4. All the remaining species (Nos. 2c-36)\* properly belong to Pamphila. Only Viator (20, 21) differs from the type of the genus somewhat in the outline of the wings; the secondaries are broader and their border seems to be somewhat wavy. Also the last joint of the palpi is longer than usual. This species will necessarily stand at the beginning or at the end. As for the rest, I can pronounce no decision as to the most judicious order of succession of the species, as I possess no American Pamphilas, having handed my earlier collection over to Dr. Staudinger.

## NOTES ON DR. SPEYER'S PAPER.

## BY W. H. EDWARDS.

- 1. Contrary to my expectation, the Asiatic forms of the *Comma* group are not so near the American as are the European. Dr. Speyer tells us that the former vary from typical *Comma* in a different direction from the latter. If the American are derived from the European, or the reverse, the Asiatic ought to lie between the two, apparently.
- 2. I am satisfied that Juba should rank as a species. Dr. Speyer gives sufficient reasons for this, and examination of many examples confirm this view. I have a beautiful variety of Juba (male) sent me by Prof. Snow, and taken by him at Los Vegas, N. M., in 1882. The upper side is darker—more fuscous and less fulvous—than any other example I have seen, and secondaries beneath and the apical area of primaries are densely dusted with golden-green; the spots white and somewhat smaller than in the type. I call this var. Viridis.
- 3. As to Manitoba, Colorado and Nevada, Dr. Speyer points out that in these three forms the shape and arrangement of the spots on hind wings are not the same as in the typical Comma of Europe. So far as I can discover, on examining a considerable series of each of these forms, from divers localities, the differences are constant. In the matter of the spotted fringes spoken of, Dr. Speyer says these are always found in Comma. In the American forms they are sometimes present, but do not appear in all

<sup>\*</sup> Viator, Byssus, Pittacus, Deva, Ocola, Eufala, Panoquin, Fusca, Nerea, Phylace,