

position, and so do some of the western forms. All these, as is also the case in the Cicindelidæ cited, are offshoots from the same stock which have varied gradually as they spread over a larger territory, and became gradually local and fixed, but yet show their relationship by their identity of structure.

*Satyrus* shows no structural differences except a slight one in wing form, separating what I term group *alope* and group *silvestris*. All the species of each group show their intimate relationship.

To Coleopterists I need hardly speak. Dr. Horn takes every opportunity of saying that color and maculation do not alone suffice for specific separation; only structural characters should be recognized.

Lepidopterists have not yet come to that conclusion. Not only is structure not regarded in the question of a new species, but characters are used—color differences—which are known to vary in allied species. Take the species of *Argynnis*, for instance: What are they based upon? Slight variations in maculation, which an examination of a large series of *cybele*, *aphrodite* or *atlantis*, show to be inconstant.

Yet structural characters are by no means wanting in the Lepidoptera. Of over 200 species of *Agrotis* examined by me, two-thirds show obvious differences in structure, and the others differ in other obvious characters exclusive of color.

Of the species of *Mamestra* thus far examined by me, no two agree entirely in structure; and indeed throughout the Noctuidæ good species are very generally separated by distinctive structural peculiarities. That the Diurnals and Bombycidæ show similar variations is almost certain, and as soon as students in these groups will cease to rely upon minute differences in color and maculation, but will accept the facts that western species vary quite as much and perhaps more than eastern species, then will it be possible so to describe a species that it can be recognized.

The tendency of all species is to vary in color and maculation, and the variations also tend to become locally permanent; still these local forms cannot yet be regarded as anything but races—certainly not species, and it is not only confusing, but discouraging, to see a series of *Colias*, *Argynnis* or *Satyrus* all named as species, differing by such trivial characters that one dares not remove a label or change the position of an insect for fear that the species could not be again recognized.

It is thoroughly illogical at all events for a student to accept the theory of evolution, which necessarily precludes the idea of fixedness in species,