

notes, before I saw a paper of Mr. Smith's on the *Heliothine*, in which the characters used being those previously employed by myself in separating the genera, similar results could not fail to be reached. I had in fact corrected my arrangement in the New Check List, on examining for the first time *Tamila Nundina*. I found, as pointed out by Mr. Smith, that this insect, the type of *Tamila*, is a *Lygranthocia* (= *Schinia* Smith). I had then to arrange my species of *Tamila* differently, and also create a new genus for *Lucens*. Already in the Check List I had taken *Lucens* out of *Heliothis*, and I associated it with *Medii* and *Tumida* in Mr. Neumoegen's collection under a new genus. So far I had gone independent of Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith's paper is an excellent one, and goes much farther than I was able to extend my study. He originally shows that we have two European genera, *Sympistis* and *Heliaca*, in our fauna, and he unites several species, partly unexamined by me, with the genus he calls *Schinia*, but the majority of the species of which I had arranged under *Lygranthocia* in 1875; and I had, while describing the type, given in my "List" a wide value to the genus. In some single cases I thought the tibial armature would give generic characters, and for that reason among others retained some of my own and Guenee's genera as distinct from *Lygranthocia*.

I shall, therefore, bring this paper to a conclusion by pointing out the characters of certain genera. The arrangement of the *Heliothine* which I make differs from Mr. Smith's by my commencing with *Anarta*, *Sympistis*, *Melicleptria*, *Heliothis*, etc., and concluding with *Lygranthocia* as in my New Check List, bringing the genera with bulging clypeus and often white colors before *Tarache*, which may be called the typical genus of the succeeding group. Although I have used natural characters to support my genera, I think comparative characters and the subordinate ones of color and marking should have some weight. As much as possible we should avoid associating species violently dissimilar in general look, on account of their agreement in armature or the structure of the eyes.

As stated in the first part of this paper, the group I have called *Stiriine* presents some resemblances to the *Heliothine* by reason of the often armed tibiae. It is more nearly related to the *Plusiine* by the shape of the wing and the often metallic colors. It has characters which are peculiar, the short thorax and the patagia deflected at the tips. The bulging clypeus allies some of the genera to *Lygranthocia*. I would distinguish *Basilodes* by the conical third palpal joint, while I have explained