

in which the palpi are slender, curving upward and exceeding the head, none are Deltoids in which the two pairs of wings are similar in size and maculation or have a geometriform ornamentation extending on both wings. Further, with the exception of *Helia*, all Deltoids with palpi of the character last described have the fore legs of the male modified, clothed with tufts or pencils of hair, and always with aborted tibia.

With the exceptions stated, the series does not differ from other Noctuids in any essential features; yet it will be worth while to mention some of the other main characters. The head is always small, yet never retracted, and often prominent. In none of our species is the tongue aborted or even weak, so all of them are capable of feeding. The eyes are usually prominent, semiglobose, though never very large; always naked, though in some genera—only one in our fauna—fringed with hairy lashes. Ocelli are present in all our forms, situated close to the compound eye, but distinctly variable in their position relative to the posterior margin of the eye. In the Herminiini they are almost as far back as possible, while in Hypenini they are almost in the middle of the crown. The point of insertion of the antennae varies somewhat; but as in the matter of the ocelli our material is not yet sufficient to enable us to make studies on all the points involved or to generalize. The structure of the antennae is exceedingly interesting from the character of the sexual modifications; but this subject will be taken up again further on, and I need only say that they vary from simple to lengthily pectinated.

The character of the palpi has been already referred to.

The body is slight in most instances, never very robust. The thorax is closely scaled in general, tufted only in the Hypenini, where a robust structure is characteristic of the males. The abdomen is usually cylindric, without sexual differences, but in the female terminating in an abrupt point, while in the male it is truncated. While it is never short, the abdomen rarely exceeds the anal angle of the secondaries more than a little, and it as rarely fails to reach that point. Tuftings are only found in the Hypenini, where, in most of the species, there is a series of little round, truncated, dorsal tufts, composed of upright scales and very easily rubbed off.

The legs are usually long and slender, though hardly weak. The thoracic structure tends to an elongation of the parts, the coxae being in all cases well developed. The fore legs are short, the tibia usually short in comparison with the femur; but in the males of the Perminiini the modifications are very curious and will be again referred to. The middle and posterior legs are longer, more as in the Pyralids, with extremely long and unequal tibial spurs, terminal on the median, terminal and at apical third on the posterior pair. The legs are closely scaled as a rule, but in some of the male Hypenini they, as well as the entire thoracic parts, become hairy or even woolly.