

tic America, as well as from Hudson's Straits, I have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to distinguish more than one species. *It is true that the variations in size, colour and distinctness of the band on the hind wing below are great,* but not greater, or even so great, as that found in some other species I have already dealt with," and so on; "this opinion is confirmed by Mr. J. Edwards's examination of the clasps of some of the specimens differing most remarkably in appearance, *including the type of Subhyalina*, in which, fortunately, a critical examination is possible without dissection." I assert that the author here is totally wrong, and that he has mixed up two, if not three species, and I deny that the example in the Oberthur collection is the type of *Subhyalina*, Curtis. Curtis described a single male, no other example taken, which, he says, he thought at first sight was an old and faded specimen of *Hipparchia Rossii*, just before described. But, on examination, "it proved to be in good condition." He says it is black and the wings are semi-transparent, and the name *Subhyalina* implies that it is nearly transparent. Hyaline, in the dictionary, is given as glassy, transparent. Now, *Crambis* is a comparatively opaque species, and no more hyaline than are the leathern wings of a bat. *Aeno*, Boisduval, is somewhat translucent, about as much so as *Semidea*, not transparent, like *C. Brucei*, which is a sub-hyaline species. Neither of these has the peculiar appearance which led Curtis to think it old and worn. *Crambis* is dark brown, *Aeno* is brown, varying from livid to yellow-brown. Boisduval, *Icones*, p. 195, describes the color as "un gris-brunatre-livide mêlé de jaunatre." *Assimilis*, as I have said, is an unbanded form of *Aeno*, and was described by Mr. Butler in his Catalogue of Satyridæ. I sent two examples, one quite unbanded, the other partly, to Mr. Butler, and he pronounced them his *Assimilis* "undoubtedly." It is found wherever *Aeno* flies, and copulates with *Aeno*. *Subhyalina* was taken in 1830, described in 1835. In course of sixty odd years the chances are against the survival of any particular cabinet insect. It has a hundred enemies, beside the possibility of accident. It is not an unknown thing for the owner of a collection of insects, when a type is destroyed, to attach the label to another example that seems near, or pretty near, the original. He knows of the accident, and of the shifting of the label, and would explain it if circumstances rendered it necessary. But he dies, and his collections pass to another hand, and no one notices the discrepancy between the description and the supposed type. It is the rule that when description and type are found to be antagonistic, the latter must be ig-