

Probably the facts which Mr. Snyder has observed would suggest to most field naturalists that these slightly differing forms were really only varieties of one species rather than that this particular group of butterflies had lost all sense of decency and propriety, which would be especially shocking in view of one of their number having been named after a bishop, and apparently our author was led to this conclusion in regard to some, at least, of the supposed libertines, as will presently appear.

Mr. Snyder states his opinion that dimorphism occurs among the Argynnids, and believes "that at least two of our so-called species are in reality dimorphic males of species previously described," but he does not give the names of these species, which are all males.

The author thinks that a thorough exploration of the territories where these disputed forms occur will result in revelations that will startle those who have hastily named new species, but is it not a counsel of perfection to urge the student of Argynnids "to secure a large series of species from every locality," for is not every few miles in every direction a separate locality?

Mr. Snyder reduces the number of supposed species from 64 to 57, and increases the number of supposed varieties from 10 to 15, but the only names which he strikes out of the list are *Macaria*, which he states is a synonym of *Eurynome*, and *Opis*, as a synonym of *Clio*.

*Cipris* and *Alcestis* are placed as varieties of *Aphrodite* and *Bischoffi*; *Artonis* and *Clio* are finally referred as forms of *Eurynome*.

*Arge* is listed as distinct, but is said to intergrade with *Eurynome*.

*Electa* is erroneously given as *Electra*.

Mr. Snyder groups the forms in six groups, which he designates as follows:

Diana group, *Monticola* group, *Edwardsii* group, *Semiramis* group, *Eurynome* group, and *Myrina* group, the latter embracing all those which have been placed in the genus *Brenthis*, along with *Astarte*, *Doub.-Hew.*

This grouping is followed by notes on the individual forms, but the whole paper shows that much more knowledge is needed before a really satisfactory revision of the very difficult North American forms can be made.

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