

following the same practice: as *Amorpha Populi* and *Populeti*, *Miltochrista Rosaria* and *Rosacea*, etc. It is also not a very uncommon thing to see the same name used in a family in related genera without any change. As an instance of this, in Dr. Skinner's new catalogue of "North American Rhopalocera," 1898, we find *Diadema Misippus*, and in the next genus *Limnitis Misippus*. In these species the female of the first is coloured and marked so much like the second in both sexes that they might easily be mistaken for each other by an amateur. Yet the writer has seen no criticism on Dr. Skinner's course in the use of these names. The same thing was found in a catalogue of Star Fishes, where the specific name *Miliaris* was used in two related genera of the same family. However much we may regret that names with only a slight difference in termination have been used, or the same name for two species in related genera of a family, when the names have been published and used it seems best to the writer to let them alone. Indeed, I do not believe any one has a right to change them. In the case before us there is no danger of confounding *Viduata* and *Vidua*, for the two insects are very different.

In regard to the two names, *Judith*, Strecker, and *Levettei*, Grote, the dates of the published papers in which the descriptions occur give Strecker's name the priority. We have decided to take the "face of the returns" as evidence in this case without taking up the differences of the two authors.

In looking over the collection of Dr. William Barnes, of Decatur, Ill., a new species was found which the Doctor kindly placed at my disposal. In the description that follows, the writer has dedicated the species to its owner by the use of his name for the species.

*Catocala Barnesii*, nov. spec.

Expanse, 2.63 inches. General or ground colour of the fore wings rather dark olive gray, not so dark as that of *Obscura*, but between that species and the colour of *Robinsonii*, the lines faint and much the same as they are in the latter species, the insect in general reminding one of *Robinsonii*, but it is smaller and darker, standing in size between *Robinsonii* and *Judith*. Comparing the markings with those of *Robinsonii*, the t. a. line is oblique, reaching the posterior margin close to the t. p. line as in *Robinsonii*, but the costal portion is heavier; the shade over the reniform is rather heavy; the reniform with only the inner part of its ring visible. This portion black, the rest concolorous, while in *Robinsonii* the reniform is brown; subreniform whitish, closed or nearly so, in colour paler than in *Robinsonii*, and in that species it is wide open; t. p. line