

short points. The moth appears early in spring and is probably double brooded, as Mr. Fred. Tepper, in the Bulletin of the Brooklyn Ent. Soc., Vol. II., page 4, speaks of the moth in August.

ON CERTAIN FORMS OF NORTH AMERICAN NOCTUIDÆ, INTERESTING FROM THE STRUCTURE OF THE CLYPEUS AND TIBIÆ.

BY A. R. GROTE.

The following genera seem to fall in between *Heliothis* and *Plusia*. They appear to be distinctively American, and there is nothing like them in the European or Asiatic faunæ, so far as appears in literature. The white species inhabit the West and South-west; and the fore wings are remarkable for their lustre, the markings consisting often of black dots, in this recalling *Emydia* and certain Lithosians.

BESSULA Grote.

Vestiture hairy. Eyes naked. Front full, without excavation or tubercle, the infra-clypeal plate prominent. Tibiæ spinose, the fore tibiæ with a claw. Thorax untufted. Antennæ simple. Fore wings dull. Aspect of the Arctiid genus *Pareuchaetes*. One species from New Mexico, *Luxa*, Grote. Primaries very light and fady yellow. The t. p. line indicated by a curved series of faint ochrey dots. Two cellular dots and one or two more in place of t. a. line. Beneath costa and apices dusky yellowish. The coloring is very pale and the dotted markings tend to become lost. Consult: Papilio, I., 176.

ANTAPLAGA Grote.

Vestiture scaly. Eyes naked. Fore tibiæ with a stout claw. Front with a protuberance rising from the lower margin of a rim-like excavation jutting out from above the infra-clypeal plate. Primaries white, silky, shaded outwardly transversely with olivaceous fuscous, the dark ground color cut by the whitish subterminal line. In shape the fore wings widen outwardly, the apices are produced and the costal margin is long; the external margin very oblique and the internal margin comparatively short. One species from Colorado, *Dimidiata* Grote, Can. Ent., 9, 71.