

The following are only a few specimens picked almost indiscriminately from the docket before the court :

<i>Eudryas unio,</i>	<i>Vespa crabro,</i>
<i>Chrysophanus Thoe,</i>	<i>Thecla Mopsus,</i>
<i>Attacus mylitta,</i>	<i>Telea Polyphemus,</i>
<i>Satyrus nephele,</i>	<i>Scolopendra heros,</i>
<i>Morpho Menelaus,</i>	<i>Cecidomyia destructor,</i>
“ <i>Polyphemus,</i>	<i>Ch. nobas semideia,</i>
<i>Limnitis Hephaestion,</i>	<i>Ceratonia Amyntor,</i>
“ <i>missippus,</i>	<i>Agrotis devastator,</i>
	&c., &c., &c.

The beautiful goddess of Mt. Washington and Pike's Peak (*C. semideia*) would seem less beautiful were she to become a demigod (*C. semideus*). Our old enemy the Hessian Fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*) might become less injurious if made feminine (*C. destructrix*). The Hesperians (*H. Wamsutta*, *H. Mystic*, *H. Hobomoc*) may perhaps be held of either gender, being scarcely Latin in any form. We can scarcely afford to dress Agamemnon's brother in female attire and say *Morpho Menelaä*; and *Polyphema* is yet more unendurable either with *Morpho* or with *Telea*. Before committing ourselves to such wholesale changes it is well to consider if the step is compulsory.

(1) It would introduce into scientific nomenclature a great number of nouns not existing in Latin or any other language, and many of them unnecessary.

In addition to those given above, let us notice the example given by Mr. Hulst, *Melitaea phaethon*, which he would make *Melitaea phaethona*. The change proposed would not make the new word Latin, for there is no reason to suppose that the feminine form of *phaethon* would have been *phaethona*. Moreover, so far as termination is concerned the word as it stands might be considered feminine if necessary, the ending *on* being so used in that language, as, for example, in *Gorgon*.

(2) Some of these words are capable of being explained so as to remove the apparent discrepancy in gender. Take for example Mr. Hulst's second instance, *Danaïs archippus*. The specific name being a modern coinage, must be judged according to the analogy of similar terms in Greek. Applying this test, we find that such compounds usually have but one form for both masculine and feminine genders. *Phillipus*,