

The subject of basing specific distinctions upon slight differences of of genitalic structure, affords too wide a field to be dealt with by more than a brief remark in this article. There are many who claim, and probably few are in a position to dispute, that certain portions of the reproductive organs show greater stability than any other organs or characters in lepidoptera and other insects. Yet there are, I believe, none who will claim that they never vary at all in a species. Carefully prepared and figured organs may be, doubtless are, very highly valuable as evidence in support of or against suppositions as to unity or distinctness of species. But, admitting that they can and often do vary, why should their exponents expect others to take it for granted that differences shown do not intergrade, or to prove that they do intergrade, without themselves proffering evidence to support their hypothesis that they do not? This seems the more strange when the differences claimed to denote distinctness are between forms occurring, not side by side, but in different parts of the country, it may be on opposite sides of the continent. In other words, whilst the exponents of genitalia freely admit variation up to a certain point in one locality, and even show figures denoting such variation, why should they disallow that variation may exist to the point of differences shown between races inhabiting widely different regions? The regions intervening seem to be left out of account altogether.

In the following articles I have, to facilitate reference, adhered as far as possible to the order and generic names given in my original list, which first commenced on page 40, Vol. XXXIII.

95. *Hemaris diffinis* Bdv.—This appears to be the form described by Messrs. Barnes and McDunnough as *diffinis ariadne* in their "List of Sphingidæ of America north of Mexico" (*Psyche* xvii, 190-206, Nov., 1910). The description is made from fourteen specimens from Colorado, and Manitoba is given as another locality in the list on page 201. It agrees with Holland's figure and description of *thetis* in the "Moth Book," which the authors say "he seems to have confused with *ariadne*."

99. *Sphinx vancouverensis* Hy. Edw., and var. *albescens* Tepper.—I have two males, taken probably at the Calgary town lights, by Mr. C. G. Garrett, which have the dark dorsum to thorax, and are throughout nearly as dark as my only two males from Vancouver Island. I have a still darker specimen taken at High River by Mr. Baird. One of my Pine Creek specimens is almost a connecting link. The form is not seasonal, as pointed out in the paper in *Psyche*, above referred to.