tions by European authors. In appearance it is Lithosii-form, with rather narrow primaries and broad secondaries; the vestiture is close, smooth; vein 5 of secondaries is said to be wanting; fore-tibia unarmed; the spurs of middle and hind tibia normal. I do not remember the venation of primaries, and made no note as to the origin of vein 10.

E, ampla Grote.

1878—Grt., CAN. ENT., X., 232, Emydia. Habitat—Colorado.

Genus Utetheisa Hübner.

1816—Hübn., Verzeichniss, 168.

A well marked genus containing very handsome and extremely variable species, since it has been determined that all our forms are but varieties of one species. The head is distinct, free, eyes rather large, not prominent, ocelli distinct. The palpi are slender, ascending, reaching the middle of front, the terminal joint rather long, closely scaled. Antennæ moderately long, slender, simple in the 2, in the 3 the joints marked with single lateral bristles. Legs closely scaled, quite considerably longer posteriorly, all the spurs complete and moderate in length. Body closely scaled. Primaries with vein 10 out of the subcostal, a short cross vein connecting it with the stalk bearing 7, 8 and 9, and thus forming an accessory cell; 6 is from the end of the sub-costal; 4 and 5 are close together out of the end of the median; 3 somewhat remote from 4, but much nearer than to 6. Secondaries with 3, 4 and 5 very close together from the end of the median; 6 and 7 together from the end of the subcostal; 8 as usual about one-third from base out of the subcostal. Crocota and Emydia lack vein 5 of secondaries, which is a decided Lithosiid tendency; Utetheisa has 5 well marked, and has a distinct accessory cell, the relation to Callimorpha being obvious in the entire scheme of venation.

As the species are attractive as well as variable, the literature is voluminous, and yet I have given none of the "popular" or economic references.

N. bella Linne.

1758-Linn., Syst. Nat. Ed., X., 534, Tinea.

1767-Linn., Syst. Nat. Ed., XII., 885, Tinca.