

entirely agree with European and Asiatic Comma, namely, in the shape and arrangement of the white spots on the under side of secondaries. The interrupted row of spots beyond the middle of the secondaries in typical Comma consists, as is well known, of six more or less quadrangular spots separated by the nervules, two of which, often somewhat larger and oblong in shape, stand below the costal margin in cellules 7 and 6, one (a double spot) between nervules 4 and 6 opposite the middle cell, and also one in cellules 3, 2 and 1, which last usually has an appendage turned toward the inner angle. These spots form two rows which meet at an angle of from  $65^{\circ}$  to  $90^{\circ}$ , in the vertex of which stands the spot between nervules 4 and 6. The three upper spots always, and the three lower ones usually, form a straight row with the spot standing in the vertex of the angle; sometimes these lower spots stand somewhat out of line and farther from the spot in the vertex. The size of the spots varies in individual specimens very considerably; sometimes they become so small that they stand widely separated from each other, sometimes so large that they entirely meet. Rarely one of the spots is wanting (that in cellule 1 or in cellule 7). In the American specimens, on the other hand, the greatest variation in the form, size, number and arrangement of these spots is presented, even in such as Mr. Scudder includes in the same species (e. g. Colorado); and not one of them shows the form and arrangement of the spots as described in typical Comma. Even the two sexes in these forms seem to differ much more strongly than in Comma, which shows scarcely any recognizable difference between the male and female, except that in the latter the spots are usually larger than in the male. A second noteworthy difference between European Comma and its American congeners is that in the former the fringes on the under side are always spotted with fuscous, at least (in secondaries) on their lower half, while in the American forms the fringes are as a rule unspotted. Yet this distinction is not invariable, for two of the specimens submitted to me (a male of Colorado and one of Manitoba) have spotted fringes. There exists then, so far as I can discover, only the difference drawn from the under side of secondaries, which, if it were constant, would suffice to separate the American forms from Comma. But that it is constant appears to me somewhat improbable, on account of the very great variability which is shown in the shape, number and arrangement of the square spots in the American specimens of these forms; and *Juba* (as above remarked) gives a direct proof that we can not rely upon this feature. A second proof is furnished by Mr.