copipanolis and Adita; it is perhaps nearest to Oncocnemis, but the eyes have not distinct hairy lashes and the the tibial claw, by the slender thorax and elongate wings; however, the ornamentation is very similar in the two genera. Homohadena induta Harvey, described at the same time as H. atricollaris, is identical with Homohadena retroversa Morr., from Missouri. Many of the species which are found in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska also extend down into Texas.