

Center ; (c) a noun in the genitive case, giving the food plant, the country in which it lives, or the person in whose honor it is named, as *Pyrameis cardui*—the *Pyrameis* of the Thistle, *Argynnis Edwardsii*—Edwards' *Argynnis* ; (d) a noun with a participle understood governing it, as *Thecla M-album*, the *Thecla* with a white M.

In following these, which we believe include directly or indirectly all combinations, the rules of Latin grammar must apply. Under class "a" a feminine name must not be joined to a masculine noun. It is just the same as saying the girl John, as to utter such a combination as *Melitaea phaeton* or *Danais archippus*. Duty in the matter is simple and easy. *Fulius* and *Julia* are exactly the same word, with terminations to express sex. A person comes to us clothed as a man, and professing to be a man, and is called Julius. It transpires afterwards that this person is a woman ; we must, by the compulsion of language and her sex, call her Julia. We must, or ought to, write and say *Melitaea phaetona*, *Danais archippa*, and so on through the list.

Under class "b" the adjective must be Latin, and must agree in gender with the generic noun. A word is not necessarily Latin because it ends in *us* or *a*. Combinations to express specific points are important and to be sought after, but should be made according to law, and in all cases the gender of the adjective should agree with the gender of the noun—*e. g.*, we should write—we *must* write, if our worthy Editor will allow me so to say—*Papilio brevicaudus* Saun., not *P. brevicauda* Saun. This error is a wonderfully common one, but can be very easily remedied.

Under classes "c" and "d" mistakes are not often made. But while it may be Latin, it is not always the best Latin, to make a proper name by adding *us* or *ius* to what is English. It certainly is curious that the vast majority of modern Latin names are of the second declension. One can look through a catalogue and not find an example of the third. Still, as long as it is grammatically correct, no fault can be found with a proper name, though it be an anomaly like *Pap. Coon*, or a curiosity like *Hewitsonius*, in place of *Hewitson*, genitive *Hewitsonis*.

Authors are not always to blame for the bad Latin. Their species are tossed from genus to genus, as systematising goes on ; but we have about reached the possible limit of genera, and species are probably settled in the places they will occupy, and, as a rule, all new genera are feminine. Our catalogues ought to give, so far as possible, an end to these errors. It