showing through. Abdomen short and broad, brownish black; second segment above thickly yellow pilose in the front part, behind more or less black, its hind border and the hind borders of the remaining segments conspicuously fringed with white tomentum: second, third and fourth with black somewhat intermixed with vellowish tomentum: remaining segments more or less clothed with yellowish pile, third and fourth segments on the sides with conspicuous tufts of black pile. Lamellae of the ovipositor slender, black, about as long as intermediate femora. Legs brown, femora concealed by abundant yellow pile, especially in the proximal parts, tips yellowish, hind tibiae and tarsi blackish. Wings hvaline, more slender than those of R. Sackeni, first and second submarginal, and first and second posterior cells open, third and fifth lying along the posterior margin, separated by the vein running into the posterior border. Length 12 m., of wings 11 m. Two specimens, Florida, Prof. Riley.

When denuded, the second and third segments of the abdomen may show a large reddish spot on each side: they are probably not, however, a constant mark. This species agrees with *R. caucasicus*, Fischer, in having the second posterior cell open.

The three other species of this genus now known are R. Tauscheri, Fischer, and R. caucasicus, Fischer, from Southern Russia and Asia Minor, and R. albafasciatus, Wied., whose habitat is unknown. That volaticus is not the same as albafasciatus seems evident from the description of the abdomen. The white fasciae are on the extreme hind borders, with the remainder of each segment black, while in Wiedemann's species the white fasciae are in front.

ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CALPINE TO HELIOTHINE.

BV A. R. GROTE,

Since the groups are very difficult of scientific definition in the Noctuide, the present must not be considered as standing on more than a comparative basis. In my New Check List the genera are arranged between the Calpine and Heliothine. The arrangement I would only modify by restricting the Calpine to the North American genera—Calpe, with one species, perhaps the same as the European, and Phiprosopus, with the species callitrichoides, called a Geometrid by Zeller, and which in outline has a resemblance to the aberrant Noctuid genus Dorvodes.