

resemblances to the *Heliolithians*, and superficially recalls *Arsilonche*. The position of some of these genera is debatable, and the immature stages almost entirely unknown. We may briefly compare the European and American representatives of *Agrotis*. In Europe, about 120 species are known; we have a preliminary list of over 200. Divisions of the genus into groups have been proposed on peculiarities of the genitalia, which seem convenient, but are probably of less importance than the armature; hence, I would prefer to divide the genus, primarily, into two groups, the species with unarmed fore-tibiæ, and those with all the tibiæ armed. When all the species are compared, there will probably be found peculiarities in the armature of the front tibiæ to warrant further divisions. The relationship of the American species to the European is evidenced by the identical forms, *i. e.*, *baja*, *ypsilon*, *plecta*, *sancia*, etc., then by the representative forms, *i. e.* *haruspica*, *phyllophora*, etc. The species from the west coast have largely a European facies; the Labrador species are found, with other Arctic forms, on the summit of Mount Washington. We may regard this genus as of very general, pre-glacial distribution; but evidently a greater number of species feed, in the larval condition, upon plants now found in temperate latitudes. Setting the question of the allied genera with mostly few species aside, the affinity of the two faunæ is quite evident. It is a little singular that the yellow-winged forms are so feebly represented in North America. Their presence gives a somewhat peculiar aspect to the European fauna. The occurrence of yellow-winged species is not unusual in the *Noctuidæ*. We find them in *Onco-cnemis*, *Hadena* and *Anarta* among usually fuscous species.

Tribe *Hadenini*.

Leaving the *Dicopid* genera, which seem peculiar, we now come to a group of typical Owlet moths, which differ from the *Agrotini* mainly in their usually unarmed tibiæ and tufted, rougher, body covering. In the first genera, the eyes are hairy; in *Fishia*, the tibiæ are spinose; in *Copimamestra*, the front tibiæ have a claw. This latter genus is founded for the European *brassicæ* and its American representative *occidentæ*. *Mamestra* is a typical Hadenoid genus with hairy eyes, and *Dianthæcia* merely differs by the external ovipositor. These two genera, or generic groups in our fauna, show a similar relation to the European fauna as with *Agrotis*. Whether our *trifolii* (*albifusa*) is identical with the European, may not be certain, but the genus has several representative species