

moths. The tibiæ are variously armed, but become unarmed in the weaker genera, *Homopyralis*, etc., and as we approach the *Deltoidinæ*. In Europe this tribe seems represented only by *Pericyma* and *Zethes*. As we go southward the moths of this tribe become more numerous and we find the largest *Noctuidæ* among them in *Erebus* and *Thysania*. The tribe is tropical and subtropical, and some of the species are summer migrants from the South, not breeding in the Middle and Eastern States, or Canada.

There remain to be considered certain tropical forms which are found in Florida, or accidentally on our coast, such as *Hexeris enhydria*, *Syllectra erycata* and *Brotis vulneraria*. These probably are to be separated as affording distinct tribal types, but I cannot at the moment compare their structure with that of their South American allies. The tribe *Pangraptini*, with the frail genera *Pangrapta* and *Phalaenostola*, seems to close the series and lead to the Deltoids. The North American genera must be compared here with their tropical allies. This element of our fauna comes from the south, and, as we have seen, is almost wanting in Europe.

Sub-family *Deltoidinæ*.

This sub-family was formerly regarded as belonging to the *Pyrallidæ*. In the vernacular the Deltoids are called "Snout Moths," from the long labial palpi. But Herrich-Schæffer showed that in their essential characters they conform to the Noctuid type; they are pyralidiform *Noctuidæ*. The wings are usually pointed at the tips, the colours are gray and dusty, the usual Noctuid ornamentation is hardly to be discerned. The eyes are always naked. They fall into two principal tribes. The character of this sub-family becomes again largely European. As the name "Snout Moths" refers to this sub-family, I have called the *Pyrallidæ* by the name of Sparkler Moths.

Tribe *Herminiini*.

The type of this tribe is the European *Herminia tentacularis*, to which our North American *Philometra* is related. The wings are concolorous, marked with continuous lines, reminding us of the *Pheocymini* and the *Geometridæ*. The antennæ are often furnished with sexual nodosities. The species fly in grass upon which the larvæ generally feed.