

My own experience exactly corresponds with this. I have seen many specimens of *cecropia*, both large and small, light and dark, but nothing that would form a connecting link between the two insects. As regards the second eventuality, a hybrid form, Dr. Hagen says that he "believes it possible that *columbia* may be a hybrid, perhaps of *cecropia* and *promethea*: in favor of its being a hybrid would be the circumstance that such a large species should occur so rarely, while the large number of Lepidopterologists eager to secure this treasure operates against the idea of its being overlooked."

*Columbia* certainly is very rare, as yet having only been recorded from three localities, Norway, Maine, and Quebec and Montreal, Canada. However, between Maine and Quebec, and Quebec and Montreal, are doubtless many places as yet but little known to Entomologists, where *columbia* may at some future day be found in comparative abundance.

Dr. Hagen says: "The conjecture that *columbia* is a hybrid would not be worth mentioning, if there did not exist similar cases recorded by the most prominent authorities. Of course I speak only of cases of hybrids as imagos or caterpillars, from which imagos, when bred, have been collected in the open fields. The facts just at hand (I have no doubt that more are published) record caterpillars of hybrids of *Saturnia carpini* and *spini*, found in Austria, according to Lederer; caterpillars of *Sphinx epilobii*, a hybrid of *S. vespertilio* and *euphorbiae*, being found in France, according to Rambur; in the same country are found also caterpillars of *Sph. vespertilioides*, the hybrid of *S. vespertilio* and *S. hippophæes*, according to Boisduval and Lederer. The imagos and caterpillars of *Sph. phileuphorbia*, hybrids of *Sph. euphorbia* and *galii*, have been found near Berlin in several specimens. Hybrids of *Zygaena trifolii* and *filipendulae* were found in the imago state in England; hybrids of *Colias edusa* and *hyale*, of *Lycæna adonis* and *alexis*, of *Hipparchia arcania* and *hero*, of *Cænonympha pamphilus* and *iphis*, of *Vanessa urticae* and *atalanta*, are recorded from different countries."

This is an interesting list of hybrids taken at large, and proves (if proof were wanting) that hybrids occur amongst the Lepidoptera, but as there is only one *Saturnian* mentioned, I do not think it gives much support to Dr. Hagen's conjecture regarding *columbia*. I am of opinion that hybrids found at large must have arisen from chance encounters of the species that produced them, and therefore are to be looked for in families whose habits would be likely to bring them together, and in fact, with one exception, such is the case with the hybrids mentioned by Dr.