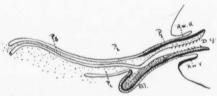
and size, and often armed with hooks and crotchets. At the ventral base of this end-portion is usually found a chitinous sack, commonly and erroneously taken to be the blind end of the *Penis* itself, giving rise to the idea that the Ductus ejactulatorius entered the *Penis* from the dorsal side. As a matter of fact the *Penis* extends far beyond this point into the abdomen, the use of the sack being to contain the retractory muscle of the eversible Ductus ejaculatorius, which passes through the *Penis* for its entire length as a finely chitinized tube and may occasionally be observed projecting from the distal end in the form of a delicate membrane.



In this preface to "Genitalia of British Noctuidæ," issued in 1909, Pierce has devoted a short chapter to "Nomenclature and Descriptions," While we do not wish to depreciate the excellent work done by the author, we regret to find that his definitions are, in the light of what we have just stated, far from correct. As already noted, the term Harpe is applied by Pierce to the two outermost lateral appendages. Taking into consideration the ontogenetic development of these parts, as shown by Zander, and referring to the original definition of the term as given by Gosse, we inevitably come to the conclusion that Pierce's use of it is He has either followed Smith's lead or has possibly confused it with the harpago of Buchanan-White, which, in its turn, must fall before the older terms valve or clasp. The harpago is not, as Gosse has stated, a fusion of valve and harpe, but rather a simple valve which is destitute of any inner armature in the shape of a harpe. The term clasper, as used by Pierce and by J. B. Smith, also cannot stand; Scudder has already employed the term for another portion, viz., the valve. The hook-like process arising from the central portion of the inner side of the