

Sub-family ARCTIINÆ.

This term as here used embraces all the other *Arctiidae*. I wish to say definitely, however, that I believe we have here at least three good sub-families, and the term is used here simply to separate off the *Cydosiinæ*, which have been properly limited.

Mr. Hy. Edwards uses the term *Pericopidae* for the genera *Gnophæla* and *Melanchroia*, in Ent. Amer., III., 227, placing them between the families *Lithosiidae* and *Arctiidae*. Mr. Grote, in his "New List," placed *Gnophæla* between *Ctenucha* and *Harrisina*; genera, with which it has not even a habitual, much less a structural resemblance, *Melanchroia* he omits altogether. I do not adopt Mr. Edwards's suggestion because I have not studied *Melanchroia*, and cannot find any satisfactory limit from *Gnophæla* alone. The group is rather tropical than temperate, *Gnophæla* being from the southwest and west, and *Melanchroia* still more typically southern—Key West, Mexico, Texas, Arizona. I place the two genera at the head of the series, on account of their *Lithosiid* tendencies.

Genus GNOPHÆLA, Wlk.

1854—Wlk., C. B. Mus. Lep. Het., II., 331.

1872—Stretch., Zyg. & Bomb., 35.

Omoiala, Grote.

1863—Grt., Proc. Ent. Soc., Phil., II., 334.

Lamprosina, Grote.

1863—Grt., Proc. Ent. Soc., Phil., II., pl. 6, f. 1.

Callalucia, Grote.

1866—Grt., Proc. Ent. Soc., Phil., IV., 315.

The ocelli are present, the eyes small, round and prominent, and the head as a whole, small. Tongue rather long and strong, palpi slender, drooping, with loose thin vestiture. Antennæ elongate, in the male heavily and lengthily bipectinated. Legs, subequal, smoothly scaled, the usual spurs small. Primaries with 11 veins, one of the series from the end of the sub-costal wanting, 3, 4 and 5 are from the median at the end of the cell, 5 rather close to 4, cell closed by a curved vein: 6 from the end of the subcostal on a very short stalk with 9, which runs to the apex and gives off one vein about half way to tip. Vein 10 is from the sub-costal before the end of the cell. Secondaries with 3 and 4 on a stalk from the end of the cell; 5 from a short spur cross vein, not far from the