

years since I went over the literature, but I believe Clemens describes *lutcoellus* without the lines. If so, then *duplicatus* might be kept for the form with lines, of which *ula*, according to Prof. Fernald's figure, would be a sub-variety. It was with feelings of perplexity and annoyance that I found, on page 87 of the Philadelphia List, my *Crambus dimidiatellus* referred as a synonym of *T. pexellus*. The beautiful species is now rehabilitated, while I miss, what Prof. Fernald probably thinks is unnecessary, a word upon the circumstance. This is already the fifth name which has been restored to me, and for those who profess to consider such matters sentimental or unscientific, I should say that to me they are very important, and the distress inflicted by a careless or prejudiced reference is real. Schrank, in 1802, uses *Tinea* in the sense of *Crambus*; I miss an allusion to this in the "History," p. 4. Prof. Fernald has given us since 1884, in addition to catalogues and descriptive papers, four pamphlets on the Insects and Grasses, chiefly of Maine and the Eastern States. The fifth is this on the Crambids. I value all of them very highly. They are bound together and, as I turn over the leaves here in my study, separated by such miles of land and water from the one reality of my existence, I call to mind scenes and faces I may never behold again.

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CLASSIFICATION OF THE GEOMETRINA OF NORTH AMERICA, with descriptions of new genera and species; by Rev. Geo. D. Hulst. Trans. American Entomological Soc., Vol. XXIII., pages 245 to 386, plates x. and xi. (1869).

The bulk of this paper consists of descriptions of 82 new genera and 143 new species, most of them from the West. That such an assemblage of new forms can be described in a single paper shows the imperfect state of our knowledge of the family.

The most valuable part of Dr. Hulst's work consists in the tabular synopsis of subfamilies and genera. The characters used seem contrasting and reasonably constant, so that these tables fill a long-felt want. In fact, the article forms the skeleton of a complete monograph, lacking only synoptic tables of species with descriptions of the old ones, bibliography and larval descriptions.

Dr. Hulst calls the group Geometrina, but in the opinion of the reviewer this term is not warranted. We may accept Dr. Hulst's two