

type of *Hylœicus*) nor can I find an Hubnerian genus for its reception. I should leave it in *Phlegethontius*, as Fernald seems to suggest, but it differs in the 12-veined primaries, etc." It is, perhaps, proper for me to say that in my studies of the venation of the *Sphingidae*, I found that the species of this family, so far as I had material to study, had either eleven or twelve veins in the fore wings according to whether vein 10 was present or wanting. This vein arises from 9, near its outer end, and lies so close to it as to be easily overlooked. After denuding a long series, including many individuals of some of the species, I found that while the other veins were constant as to origin and termination, vein 10 is very variable and not to be relied upon, for in some examples it was present in one wing but absent in the other. It seems to differ as to the point of origin, sometimes arising from vein 9 at some distance from the border of the wing, at other times nearer the border, again close to the border, and again it was entirely wanting either in one wing or both; all in the same species. In my essay on the *Sphingidae*, I stated that it was very doubtful if this vein would prove of any assistance in classification. I still hold to the opinion that this species will finally gravitate into the same genus as *celeus*. Finally the generic name *Atreus* is pre-occupied, having been used by Hoch in 1837 for a genus of Scorpions, and therefore cannot be used in this connection.

*Cerisii* is placed by itself in the subgenus *Copismerinthus*, and *geminatus* under the subgenus *Eusmerinthus*, with the variety *tripartitus* Gr., given for those individuals which have three blue spots on the black anal patch on the hind wing.

Prof. Grote divides the time of the work on our lepidoptera into three periods: The first including that of Abbot, Boisduval, the elder LeConte, Say, Peck, Harris, Gosse, Kirtland, and their historian, Dr. J. G. Morris. The second period, the one which he calls the "Renascence," is the period in which the American Lepidopterists catalogue the different families of the lepidoptera and thus lay the foundation for present and future discoveries. This period, which came to an end with the appearance of Grote's New Check List, "was a time during which a great deal of work was performed with good humor and at considerable self-sacrifice," and no one did his share of this work, which was more or less drudgery, more cheerfully than did Mr. Grote himself.

The author says that the writings of our entomologists have a flavoring of the localities from which they emanate, thus, "in some way the