

*Acronyctinae*, *Trifinae*, *Gonopterinae*, *Quadrifinae* and *Hypheninae*. All these have sub-family terminations; but under the rules generally accepted by American entomologists the terms *Trifinae* and *Quadrifinae* are improperly used for sub-families since there is no representative genus. These divisions represent a structural character.

The (XXII.) *Agaristidae*, (XXIII.) *Cymatophoridae* and (XXIV.) *Brephidae*, precede the (XXV.) *Geometridae*, which latter are divided into 5 sub-families.

Then come XXVI. *Uraniidae*, XXVII. *Epiplemitidae*, XXVIII. *Noiidae*, XXIX. *Cymbidae*, XXX. *Syntomidae* and XXXI. *Arctiidae*, all in unusual sequence and in unfamiliar association: *Lithosiinae* being degraded to sub-family rank.

Then come XXXII. *Heterogynidae*, XXXIII. *Zygacnidae*, XXXIV. *Megalopygidae*, XXXV. *Cochliidae* and XXXVI. *Psychidae*, before at last we reach the *Sesiidae* (XXXVII.), which lead to XXXVIII. *Cossidae*, XXXIX. *Hepialidae* and so to the end of Part I.

The *Hepialidae* it will be noted are yet left among what are conventionally termed Macros, and not a hint of their association with the other "Jugatae" is given.

Part II. is by Dr. Rebel alone and includes the series usually called Micros. They are divided into 18 families of very unequal extent, the first and most extensive being the *Pyalidae* with 206 genera and 1,309 species distributed in 12 sub-families. *Pterophoridae* come second and compared with our fauna are very well represented. The *Ornecodeidae* make family III., without any very obvious relation to the *Tortricidae* which come after them and are distributed in three sub-families. Then come the Tineid series, as V. *Glyphypterygidae*, VI. *Yponomeutidae*, VII. *Plutellidae*, VIII. *Gelechiidae*, IX. *Tinaegeriidae*, X. *Elachistidae*, XI. *Gracilariidae*, XII. *Lyonetiidae*, XIII. *Nepticulidae*, XIV. *Taleporidae*, XV. *Tineidae*, XVI. *Crinopterygidae*, XVII. *Eriocraniidae* and XVIII. *Micropterygidae*.

The importance of these departures in the new catalogue cannot be overestimated. "Staudinger" has been in such universal use in continental collections and has been so uniformly employed as a guide, that the system therein adopted had become crystallized. Now even the most conservative are forced forward a step, while to the novice who gets this new edition as his first guide, it will come as easily as the older order.