elevated with a black irregular punctured spot; elytra minutely and confluently punctured, somewhat dilated externally; obsoletely tricarinate; legs black; knees rufous.

[Synonymous with *Podabrus tricostatus* Say: a common species in Canada.

FAMILY LAMPYRIDÆ.

343. LAMPYRIS CORUSCA Linn.—Length of body 43/4 lines. Taken at New York and Cumberland-house, Lat. 54°. In Canada by Dr. Bigsby.

Body oblong, pubescent, brown-black. Nose and mouth elongated; prothorax nearly semicircular, disk elevated; a rose-coloured arched streak dilated and yellower anteriorly adjoins the elevated part on each side; elytra obsoletely carinated, most numerously and minutely punctured.

[Belongs to Ellychnia Lec. Very common in Canada.]

ON GENERA IN THE MOTHS.

BY A. R. GROTE, BUFFALO, N. V.

Since I am recently criticized for erecting new genera in the Sphingidæ, as it is thought unnecessarily. I have put together some of my thoughts on the subject in the present paper. In a review, the friendly spirit of which I most gladly recognize, Mr. Moschler speaks of my division of the old genus Smerinthus, which I have restricted to the type occllatus, geminatus, &c., and says in effect that since hybrids are known to occur between certain of the species, these could not be generically or tribally separated. This brings up the question as to what the value of the higher divisions really is. And a little reflection will, I think, show us

^{*} Stettiner Ent. Zeit., 1875, pp. 202 et seg.

^{† &}quot;Denn.in welche Tribus gehorten wohl die hybriden Nachkommen Beiden?"

1. c. 208. Here the word Tribus is used, but the idea seems to be that of Gattung.

At any rate "Tribus" is merely astill further extension of the idea of relationship and what objections I find applies to either.