

as I believe, a Notodontid, or a Noctuid. We may take also into consideration a certain similarity of the abdomen in *Limacodes* and *Ichthyura*, among the superficial resemblances which induce the bringing in of the *Notodontinæ* here; but the position chiefly recommends itself to me in that we obtain a better sequence for the ensuing groups.

In the *Notodontinæ*, the neuration of the secondaries approaches the *Noctuidæ* in that vein five of the hind wings is (when present) situated midway between four and six from the cross-vein. The form varies, but most of the genera have long wings, and the abdomen exceeds the secondaries. The costal vein of hind wings does not spring from the sub-costal or upper margin of the cell, but is free from the base. The head and thorax are usually thickly haired, the latter being sometimes peculiarly tufted at the sides. The male antennæ are usually pectinate, the female simple. The caterpillars are often naked, that of *Notodonta stragula* almost sphingiform. That of *Apatelodes* is hairy, and Abbot's figures induced the generic name. They have fourteen or sixteen feet, and sometimes the anal claspers are wanting (*Cerura*), and the body is terminated by two thin prolongations. It is this form of the larva which prepares us for the *Platypteryginæ*, in which the anal projection is single. This sub-family is known to English entomologists under the name of "Pebble Moths," in allusion to the ornamentation, which consists often of shaded spots or blotches. In repose, the wings are folded close to the body. In this position *Datana* looks like a broken twig, the shaded thorax, with its raised tufts at the sides, like the top of the twig at the break. *Datana* is related to the European *Phalera bucephala*; the same mimicry is displayed, but here the colors are paler, and the deception even more apparent.

The American genera are remarkable for their odd forms, and in some cases for the number of species. Among the most unusual is *Apatelodes*, closely related to the South American *Parathyris*. The fore wings are broad, curiously outlined, with sharp tips; and the soft gray color, the tufted abdomen, present a resemblance to the Sphingid genus *Cressonia*, so that I have called the species of *Apatelodes*: False Hawk Moths. The larvæ of several rarer Notodontids have been described by Prof. French, to whom we are much indebted for life-histories of our North American moths.

Sub-family *Platypteryginæ*.

The moths of this family are frail, geometriform, with falcate or sub-falcate primaries, with short maxillæ and palpi, and pectinate male antennæ.