

of their observations will be differently expressed in our classifications. The family "*Zygaenidae*" has shared the fate of disintegration with the family "*Bombycidae*." Dr. Packard now recognizes three family groups: *Agaristidae*, *Castniidae* and *Zygaenidae*. The sub-family *Eudriinae*, as I would consider it, the subject of the present notice, belongs, with the sub-family *Alypiinae*, to the *Agaristidae*. The present sub-family seems to be exclusively American; at least I have met in literature with but one extra limit form, the African genus *Ovios*, which may possibly belong here. The general form of the perfect insect recalls that of the *Noctuidae*, so that Hübner considers it one, while Boisduval proposes the genus *Eudryas* for the typical generic group and apparently recognizes its structural affinities to *Castnia*. The larva, as we now know, is closely allied to that of *Alypia*. The genera of the *Eudriinae* may be briefly distinguished as follows:—

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| 1. Structure of the male wings normal, | 2. |
| Structure of the male wings abnormal. | <i>Euscirrhopterus</i> , Grt. |
| 2. Male antennæ simple, 3. | |
| Male antennæ pectinate. | <i>Ciris</i> , Grt. |
| 3. Front smooth. | <i>Eudryas</i> , Boisd. |
| Front horned. | <i>Copidryas</i> , Grt. |

With regard to the geographical distribution *Eudryas* occurs in North America (east and west coast), and in South America (Paraguay). *Copidryas* in North America (New Mexico, Texas) and in South America.* (? Buenos Ayres). *Euscirrhopterus* is Cuban and *Ciris* is from Texas. With regard to the species, it is not entirely impossible that Walker's type of *Eudryas* *Stæ. Johannis* represents a Florida species else unknown. It is pronounced by Prof. Smith to be an aberration of *E. grata*, and its divergence from the type to have been probably produced by the "vicissitudes of the voyage." The former statement may not improbably be the true solution of the matter, since so prominent an insect should have been turned up by collectors in Florida ere this, one might think. But the cause assigned for such an aberration I am unable to follow, or even to understand. What is meant by "vicissitudes of the voyage?" The pupa (?) could not have suffered shipwreck or been washed ashore! What records are there in literature of extraordinary variations being produced through ordinary transportation by sea? The chances against the

* See Papilio 3, 106. Berg's *Platensis*, as I understand his remark as to the front, probably belongs to *Copidryas*.