

students to classify their specimens, and in the case of a synonymical catalogue, of referring to the descriptions of species. At any rate, this is the view I take in giving *Pseudosph. Tetrio*, *Philamp. Typhon* and *Syntom. Epilaris* as being found within our limits, and I hold that they have as much right to a place among N. American, or rather United States species as many that have long been admitted. Of the first named, I have now seen five examples, four taken in Arizona, and one in N. W. Texas. Of these, one was quite fresh and in excellent condition, the others more or less broken and imperfect, though apparently more from careless handling than from either long flight or the age of the specimens. I cannot of course say positively that the species breeds in U. S. territory, but I have as much ground for believing that it *does*, as my friend Smith has for assuming that it *does not*. Then as to *P. Typhon*. The specimen to which I allude was taken by the late Mr. H. K. Morrison in the mountains of N. E. Arizona, as nearly as I can tell, about 200 miles from the boundary line. It is quite perfect, so much so that it may only have emerged from the pupa state within two days, and it seems to me hardly credible that this particular example should have flown such a great distance, and still retain in their purity all its delicate scales. *Syntomeida Epilaris* is from Florida, and I have very little doubt that it will one day be found there in comparative plenty. Indeed, I have good reason to believe that it was taken by Mr. Morrison a short time before his death, and it may possibly be among the Lepidoptera found by Mr. Schwartz during his visit to Key West some little time ago. If we are to discard these insects from our lists because our territory is not their original home, what will become of a large number of the species now included? One third at least of those from Florida, Texas, Arizona and S. California will have to be eliminated, for at least this proportion must be said to belong to a different fauna from the insects of Pennsylvania or Illinois. Mr. Smith calls attention to the fact that he has excluded *Diludia Brontes* from his monograph of the Sphingidæ. I still fail to see on what grounds. *D. Brontes* is found in Florida, and specimens taken by Dr. Wittfeld are in my collection and in that of Mr. Neumoegen. If these insects did not breed near Indian River, where did they come from? Surely Mr. Smith would hardly have us believe that they flew across the ocean from Cuba. I am no believer in the frequent long flight of any species of insects, though it is known that many species travel considerable distances, but I cannot bring myself to think that a specimen say of *D. Brontes* flies from its home in Cuba,