

is found which agrees perfectly with European *Comma*; and, on the other hand, that the existing differences appear to me of too little importance, and above all not sufficiently constant to make it possible on the strength of these to declare the American forms specifically different from *Comma*. *Comma* is in a high degree under the influence of various external life-conditions, and, as both the American and the Asiatic forms prove, a species varying in different directions. Whether any one of these local forms has already sufficiently established itself to be able to rank as a distinct species, others, who are equipped with more abundant materials, will be able to decide with more certainty than myself.

2. The insect No. 37, sent to me as *Amblyscirtes Libya* Scud., does not belong to *Amblyscirtes*, and in general not to the group *Pamphilinæ*, but to *Pyrginæ*. (On this point you will please compare my paper in the *Stettin Entomol. Zeitung* for 1879, p. 484). It appears to me that it would be best to include it in the genus *Pholisora*.

3. No. 38 (labeled *Pholisora Nessus* Edw. - *Spilothyrus notabilis* Strecker) certainly stands most nearly related to the European species of *Spilothyrus* Dup. (whose older name, *Carcharodus*, Mr. Edwards will doubtless reject on principle as one of Hübner's), but it deviates from these in a few very essential points. The club of the antennæ is not oval, but much more slender than in the former, quite crescent-shaped as in *Nisoniades*; the outline of the wings is another point; the primaries are slightly rounded on the inner margin, somewhat incurved at cellule 16, and projecting bluntly with their posterior angle, which has long indentations, none of which is the case in *Spilothyrus*. The sharply indented secondaries are distinctly incurved between nervules 4 and 6. The covering of the body is close and smooth, not so hairy as in *Spilothyrus*, etc. If several similar species should be discovered, these differences would justify the erection of a separate genus; until then *Nessus* may stand with *Spilothyrus*. The male will probably be furnished with a costal fold.

As *Spilothyrus* differs from *Pyrgus* in nothing but the small transparent spots on the wings and the strongly indented secondaries, I have not separated the seven European species generically from *Pyrgus* (compare *Stettin Entomol. Zeitung*, 1878, pp. 179 and 188), but have only characterized them as its first group. Acquaintance with this American representative would incline me to concede their erection into a genus.