

*Dayi* and *mirificalis*), while other authors have added four; our most beautiful Eastern form being the *atrifasciata* of Mr. Morrison, which I refer to this genus, it being related apparently to the grey forms, such as *Chandleri*, *riparia*, etc., the median space filled with black. I refer two Western species to the European genus *Valeria*, *opina* and *conserta*, and one Eastern species, *stigmata*, to the European genus *Dryobota*. Peculiar American Hadenoid genera, with naked eyes, seem to be *Arthrochlora*, *Hillia*, *Homohadena*, *Pachypolia* and *Hadenella*. The typical genus, *Hadena* itself, seems to have a parallel representation in North America with the other leading genera *Apatela*, *Agrotis* and *Mamestra*, from which latter genus the species differ in having naked eyes. It offers both identical and representative species with the European forms, and again an excess in number, over sixty to over forty. The related genus *Hyppa* with its one European species has a representative American form *xylinoidea*. I have identified the European *Dipterygia pinastri* as occurring in North America; whether this is a survival, or a more recent importation, is doubtful, perhaps the latter. Of the European genus *Actinotia*, we have two species; of *Callopietria*, one. A strong analogy of the two faunæ is offered by the genera clustering about *Euplexia*, the single species of which latter, *lucipara*, is found from the East to California, and is apparently an unchanged survival and identical with the European: I have found the larvæ on a number of plants, among them the common *Fuchsia*. These genera are *Trigonophora*, and *Brotolomia*, each with representative American forms, while the European genus *Habrynitis* is perhaps not found in America, nor, conversely, the American genus *Conservula* in Europe. *Prodenia*, which has one European, has at least four North American species. This genus is a Southern form, intruding into the European fauna from the Mediterranean and Asia Minor; in America, more plentiful in the Southern States, where an allied form, the *Laphygma frugiperda* of Abbot and Smith, is destructive to corn. We have nothing like the wide-winged European *Mania maura*, so far as my knowledge goes. The determination of what species is the real type of the earlier genera of Ochsenheimer and other authors is a matter of some difficulty, owing to the fact that the species were loosely associated, and the characters we to-day consider of importance neglected. Not a single species included by Boisduval in 1829 under *Luperina* is placed under *Luperina* by Lederer. The true type of *Luperina* may, I think, be considered to be the Euro-