

*Chytolita* has the male antennae bristled, and has at basal third a nodosity, covering three enlarged joints, which are furnished with cornuous processes. The male fore legs are prominently tufted, but abortion is not carried so far as in the preceding genus, which it follows naturally.

*Bleptina* and *Tetanolita* should follow the preceding in a natural arrangement.

*Hypenula* is a curiously dark form which at first sight suggests the tribe Hypenini, but has the wing form of the present series, and, as well, the tufting of the male fore legs, which, however, is not prominent. The male antennae are laterally bristled, but have no special modification. In a natural sequence this genus should come after *Renia*.

*Dercetis* is a genus with curious little species in which the male antennae are pectinated, the branches proportionately very stout, the male fore legs tufted, and the primaries broad, trigonate, the outer margin angulated at middle and excavated below the apex. It should be associated with *Gaberusa* and *Palthis*, from which it differs by the presence of the accessory cell.

*Renia* is a genus composed of large species in which the apices of the primaries are usually somewhat marked. The lack of accessory cell will distinguish it at once from all the other genera of larger insects in which the wings are not angulated. The male antennae are peculiar in the presence of a pointed tuft of hair toward the middle, covering a distinct bend or curve, and beyond which the stem is much more slender and inclined to curl. They are laterally bristled, and the structure is unique. The tuftings of the male fore legs are practically obsolete, and the anterior fibial process is much reduced. The genus should follow *Bleptina*, and should be in turn followed by *Hypenula*, though this affords strong leanings toward the *Zanclognatha* type.

*Heterogramma* has the fore wings angulated, the male antennae laterally bristled. The fore legs of the male have a large tibial process covering a mass of large scales, but forming no distinct tufts. At the base of the long first tarsal joint is a peculiar ladle-shaped appendage, which has been previously mentioned. The genus follows naturally after *Hypenula*, and is easy of recognition by the characters given.

*Gaberusa* resembles *Heterogramma* in the female and in all the features of the male, save that the primaries in that sex are cleft for nearly one-third of their distance from the margin, making a distinctive and unique feature in our Deltoid fauna.

*Palthis* is a remarkable little genus. The fore wings are narrow, pointed, the outer margin angulated and very oblique. The antennae of the male are laterally bristled and not specially modified. The palpi in that sex are peculiar in the development of a long membranous appendage to the third joint, extending back to the base of the thorax, and to this appendage is attached a tuft or pencil of hair, capable of expansion, similar to the tuftings on the fore legs in other genera.