

estingly shown that the *Neuroptera* afford a synthetic type among the orders of insects, and also how the *Hepialinæ* are related to this order by their long thorax, the sub-equal wings, the unusual number of veins, their distance at base, being nearly set on a plane, as the wings of dragon-flies. So, among the moths themselves, the Spinners occupy a central and synthetic position, having resemblances to all the other moths, and probably containing very old types of *Lepidoptera*.

The caterpillars are usually hairy or provided with warts and bristles, but not a few are naked and spingiform, as that of *Notodonta stragula*. Probably one of the most remarkable known lepidopterous larvæ, that of the European *Stauropus fagi*, occurs in this family. This brown caterpillar is called "the lobster" by collectors from its odd shape; the thoracic feet are abnormally developed. The moth is not unlike our genus *Heterocampa* and is sufficiently commonplace. Walker mistakenly credits North America with species of this genus.

The sub-family *Nycteolinæ*, of which *Nola* is the type, and which is characterized by the weak bushy palpi, while the white and grey moths look like minute *Noctuidæ* (*Eustrotia*), is represented in North America by the genera *Nola*, *Argyrophytes* and *Sarothripus*. The palpi exceed the head, and are somewhat flattened. The second sub-family, or *Lithosiinæ*, is characterized by the absence of simple eyes, or ocelli, and narrow wings, while most of the genera are, like the Bryophilians, lichen feeding. The genus *Crocota* is wrongly included here by Dr. Packard. Prof. Saunders describes the larva of *C. quinaria* under the name of *Arctia bimacula*, and it is quite clear that this frail genus is to be classed under the sub-family *Arctiinæ*.

In the present brief paper I only direct attention to the position of the sub-family *Hemileucinæ*. In this sub-family, which I separated from the *Attacinæ* (=Saturnidæ of Authors), the mature larva is provided with short bristles arising in fascicles, and thus in the mature larval stage resembles the young larva of the *Attacinæ* on leaving the egg, such as that of *Platysamia cecropia*. The cocoon is not free and spun in the leaves and branches, but on the ground, amid debris and mixed with sand and soil. The perfect insect has the antennæ less lengthily pectinate, as compared with the *Attacinæ*, and the broad wings are no longer falcate. We have to do with a type intermediate between the *Attacinæ* and *Ceratocampinæ*. The genera are *Pseudohazis*, *Hemileuca*, *Argyrauges*, *Coloradia* and *Hyperchiria*. *Hemileuca* contains species so closely