North America is already credited with peculiar genera, with few species, clustering about the two principal genera, which are here: *Nonagria* and *Heliophila*.

Tribe Scolecampini.

The body is slender, smoothly haired; the legs unarmed, thinly scaled. rather long; the wings vary from rather broad to quite narrow; the colors are mainly of the preceding group, and the caterpillar of Scolecocampa is said to burrow in wood. This tribe, with the Arzamini, is exclusively American, and may be considered, equally with that, to be an outgrowth of the Nonagrians. I refer here (see CAN. ENT. XV., 131) the genera Scolecocampa, Eucalyptera, Amolita, Cilla, Doryodes, Phiprosopus. Geyer's figure of S. liburna has the primaries shaded with red, a feature I have noticed in fresh Southern examples of the moth. seems to have had no notion of the affinities of his Eucalyptera bipuncta; I referred the moth to Scolecocampa, the differences seeming only comparative, or of specific value. Since then I found a second Western form, and, although the differences are not very decided, I adopt the genus. In this tribe the ornamentation seems a modification of the usual Heliophilid type. The longitudinal medium stripe, the pale oblique shade to the still pointed primaries, the dots and dotted stigmata, varying in expression in the different genera, are Heliophilid features; while the oblique and longer palpi, often smoky on the sides, the slender feet and linean body distinguish the tribe. Doryodes is described as a Geometrid by Guenèe. and Phiprosopus (printed Phyprosopus, originally in error) is described. under characteristics which do not belong to the genus and were accidental in the type, equally as a Geometrid by Zeller, who subsequently acknowledged my prior and more correct reference of P. callitrichoides to the The chiloform appearance of most of the genera becomes almost lost in Phiprosopus, notwithstanding the narrow wings, while the labial palpi depart from the usual form; these latter, and the peculiar color, remind one of certain exotic genera allied to Calpe, where I was at first disposed to locate the genus. When the immature stages are known, our present views may be modified. Always must our classifications be judged by their reasonableness in reference to the existing knowledge of the whole history of the insects.