

with the corresponding ratios of any other individual existing? There must be a limit to the meaning of these words, or we shall find a genus wherever we find the slightest variation in ultimate structure, that is, a genus for every species, not to say for each individual. An examination of the "Revision" would lead us to suppose that the classification of Butterflies is rapidly drawing to such a condition. When it comes to that, and when each species is the "type" of a distinct genus, what office will remain for genera?

But the other or co-ordinate section of the law distinctly bars this manifestly absurd interpretation of the first section, by making species depend, so far as difference of parts is concerned, upon such differences as involve only the "relations and proportions of parts among themselves." The femero-tibial ratios of five-sixths and six-sixths, for example, are clearly differences of proportion of parts among themselves, and therefore under the law, these differences are not of generic, but only of specific, value.

That this view accords with usage may be abundantly illustrated in every department of Entomology; not forgetting the writings of Mr. Scudder. In a single genus of Coleoptera, lately revised by Dr. Horn, we find assembled species with "thorax broader than long" and "thorax longer than broad"; with antennæ "short" and antennæ "longer than head and thorax"; form "slender," form "broadly oval"; "with wings" and "without wings." In a single genus of Orthoptera Mr. Thomas includes species "with elytra" and "without elytra"; pronotum cylindrical or carinated; antennæ very long or of ordinary length; wings absent or present. In Mr. Scudder's Revision of Crickets will be found tables of measurements of individuals of the same species, in which the ratios differ much more than those in the table of *Adolescentes*, upon which he bases distinctions of genera. In Dr. Packard's Monograph of the *Phalænidæ* he includes in the genus *Thamnonoma* species which have the palpi very long, and palpi short; in *Aplodes* species which have the first median venule remote from second, and which have the first and second median and posterior discal venules co-originating; in *Tephrosia* species which have hind tarsi longer than tibia, and hind tarsi shorter than tibia. In the "Revision" itself, Mr. Scudder admits a variation of 41 to 49 joints in the antennæ of different species of the genus *Argynnis*; it seems, however, that the elastic band which stretches so far would not endure three degrees more of straining to include the antennæ of *Speyeria* with their 52 joints.