

being able to see the proofs. This paper reviewed the main and first two groups, leaving the Fasciatæ (*Catocalinæ* Pack.) and the Deltoids unreviewed. I would recognise five very unequal groups both in structural value and extent. Adopting Packard's nomenclature so far as he went (this author excluded the Deltoids at the time), we may call these groups sub-families, but in Europe my *Thyatiridæ* and the *Brephidæ* are taken out of the *Noctuidæ* as distinct families. We have thus the following classification, which can only be changed by throwing all five together as sub-families, which does not alter the matter in reality. The larvæ of the *Thyatiridæ* are, however, almost Notodontiform.

- (1). Family THYATIRIDÆ.
- (2). Family NOCTUIDÆ.
 - (a) Sub-family *Noctuinae*.
 - (b) Sub-family *Catocalinae*.
 - (c) Sub-family *Deltoidinae*.
- (3). Family BREPHIDÆ.

The groups I have recognised and named may be regarded as tribal with the ending *ini*, as *Hadenini*, *Orthosiini*, *Heliolithini*, *Stiriini*, *Scolecocampini*, etc. The Deltoids contain two such tribes, viz., *Herminiini* and *Hypenini*. My object has been to bring the classificatory terms to correspond with those in Coleoptera as used by Leconte.

In my last descriptonal paper in CAN. ENT., the genus and species (8) *Phiprosopus callitrichoides*, is omitted accidentally on page 132, vol. xv. My work is now to bring our genera into closer agreement with European genera by comparison of types, as I say on page 131 of the same volume, to which I direct the attention of students.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CALLIMORPHA.

Dear Sir: I am sure that Mr. Lyman's article on Callimorpha, with its excellent plate, has given an impetus to the study of this genus. It will be no question with the Derivatists that these forms are all descended from a single species. The test by breeding from the egg must now decide whether these forms have each an independent cycle of its own or are interdependent still. The test for *species* remains to be applied to