

fications, which are only specific. It is the *kind, constancy or amount* of these modifications which must decide the class in our artificial divisions of these natural objects. And here the tact of the specialist, of which Dr. Williston also speaks, comes into play. With regard to the criterion for species, I have expressed myself already clearly in these pages, so far as the Lepidoptera are concerned. For the student of butterflies and moths, the criterion for species must lie in a knowledge of the whole life of the insect. If it breeds true to type, nowhere encroaching upon the cycle of its neighbour, we must bestow a specific title. The insect is today a species, whatever its ancestry, whatever its probable future development. The fact, from our experience, may be assumed without a knowledge of the larva and natural history, but *until* this knowledge is also added to our observations on the perfect insect, the specific title is not firmly or conclusively founded. This is what I meant to say with regard to the forms of *Callimorpha*. Now in separating the forms of *Datana*, we had alcoholic specimens of the larva and the personal observations of Mr. Angus to fall back upon, for most of the species. And the fact with these moths that in the earliest stages the species are not distinguishable on sight, has been shown by Mr. Wm. H. Edwards to be true with nearly related butterflies, as for instance species of *Colias*. While breeding has revealed to us a number of questions, such as dimorphism, which we must take into consideration, I must still renew my protest against *lumping* upon grounds drawn from the perfect insect alone and upon insufficient evidence. The new facts lead us insensibly to criticize species, to conceive a prejudice against them, and then to lump without sufficient evidence. And I repeat, that as Entomologists we are here to discriminate, to separate, not to confound. Butterflies were by the ancient Hebrews classed among "flying things." From this primitive conception of their place in animated nature, we have gradually come to-day into nearer definitions of their relationship.

In the discussion of all these questions there can be no progress without reasonableness. Temper and even position will not ultimately decide these questions, although the melancholy conclusion of Spinoza is here not without its truth: "*unusquisque tantum juris habet, quantum potentia valet.*" The appeal to time need not always have to be made. A great deal of what is wrong and one-sided need not afflict us, as Entomologists, if we would only take matters coolly, or only grow warm over the beauties of our treasures.