

this category I would refer the remaining genera, *Diludia*, *Amphonyx* (a Florida colonist) and *Dilophonota*, while *Hyloicus* belongs to the first category. *Daremma*, with its three species, *Undulosa*, *Catalpæ* and *Hagenii*, may be rather strictly North American. Its nearest ally is the tropical *Syzygia Afflicta* (Cuba) and *Pamphilius* (Surinam). The rough, mixed gray, sometimes greenish, stout *Sphingidæ* belonging to the genera *Diludia*, *Syzygia* and *Daremma* (as also *Macrosila tetrio*) are South American and tropical in their general character. They approach *Phlegethontius* in structure and ornamentation, and the series culminates in the gigantic species belonging to Poey's very distinct genus, *Amphonyx*.

When we study the Canadian fauna we see that the South American forms tend to become rarer and drop out, whereas the forms of European affinity and strictly North American in character, persist. The condition of our present knowledge warrants the hope that we shall before long attain complete information as to the range of our Hawk Moths, and, by the aid of strict, unprejudiced studies of their structure, comparative with the South American and European forms, arrive at nearly exact conclusions as to the origin and progress of this most interesting family of Moths.

The conclusions, though entirely preliminary and tentative, which I have reached, as above, concerning our *Sphingidæ*, and which in detail I am willing to correct from further evidence, show us at least how deep-reaching the study of the origin of our fauna is, and what vast questions attend the subject of Geographical Distribution. It cannot be doubted that the study of our fauna, pursued in this way, gains in importance. The small links in the chain of eternal causation must be delicately handled and much must remain a matter of opinion, but always of *intelligent* opinion. Dogmatism is ridiculously out of place in all scientific studies, and nowhere is it more absurdly useless than in dealing with Butterflies and Moths, these frail structures which have hardly left an impression behind for all the æons they have flitted about this globe. Sipping the honey from the flower-cups, they have found their sudden grave most often in the stomach of some insectivorous vertebrate, and this may in one way account for the few fossils we find of them. But a variety of causes contribute to this result, and the imperfection of the geological or palaeontological record with regard to the Lepidoptera, entirely prevents our making tables of descent, such as have been prepared for so many of