is differently shaped from the figure, the last claw of the outer series being placed much further towards its upper end. The drawing of these parts is a matter of much nicety, and while Mr. Smith may be complimented upon his plate, I am not able to recognise the figure of this species. It is certain that the claws do break off, or are not developed, for in one specimen the outer series is plainly reduced to three.

This generic term might be retained for the following reasons: I use it in 1874-5 in the sense of Anthoecia Guen., which cannot be kept, the type, Cardui, being also the type of Melideptria. In my list I include 18 species, Celeris erroneously, as I show this to be a Melicleptria. retained the genera Tamila, Euleucyptera, Schinia, Oria, based on but few species, as distinct. I did this for the reason that I was under the impression that the modifications of the armature of the fore tibiae would give generic characters when all the species were compared, which I never pretended to do, or had the means of doing until very recently. also interested in keeping the generic synonymy plain, so that the types might be understood, and, unless I have come to a positive conclusion, I have preferred to keep the old genera alive until the family is mono-The term "Schinia" is "resurrected" by me out of the Verzeichniss, where it is used for the three species, gracilenta, trifascia, bifascia; the other species, tuberculum, is referred by Hubner to another No other author uses this term before me, and I consider Trifascia as typical. Tamila is used by Gueneé for a single species, Nundina, respecting which I have been in error until last fall, when I examined it calefully for the first time, and found it to be a Lygranthoecia. prevented my continuing and finishing my paper (which is now completed with this instalment) until after the appearance of Mr. Smith's paper, in which this fact is first publicly established. Mr. Smith interestingly shows that Euleucyptera does not sufficiently differ, so that this genus with its single species must also be retired. As to Porrima, I had associated sanguinea and regia, but now accept the conclusion that the modifications of armature they show are not generic. In my New Check List I kept Anthoccia temporarily for the yellow-winged forms, of which Anthoccia juguarina Guen, may be considered typical, the number of species of the marginata type having grown; it is manifestly only a "color genus," and, as I had previously shown that Guenee's term was inapplicable, my action was injudicious. I am not satisfied however, that all of Mr. Smith's Schinia belong to Lygranthoecia. Except my Tricopis chrysellus, 1