

to acquire an absolute character with Gueneé. But his descriptions are very good, and he tells you very little in a very entertaining and lengthy way. Lederer is very exact and thoroughly grasps the subject of structure,—perhaps a little too strict in his definitions, but of a far more genuine temper which is everywhere scientific. This brief resumé of the qualities of the two writers who have attained celebrity in Europe, and who are now no longer with us in the flesh, suggested to me the idea that we should be more conservative and less violent in the expression of our opinions. Each new writer seems to offer himself as the measure of that part of creation which he dabbles in, and lays down the law with an absolute assertion which I know from my own experience will be modified as he comes to know more, if he is ever, indeed, to know much. I do not intend either to speak unkindly, or to arrogate to myself the right to speak at all. I almost feel that I am laid under an obligation in being permitted to express my opinions, although I have been writing these twenty-two, and studying for now more than the twenty-five years which have passed away. I hope after I am silent that it will be remembered that I fought against my naturally positive opinions as much as I could. In my first paper I know I expressed myself with diffidence and the likelihood I should make mistakes. It was pretty dark in those days. The Synopsis of Dr. Morris was not published, and I could not get a name for a moth in the length and breadth of the land, except for the few species discussed by Dr. Harris in his *Insects Injurious to Vegetation*. Those half a dozen Noctuids have now grown to nearly 1,700 names, about four fifths of which most of us know all about, or fancy we do. It must be admitted that much of my work was necessarily very difficult, and early mistakes more readily excusable than they are to-day.

LYGRANTHOECIA G. & R.

Type: *Crambus Marginatus* *Haw.*

Eyes naked, unlashd, full. Front moderately bulging, shortly scaled. Infra-clypeal plate not exposed. Fore tibiae heavily armed; middle and hind tibiae spinose. Vestiture of mingled scales and hair. The armature of the shortened fore tibiae consists in two long, sub-equal claws, which slightly overlap on the inside, and a series of four, diminishing in size on the outside of the joint. Mr. Smith's figure (3) does not agree with my specimens, in which the outer series is equidistant and the final claw proportionately shorter; they are distributed further along the joint, which