

taken from the imago. What Agassiz calls "form" still unites these various groups—a certain correspondence in outline and habit. Dr. Packard seeks this in the shape of the clypeus, the piece between the eyes, its relative proportion. In my first paper I have adopted this view, that we have to do with descendants of a former complex and that we may still unite the Spinner Moths under a common family title. Those who differ may merely alter my sub-families into families.

Sub-family *Sarothripinæ*.

The single genus *Sarothripus* Curt. was first referred to the Tortricidæ, then to the Noctuidæ, and finally as part of the *Nolinæ*, the second sub-family or group of the Bombycidæ. In my new Check List the genus is omitted, as I had no knowledge of our N. Am. species. The form of the cocoon allies it to *Nola*. The moth is tortriciform and differs from *Nola* decidedly in the form of the wings. The fore wings are elongate, sub-quadrate, hardly widening outwardly with acute apices. The palpi are much longer than the head, more erect and prominent than in *Nola*. The caterpillar is 16-footed and makes a boat-shaped cocoon. The neuration shows a relation to *Nola* and the Lithosiæ. As the hind wings have only two internal veins, we see that the moth is not really a Micro, to which group it was once referred. The fore wings have no accessory cell. We shall come back to this accessory cell later and show its importance and constancy in some other groups. The antennæ are simple in both sexes. The resemblance to *Nola* lies also in the want of ocelli, and this character unites the three first groups, viz., *Sarothripinæ*, *Nolinæ* and *Lithosiinæ*; again, the elongate palpi, which are, however, equally squamous throughout. Of the European genera, *Chlæphora*, *Halias* and *Earias*, we have no N. Am. species, and these probably form a distinct group, *Chlæphorinæ*. Of *Sarothripus* we have one described from the East and one from the West. Now the European species is very variable, and whether we have more than one species, or whether our species is really distinct from the European *revayana*, is not clearly made out. Probably the earliest descriptions of forms of our Eastern *Sarothripus* are those cited by Fernald, Am. Ent., I., 36, the *Tortrix scriptana* and *frigida* of Walker.

Sub-family *Nolinæ*.

The fore wings are broad, sub-trigonal, without accessory cell; the hind wings rounded, not as in the *Sarothripinæ*, with the outer margin