

in the same field the same butterfly, or more probably, considering the ease with which the capture was made, another similarly coloured. As soon as I had assured myself that the specimen was as pink as I had supposed, I promised myself three or four, remembering that I had seen two within half an hour, but although there were hundreds of *philodice* I saw no more *cæsonia* that day, and more pressing business prevented me from returning to the locality as I had hoped.

### ON THE CITATION OF LOCALITIES.

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It is the custom nowadays to look down with great contempt on those old authorities, who considered "North America," or even "America," a sufficiently accurate locality to give when describing a species; but, perhaps, we of the present age are not quite blameless of similar and (with our means of obtaining information) less excusable carelessness in, that we often think it enough to give the name of the state or region only. Of late, I have been going carefully through as much of the literature of North American Entomology as I could get a sight of out here in the wilderness, in order to catalogue the recorded Colorado insects for the Colorado Biological Association, and I have been astonished at the number of new species described with the localities given indefinitely, "Colorado," "Texas," and so on. Taking eighty-four species of moths at random, mostly new, and recorded from Colorado of late years, I find only twenty-six have the locality indicated nearer than "Colorado"—and I think this is a very fair sample of the whole. Now, do these describers of species ever stop to consider what "Colorado" may mean? That it may refer to any altitude from below 4,000 to over 14,000 feet, and to anywhere in an area of no less than 103,948 square miles? That "Colorado" may mean snowy peaks, mountain forests or valleys, or level treeless plains, each presenting a distinct fauna of its own? Perhaps they do not stop to consider these points, possibly they do not care, so long as the species has been properly classified and named, and is henceforth recognizable in the cabinet. Well, we cannot all be systematic entomologists, students of geographical distribution, biologists and the rest, but, surely we may be precise in touching on departments not our own, and, if we are giving localities, there is no reason why they should not be sufficiently accurate