

writers. Dr. Fitch suggested that the eggs or larvæ may have been accidentally carried to England, but Doubleday's explanation is doubtless the more correct one. He says (*The Zoologist*, V., 1729): "I have traced all the specimens which I have seen of this species (the one described by Stephens) in collections of British Lepidoptera to one source, and I believe the gentleman who distributed them [Mr. Raddon is the gentleman referred to] inadvertently mixed a number of North American insects with his British ones. I received from him as *British* a Bombyx which my brother took in Florida; and Mr. Benjamin Standish possesses two Bombyces, one of them a *Cerura*, the other perhaps a *Notodonta*, from the same entomologist, which were sent to him as British, whereas both are well-known North American insects." There can be no doubt that several American insects found their way into the larger English collections formed in the beginning of the present century; and some of these, as Doubleday points out, were described by Haworth and Stephens as English insects. The evidence on this point is very conclusive as regards *Drasteria crassiuscula*, Haw.

Wood's figure (*1b* on the plate) and Doubleday's testimony are sufficient evidence, I think, that the *subgothica* of Stephens and later writers is our common American insect. But, is Haworth's *subgothica* the same as Stephens's? Probably Haworth's single type specimen could not now be found, if it exists at all. Without the specimen, we must depend on the original description and a little circumstantial evidence to settle this point. Haworth's specimen may easily be the one which Mr. Barrett recently found in an old English collection made up of specimens obtained from older collections by a Mr. Burney, who was contemporary with—and corresponded with—Haworth and others, and many of whose insects ultimately fell into his hands (*Ent. Month. Mag.*, XXV., 223). Mr. Barrett says there was one specimen that proved to be really a type of *A. subgothica*, and the specimen was not a variety of *tritici*. Mr. Dale says (p. 246 of the same magazine) that this specimen "probably came from Mr. Raddon, the gentleman referred to by Mr. Doubleday" as having introduced several American insects into English collections; Stephens's figure was made from one of these specimens. Haworth's description seems to apply very well to our American insect, and it also affords a valuable bit of circumstantial evidence in the remark that he had seen the species in only three museums. It is hardly probable that one of these three col-