ON THE GENERA VENUSIA, EUCHŒCA AND HYDRELIA. BY LOUIS B. PROUT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

In Mr. Pearsall's valuable "Review of our Geometrid Classification -No. 3,"* a venational character is not mentioned, which-with the rarest possible exceptions, none being known to me save Alsophila—is as reliable as the structure of veins 5 and 8 of the hind wings, and which has been used as generic in the Larentiinæ (= Hydriomeninæ) by Hampson, and more recently by Dr. Turner in an able revision of the Australian genera of the subfamily.† I allude to the structure of the discocellulars of the hind wings. Ignoring minor variations which Mr. Pearsall might prefer to place in his "auxiliary group," there are two essentially different forms: (1) simple, or with a single angle inwards, marking the point of contact of the middle discocellular with the lower, vein 5 being in these cases either from the angle or from above it (or from the middle or above it where there is no appreciable angle); (2) biangulate, with vein 5 from the lower angle, thus from nearer (sometimes very much nearer) to 4 than to 6. The first form may be seen in Eudule, Eupithecia, Xanthorhoe (so far as it is homogeneous), and others, as well as in the vast majority of non-Larentiids; the second form in Rachela, Oporinia (= Epirrita), Hydriomena (except a few dissonant species which Hulst has included), Marmopteryx, and many others.

That this distinction is correlated with real phylogenetic differences, I have little doubt. Several "genera" of Guenée, upon whose system I worked in my early days, and which dissatisfied me profoundly on larval grounds, have proved to divide very satisfactorily with the aid of the discocellular character-for example his Melanippe and Anticlea.

Now, it happens that Euchæca (type obliterata, Husn.) and Hydrelia (type testaceata, Don.) fall into group 1 (with discocellulars simple), and Venusia (type cambrica, Curt.) into group 2. There was much discussion on the American representatives of these a few years ago, and much useful revision was done, notwithstanding some regrettable differences of opinion. But no one seems to have noticed that cambrica, Curt.; comptaria, Walk.; Pearsalli, Dyar, and duodecimlineata, Pack. (= unipecta, Pearsall), which are so much alike superficially, all agree in the hind wing venation (discocellulars biangulate), while lucata, Guen., and the much enduring

^{*}CAN. ENT., Vol. 39, page 91. †Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, Vol. 16 (New Series), page 218.