

like projection. This is a Noctuid and Pyralid feature, though a projection is found in *Copidryas* without the rim. The fore wings have an accessory cell. The hind wings have vein 5 present, but weak, not absent as stated by Mr. J. B. Smith, and this vein is equidistant between 4 and 6, contradicting the characters of the *Arctiinae*. Mr. J. B. Smith also describes incorrectly the relative positions of veins 3, 4 and 5 on primaries, as also the point of emergence of vein 10, which springs from about the middle of the upper margin of the accessory cell, not from the upper and outer angle of the cell, whence springs vein 7, giving off 8 and 9. In *Cerathosia* there is a claw on fore tibiae; the legs are thinly scaled, the palpi not so short as in the *Arctiidae*. The moth is lithosiform rather than arctiiform in appearance, but the ocelli will not allow of its being referred to the Lithosians; its neuration and total characters exclude it from the Bombycidae altogether. The squamation is rather like *Tarache* than like *Arctia*. It is not enough that a description of a genus be given; the reason *why* it belongs to the family must be stated. Added to this, Mr. Smith's description is in itself faulty and inaccurate, and affords no reason why this author should use such language in correcting Mr. Hy. Edwards's reference of certain genera, or take such a tone in correcting my own writings. In the present day when the Lepidoptera are well known, the details of structure of the different groups are all given in the writings of the past fifteen or twenty years in Europe and America.

Sub family *Dasychirinae*.

This group is allied to the *Arctiidae* by the tufted or shaggy caterpillars, the frail cocoons. The antennae are more plumose, in the female with short teeth. The palpi are short. The ocelli are again wanting. The legs are short and are usually hairy as in many of the *Arctiidae*. The pupa itself is often hairy—an unusual character. The wings are ample, but in the females of some genera wanting or incompletely expanded. Veins 4 and 5 spring near together, another point of resemblance to the *Arctiidae*. In fact we cannot but approve of Harris's and Dr. Packard's arrangements of these groups. *Hepialus* and *Cossus* should not be interpolated here, but are the lowest groups of the family. In the *Dasychirinae* the body is rather heavy, and there is a disproportion between the sexes, many males being much smaller and lighter. In the New Check List I have cited the N. Am. genera *Parorgyia*, *Carama*