

The wings are usually large, but rarely frail, the two pairs proportionate, or the posterior enlarging at the expense of the anterior, as in the typical *Hypena*. We have a predominance of pale yellowish or luteous tints in the *Herminiini*, and of dark or dull brown hues, sometimes with contrasting whites, and with a tendency to elevated black scales in the *Hypenini*. The ornamentation is usually simple, frequently consisting only of single transverse lines over a uniform base; but in some species variation apparently runs riot. The secondaries are always simply marked, usually nearly immaculate or with a vague median and extra median line, never with any striking ornamentation or with a continuation of that of the primaries. The venation is normal in most instances; that is to say, in the primaries the accessory cell is present, vein 5 is part of the series from the end of the median vein, and there is a single internal vein, which is not, or but feebly, forked at base—a character of no real value to define a Noctuid. In the secondaries, vein 5 is as strong or scarcely weaker than the others, and joins the median vein by an abrupt curve or bend a little before the forking of 3 and 4.

No distinct cross vein is present in any species examined by me, and in all cases the origin of 5 is from the median without a break in the continuance of the vein. In the *Herminiini* there is a strong tendency to a loss of the accessory cell, and this increases in the aberrant forms, in which the wings are angulated, which lack it as a rule. This is accompanied by a variation in the arrangement of the subcostal series of veins, and we may have 6, a stalk bearing 7, 8, and 9, and 10 from practically the same point at the end of the subcostal, or 10 may arise from the stalk bearing 7 to 9, while in rare instances 10 arises more basally and from the subcostal before the end. These variations are usually of generic value; but they must be cautiously used, for occasionally the accessory cell may be present or absent within the limits of the same genus.

I have excluded from this series the genera *Pseudorgyia* and *Rivula*. *Pseudorgyia*, in my opinion, has no real Deltoid affinities. The snout-like palpi and the pectipated male antennae are the only features that can be relied upon; but those same characters occur in the little aberrant series of which *Phiprosopus* and *Eucalyptera* form a part, and the antennae of the former and palpi of the latter mark the sum of the Deltoid characters. The palpi have the last joint drooping, and the enlargement of the second joint is by downward vestiture, exactly as in others of the series referred to.

*Rivula* is more difficult to deal with, because of its venation. It lacks the accessory cell, and vein 10 of the primaries arises from the subcostal precisely as in some of the true Deltoid genera; but on the other hand vein 5 of the secondaries is decidedly weak and is lost basally in the texture of the wing or arises from a cross vein so weak that no trace of it remains in the mounted wing, and that quite near to the middle of the cell, though nearer to 4 than to 6, thus differing from all the others referred to this group, and agreeing with the char-