

allied to South American forms. Of the remaining 34 species, many can be traced into Mexico, where, owing to lack of knowledge of the insect fauna, they are lost in obscurity.

Taking up the genera, and following Dr. Dyar's recent List, because of the more definite information given relative to the distribution of the species, we find many interesting facts. In the genus *Hemaris* we have one species occurring over the eastern portion of the country with varieties scattered from the Pacific Northwest through British Columbia and California to New Mexico; another occurs in Colorado and Utah; the other two from Labrador and Canada to Florida, and west to the Mississippi river. Some day we may find out that the Pacific coast and south-western forms are more remote from the eastern forms than we now suppose, and have had their origin in the west, while we may be able to find a similar connecting link between the eastern forms and the stem species from which both branches have evolved, somewhere in Central America, or north-west South America. The genus *Lepisesia* has one species in arctic America; another ranging from Northern California to Utah; one in Southern California; one generally distributed over the Southern States; one each in Texas and New Mexico, and another extending from Mexico into Georgia, all of which indicates a northern trend of diffusion from Mexico or beyond. The three genera, *Aellopos*, *Triptogon* and *Calliomma*, each with a single species; the first inhabiting South America and the Southern States; the second South America, Mexico, West Indies, Florida and occasionally northward, and the last being found also in South America and Florida. The next three genera, *Amphion*, *Sphecodina* and *Deidamia*, each with a single species, the first ranging from Florida to Canada, and west to Iowa; the second and third having much the same habitat. *Deilephila* has two species, both introduced, but the genus is represented in South America also. The genus *Theretria* has two species, one ranging from South America, Central America and the West Indies, through the Southern States and north into Canada, while the other is found in both South America and Florida. *Argus*, with a single species, occurs in South America and Florida, northward along the coast to Canada, though it is rare north of Florida. *Pachylia*, likewise with a single species, is found in South America and Florida. *Pholus* (*Philampelus*) with five species, two ranging from South America through Central America, Cuba and the Southern States, northward along the eastern coast to New England; another generally distributed over the entire United States and Canada, and another covering the country east of the Great Plains; the fifth and