

The North American hairy-eyed genera allied to *Teniocampa* are, further, *Crocigrapta*, with a tuft behind the collar; *Orthodes*, *Himella* and *Morrisonia* (the species of which latter curiously resemble *Actinotia*, but seem to hibernates, being found early in the year on fallows); while I have described American species belonging to the naked-eyed European genera *Parastichtis* and *Anchocelis*. Naked-eyed genera, with armed tibiae, are *Pachnobia* and *Metalepsis*, occurring in both faunae, and *Pseudorthosia*, *Chocphora*, *Pseudoglaea*, which seem to be American only. *Trichorthosia*, which has hairy eyes, seems to be more allied to *Xanthia*, or *Orthosia*, in the shape of the wings; but, if we do not divide this tribe, as is perhaps unnecessary, it may be ranged with the other hairy-eyed genera, together with the somewhat aberrant *Trichocosmia*. The principal genus is, perhaps, *Orthosia*, of which fourteen European and seventeen American species are described, mostly of a European habitus, and one representative, *ferruginoides*. While I have referred one identical species (*togata*) to *Xanthia*, which, as distinct from *Orthosia*, contains seven European species, the singular genus *Jodia* Hub. (= *Hoporina* Boisd.), has an American representative of *croceago* in *J. rufago* Hübn. *Eucirroedia* is a modification of the European genus *Cirroedia*; while the peculiar genus *Scoliopteryx* with its one species, *libatrix*, is common to Europe and America, from Hudson's Bay to Virginia, and is probably a survival of the former circumpolar fauna. *Glaea* Hübn. (= *Orrhodia* Hübn., *Cerastis* Tr.) has twelve European and only four American species, but the nearly related American genus *Epiglæa*, which differs from *Glaea*, much as *Richia* differs from *Agrotis*, by the presence, namely, of a median thoracic ridge, has five, and *Homoglaea* two described species. Our most beautiful species is *H. carnosa*, in which the egg is also pink in colour. *E. venustula* is said to be the same as *E. sericea*; if the description of the latter is compared, it will be seen to contradict that of *E. venustula* in important points, which remain incomprehensible if the two are really the same. The genera *Ipimorpha* and *Calymnia* have representative, the genus *Cosmia*, an identical species, *paleacea*. While there are a few peculiar genera in both faunae, such as *Dicycla* in Europe, and *Zotheca* in America, the affinities of the two faunae in this tribe are strongly marked. The peculiar genus *Scopeiosoma* has in Europe one, in America nine species. Of these it is difficult to say which is nearest to the European *satellititia*; the identification of Guenée's *sidus*