Another similar term, viz., homo-type, has also been proposed, but it may, perhaps, be objected to all these terms except co-type, the meaning of which might seem to be sufficiently obvious, that a glossary is necessary to explain them, and even the word co-type seems to be used in different ways, as Dr. J. B. Smith, in his "Explanation of terms used in Entomology," explains the word as follows:

"Co-types are all the specimens before the describer when a species is named, no single one being selected as the type; the type in such case equals the sum of the co-types."

This is using the word in a different sense from that in which Mr. Waterhouse and others use it, but it is the sense in which Mr. Oldfield Thomas defined it, Proc. Zoo. Soc., 1893, he adding: "No species would have both type and co-types, but either the former or two or more of the latter."

Para-type is defined by Dr. Smith as "every specimen of the series from which the type was selected," and it is in that sense that Mr. Waterhouse and others use the term co-type.

Meta-type is defined by Dr. Smith as "a specimen named by the author after comparison with the type," but according to Mr. Oldfield Thomas, it must also be from the original locality, and so also be a topo-type.

Homo-type, on the other hand, is "a specimen named by another than the author after comparison with the type," and topo-type is "a specimen collected in the exact locality whence the original type was obtained."

It always appears to me that any unnecessary addition to the already vast number of technical terms is to be deprecated, as imposing an additional burden upon amateurs and beginners, and it would seem to be simpler to label a specimen "compared with type" than to label it "homo-type," and when a specimen is compared with a type by anyone other than the owner of the specimen, the name of the comparer should be put on the label, as the value of such comparison is directly in proportion to the ability of the one who makes it. My objection to having a single type, when additional specimens, which are undoubtedly of the same species, are available, is that in the former case a *specimen* is described instead of a *species*.