

*ginosa* is a well known species of this sub-family, and might also be taken for a Geometer. I have captured it flying in the sunshine, in company with *Nemoria*, a small Geometer which much resembles it in form, but is different in size and color. *Ferruginosa* does not make a cocoon, the chrysalis being found under stones, with the larval skin generally adhering to its extremity. In the sub-family Cochlidæ, one of the genera is named *Tortricidia*, from the great resemblance of the moths to those of *Tortrix*, they having narrow wings, slender bodies and filiform antennæ. The Psychidæ also contains some remarkable species. The genus *Phryganidia* has many analogies with the Phryganidæ, a group of water-flies in the Neuroptera, not only in appearance, but even in the neurulation of the wings, according to Packard. A European species of this sub-family, *Psyche helix*, has been known to produce young from eggs not fertilized by the male. The larva lives in a case made of grains of sand arranged in the form of a snail shell, thus resembling the Phryganidæ in habits, as it also does in structure.

The sub-family Ptilodontes includes moths which are very easily mistaken for Noctuas. Indeed in some instances it is almost impossible to tell the difference, and, *vice versa*, there are moths classed among the Noctuidæ which, in the opinion of first-rate judges, should be ranked with this family. The first division of the Noctuas is styled the Bombyciæ or Bombycoides, from the resemblance of the insects to the Bombycidæ, not only in the perfect, but in the larva state. *Acronycta* is very like *Heterocampa* and the kindred genera in the Bombycidæ. The colors are similar and the larvæ are hairy, like those of *Arctia*. I notice in the *American Entomologist* for 1880, page 49, that these facts have engaged the attention of Mr. Butler, a high English authority, who communicated a paper to the London Entomological Society on the subject, illustrated by an exhibition of preserved larvæ from the collection of Lord Walsingham. He analyzed the genus *Acronycta*, as represented in England, with the following result: *Rumicis* and *auricoma* should be transferred to the Arctiidæ; *leporina* and *aceris* to the Liparidæ; *megacephala*, *psi*, *tridens*, *strigosa*, etc., to the Notodontidæ, leaving only *alni* and *ligustri* among the Noctuas. If the life history of our *Acronyctas* were worked up, and their larvæ all known, it would be an interesting task to trace the similarities of the species to the Bombycidæ, and might result in equally remarkable conclusions. One suggestive case might be mentioned. The larva of *Apatela* (or *Acronycta*) *Americana* is a large, woolly, yellowish caterpillar