of "sub-costal" is misleading, in fact wrong, because the uppermost vein is the costal.

And the arrangement of families was adopted "merely because of its simplicity," but wherein that consists it would be hard to discover. It is not a natural arrangement; if it was, the Satyridæ would next precede the Hesperidæ. However there has been a fashion these last years for artificial grouping of the butterflies, and our author is not without reputable company in his choice.

In conclusion, the illustrations in this work, poor as they are, will answer some purpose; the text, so far as it is incorrect, is worse than nothing. The field is still open for a well-illustrated book on the same butterflies, written by one who is acquainted with his subject.

W. H. EDWARDS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ON THE GENUS QUADRINA.

Dear Sir,—I notice the remarks of Mr. Smith, in "Entomologica Americana" (vol. ii., 1886, page 124), merely to state that in my original description I comment upon this singular genus and say that "it may be catalogued next to *Gloveria*." I further regard its affinities to the *Ceratocampidæ*, and I intended to place it with this group in my catalogue. By a mistake of the printer it was thrown into the preceding group. It is clear that I regarded the insect as allied to *Citheronia*, and Mr. Smith's remarks as to *Hemileuca* are uncalled for. I say distinctly, "altogether it is removed from *Coloradia*" (Papilio, I., 175). In fact, I regard *Quadrina* as the remains of an old type, synthetic, in that it embraces characters of existing sub-families of the *Bombycidæ*. It is an example of what I have called attention to, viz., the existence in America of older types than elsewhere, such as the *Paleohesperidæ* of my classification. I am decidedly opposed to the idea that *Quadrina* is a Cossid. I regard it as a type between *Gloveria* and *Citheronia*. I classed it with the Ceratocampians. We know neither the male nor the larva. It is premature to be exact as to its location. It may well afford a new sub-family type. I feel confident that the larva will be an external not an internal feeder. It may point to the way in which the Ceratocampians and the internal feeders with similar habitus are phyllogenetically related.

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