

two species. The first specimen to emerge, a male, proved to be an almost exact counterpart of the right-hand side of Drury's figure of *phyllira* (both sides are not similar), and we had no hesitation in identifying it as such. Compared with our first species, we could note following differences: (1) in species No. 1 the medial band of primaries is distinctly outwardly oblique being much closer to the postmedial band on the inner margin than on the costal edge; in *phyllira* the two bands, when present (the medial band is often absent), are practically parallel; (2) in species No. 1 the underside of abdomen and the anal tuft are entirely black, in *phyllira* the anal tuft is bordered with cream and the underside is creamy, with two rows of black dots. Using these differences as a basis of separation, we examined the series of specimens already in the collection of Dr. Barnes under the name of *phyllira* and were able to separate out a series of each; of *phyllira* both males and females were represented; of our species No. 1, however, we noted that only males were forthcoming, when, in addition, a survey of the series of *placentia* brought to light the fact that it consisted entirely of females, we began to "smell a rat" and remember that such a factor as sexual dimorphism must always be reckoned with. In neither of the latest works on the subject (Neumoegen & Dyar Revision of Bombycid Moths, Hampson Cat. Lep. Phal., III), could we obtain any information; both authors describe *placentia* according to Abbott's figure; in fact Hampson seems to have confused the two males under the name *phyllira*, for he notes under this species that the abdomen is black beneath, a statement that does *not* hold for the true species. At last, in Stretch's plates of Arctiidae, recently published in the Jour. N. Y. Ent. Society, we came across a figure of *placentia* male, which exactly agreed with our species No. 1; others before ourselves had evidently arrived at the same conclusion; as, however, no text had been published to the figures, we were unable to determine whether the grounds for such a conclusion were sufficient; a few days later a freshly emerged typical female *placentia* in our breeding cage removed the last remnants of doubt we may have had, and proved conclusively that *placentia* shows a marked sexual difference. How far this fact is generally known we are unable to determine; we know, however, of no published statement concerning this variation, and trust that our remarks on the subject will not be entirely without interest. A reference to the accompanying plate will show more clearly than we can explain the points of similarity and difference between the species. We have been successful in obtaining two pairings of *A. phyllira* and the