

*Fauna*, published the same year, includes only forty-six species, including certainly by error the assumed European species, *Hesperia Aetna* Bdv. Meanwhile, to restore due proportion, there should be deducted from the number given by Kirby, the varieties which he admitted as distinct species and those which he mentions under more than one name. The number of such seems to be quite considerable, if I may judge from those known to me, of those which I do not know. Nevertheless, I suppose it will not amount to more than one-tenth of the whole, so that, by accepting the round number one thousand, and placing to account the discoveries of the last six years, this number may perhaps be regarded as too low rather than as too high. Hence the proportion (46 : 1000) of the number of our Hesperians to the total number known, would be about as one to twenty-two. Europe, strictly, has only twenty-eight species, and it is hardly probable that this number will be increased by new additions.

The *Fauna* of North America claims particular interest because of its many close relationships to ours, and the impossibility of separating its Arctic products from those of the Eastern hemisphere. Edwards' later Catalogue enumerates, as before stated, one hundred and eleven Hesperians as inhabitants of the Extra-tropical parts of North America, including *Sylvanus* and *Tages*, but excluding a number of Scudder's species which Edwards regards as varieties. North America is thus far more than twice as rich in species as our Faunal-region; but still, in proportion to her vast territory, is poor in comparison with the tropical parts of the earth, and above all if compared with South America, where not only the Hesperian Fauna, but the Diurnals especially, have developed in their greatest abundance.

The genera common to both the American and European Faunas are *Carterocephalus*, *Thymelicus* (from both of these I have as yet seen no American species), *Pamphila*, *Pyrgus*, *Scelothrix* and *Nisoniades*; the ten other genera adopted by Edwards have no representatives in our Faunal-region. North America is poorer than Europe in species of the genera *Pyrgus* and *Scelothrix*, but as an offset to that, it is far richer in species of *Pamphila* and *Nisoniades*, especially of the former, of which Edwards mentions fifty-eight. The southern portions of the Union are populated by tropical forms, of which certain representatives (*Eudamus Tityrus* Fab. and *E. Pylades* Scudd.) extend to New York and farther north.