looks a good deal like the common Gortyna nebris; in Aurcolum, a much prettier species, the subterminal field is pale golden yellow and thus approaches Stiria; the 2 ovipositor is exserted.

- 1. Spumosum Gr. Kansas; Illinois.
- 2. Aureolum Hy. Edw. Arizona.

FALA Gr. (1875).

Type: F. Ptycophora Gr. Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phil., 425.

I have figured the single species in my Illustrated Essay, and the diagnosis is given as above.

1. Ptycophora Gr. California.

PLAGIOMIMICUS Gr. (1873).

Type: P. Pityochromus Gr.

Front with an empty and exposed cup-shaped protuberance, the frontal scales being short and mossy. A slender terminal claw on front tibiæ. In Tepperi the frontal excavation is less prominent, but otherwise this species agrees. As compared with the preceding genera, the three species are slenderer and have a casual resemblance to the Heliothid genera Schinia and Lygranthoccia. As in Stibadium the labial palpi are short, here they hardly reach the top of the more prominent infra-clypeal plate in the more typical forms. The species are olivaceous fuscous (Pityochromus, Expallidus), or of a delicate olivaceous green (Tepperi). Both Mr. Morrison and Mr. Smith wrongly give the fore tibiæ of Tepperi as unarmed.

- Pityochromus Gr. Mass, to Kansas and the South. Schinia media Morr.
- 2. Expallidus Gr. Montana.
- 3. Tepperi Morr. Southern States, Arizona.

This genus may be considered as a division of Basilodes with the others which I have associated with it. The primaries do not show the tooth of Stiria. The course of uniting these genera seems to me not unadvisable, but the fate of one must be that of them all. Although the characters are principally the same and only offer comparative differences, allowing no value to the tooth or the modifications in shape of primaries, it is not a little singular that each has two or more species united by structural detail, general appearance, color and pattern, all, properly speaking, rather sub-generic than generic characters. The best marked seems to me Plagiomimicus, where the cup-like clypeus is rather narrower, much