

indented. No ocelli. The fore wings have tufted scale patches above. The caterpillars are 14-footed and make a boat-shaped cocoon. The neururation of our N. Am. genus *Argyrophyes* is given by me, CAN. ENT., ix., 236; and we have two species, *cilicoides* and *nigrofasciata* (= *Eustrotia obaurata* Morr.). This latter synonym recalls the fact that the ornamentation in this group of small insects resembles that of the Noctuidæ. In *Argyrophyes* the raised blotches of scales on primaries are metallic. Of the typical genus *Nola*, I have cited five N. Am. species in the new Check List.

#### Sub-family *Lithosiinæ*.

The long palpi of the preceding groups are replaced by shorter, more bombyciform appendages. In this group the body is weak and the fore wings usually narrow, while the hind wings are wide and frail. The ocelli are wanting. Hence I refer *Crocota* to the following group of *Arctiinæ*. The costal vein of secondaries springs from the subcostal. No accessory cell on primaries. The caterpillars are 16-footed and live on lichens. In the new Check List I cite the genera *Clemensia*, *Crambidia*, *Hypoprepia*, *Cisthene*, *Byssophaga* (distinct?), *Lithosia*, *Euphanessa* and *Ameria*. It is possible that the two last do not belong to this group.

#### Sub-family *Arctiinæ*.

In this group the male antennæ are usually provided with short pectinations; the ocelli are present; the palpi are quite short and the whole appearance is bombyciform. Veins 4 and 5 are near together on both wings. The moths are usually of larger size than in the preceding groups; the wings are ample, held roof-like in repose. The caterpillars are hairy and make loose cocoons. Our North American genera are allied to the European, but Dr. Packard has drawn attention to the fact that our species are more white and yellow, less red-colored than the European. In the presence of the genus *Nemeophila* the west coast fauna more nearly resembles the European. The genera *Crocota*, *Kodiosoma*, *Seirarctia*, *Leucarctia*, *Ecpantheria*, *Euerythra*, *Halisidota*, are more especially American forms, outgrowths, so to speak, of *Spilosoma* and *Arctia*. I wish to correct here Mr. J. B. Smith's reference of *Cerathosia tricolor* Sm., to the *Arctiidae*. A comparison of its corrected characters will show that it should be rather referred to the *Noctuidæ*. The clypeus has an inferior circular rim and presents a sub-central, button-