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SOME REMARKS ON ENTOMOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE.

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The papers on Nomenclature, lately published in the *CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST*, have much interested me, and doubtless many others, and as the subject is one that just now, for reasons well known, appeals especially to Lepidopterists, I beg to be allowed a little of your space to give my views thereupon, and to state what I believe is a practicable remedy for the evils complained of.

I am glad that this matter of Nomenclature was brought so prominently forward by the Entomologists present at the Meeting of the American Association for 1872, and that a Committee was appointed by the Entomological section to report a series of Rules for consideration at the next Meeting.

I apprehend that hitherto very little attention has been paid to Nomenclature in this country, at any rate in Entomology, and that when startling innovations are proposed, based upon assumed Codes or systems of Rules, very few know what such Codes or Rules are, or how far they are applicable or binding, or how they came to be enacted, with many other points of like nature. As applied, they seem incomprehensible to most persons, and even to the initiated have their difficulties. In the words of Alex. Agassiz, "The laws requisite for the correct name of an animal or of a plant have become as difficult to establish as the most intricate legal question." How such a discreditable state of things has come about, it is worth while to consider.

From an early period, Entomology, quite as much as its kindred Sciences, suffered from a disagreement as to names of species, one set prevailing in England, another in France, another in Germany, and so on. The first effort to secure uniformity seems to have been made in England by the Rev. Mr. Strickland, who, after consultation with other naturalists, drew up a Code of Nomenclature for Zoologists, that was