

*tuiformis* and *Spuria*, are found in Saint Domingo and Mexico respectively. Dr. Herrich-Schaeffer mistakenly identifies the Cuban species *Grotei* of Mr. Edwards, with Walker's *Noctuiformis*, and in my papers on the Cuban Hawk Moths I followed him. In the second sub-family, the *Cherocampini*, we have the genus *Deilephila* decidedly belonging to our first category. Here the position of *Hemaris* is reversed. We have but two species of *Deilephila* in America, representing the *Galii* and *Livornica* of Europe; while, in Europe, a number of species have descended from the common Tertiary progenitor of both the American and European forms. The remaining genera, except *Everyx*, are decidedly South American in character. Our two more Northern common forms of *Phileampelus* have long been settled in our territory. *Pachylia* and *Argens* are South American, even as to species, the latter being a summer bird of passage. In the *Smerinthini* we have, as a whole, descendants from an Arctic Tertiary fauna, but certain of the forms probably are strictly belonging to our second category, such as *Cressonia* and *Paonias*. *Smerinthus* proper is only Californian, and *Calasymbolus* has probably an Asiatic species, *Kindermanii*, which I have never seen. *Triptogon* is decidedly a descendant of an Arctic Tertiary genus, which in Asia is represented by many species. The fourth group of the *Sphingidae* is not represented in North America. *Acherontia* is probably descended from Tertiary Old World ancestors which equally probably never occurred in North America. The fifth group, the *Sphingini*, is interesting from the mixture of genera of different origin. While the *Smerinthini* do not seem to cross the Equator, in the New World at least, the *Sphinginae* are widely spread, so that their origin is an interesting study. The forms of purely North American descent and belonging to our second category, are *Ceratonia*, *Dolba*, *Ellema* and *Exedrium*, genera with single peculiar species, if we except *Ellema*, which, with its unspotted abdomen, contains three doubtfully distinct species and is not unlikely derived from *Hylonicus*. I cannot believe we have to do with an aberrant Smerinthoid form, notwithstanding what Prof. Fernald seems to think about it. The genus *Sphinx* deserves careful study. It seems to me that the European *Sphinx ligustri* is a true *Sphinx*, and in this regard our species depart a little from the type and are numerous, while in Europe there is only one, the European *Convolvuli* being, in my opinion, referable to *Phlegethontius*. But this latter genus is decidedly South American in its character, and to