

the vertebrates by modern science. We are thrown for our surmises upon the structure of existing forms, and this very alluring study I have endeavored to give a sketch of in the present chapter. I repeat what I have often said, that only by such views of the Lepidoptera, such higher uses to which we may put our knowledge and observations, do we relieve the study from the charge of triviality, a mere sorting and arranging of objects which is pursued by some even to the elimination of æsthetic amusement and pleasure, and degenerates into a mere storing up of specimens rare and difficult to obtain, and panders to the strictly selfish passions of the human heart.

(To be Continued.)

NOTE ON AGROTIS HOSPITALIS.

BY A. R. GROTE.

Having recently, through the kindness of Mr. W. W. Hill, the well known Lepidopterist, been able to carefully compare my type of *hospitalis* with a series of *Agrotis perconflua* Gr., I believe we have to do with a variety of this latter species differing by the black marked t. a. line, the black edging on costal region of t. p. line, the more suffused and deeper color. The insects are structurally identical, and although variation in these points is not usual (I have not met with it), yet the perfect correspondences in other points carry the conviction that in *hospitalis* from Lewis Co., N. Y., we have only a form of *perconflua*. These more northern forms of the genus, viz., *Hilliana*, *conflua*, *perconflua*, and *rubifera*, are related to our common New York species, *A. Phyllophora*, and the Californian *A. Rosaria*, as well as to several European species of the genus *Agrotis*.