

A REVIEW OF OUR GEOMETRID CLASSIFICATION—No. 2.

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In my former paper a preliminary discussion of certain genera in Geometridæ made plain the need for a general rearrangement of this group. But this cannot be done as regards all of the species without much close study and comparison of types. Therefore, I venture at this time only to outline what seems to me the most rational method of arrangement into sub-families and genera—to include new material and to correct many errors in definition, and in some cases identification of generic types, as given by Dr. Hulst (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., xxiii., 245, 1896). I claim nothing original in my work, for I consider the general scheme, as devised by Dr. Hulst, the best that can be produced, nor do I need to add to his introduction of it, as given in the article referred to, except to say that I am strongly in accord with him when he states that this family are most nearly related to the Noctuidæ. In my arrangement of genera I place, therefore, *Paleacrita* at the head of the series.

Following largely the characterization as given by Dr. Hulst, they separate thus :

Geometrina.

Synopsis of families and sub-families.

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| Hind wings, vein 5 present, strong | Geometridæ. |
| Hind wings, vein 5 absent, or a fold only | Ennomidæ. |
| Geometridæ. | |
| 1. Antennæ ♂ unipectinate | Monotaxinæ. |
| Antennæ ♂ not unipectinate | 2. |
| 2. All wings with vein 5 nearer 6 than 4 | Geometrinæ. |
| Fore or hind wings with vein 5 at middle of cell or nearer 4 than 6 .. | 3. |
| 3. Hind wings, vein 8 coalescing with cell to middle, or if separate, joined with it by a cross-bar, at or beyond middle | Hydriominæ. |
| Hind wings, vein 8 separate from cell, or joined at or near base only .. | 4. |
| 4. Hind wings, 8 shortly joined with cell at or near base | 5. |
| Hind wings, 8 separate from cell | Brephinae. |
| 5. Hind wings, 8 joined with cell near base, shortly then rapidly diverging | Sterrhinae. |
| Hind wings, 8 joined with cell at base, then subparallel with it | Monocteniinae. |