best only the faintest indication. In *Diffinis* the spot is distinct and the inner edge is very slightly *uneven*. In *Marginalis* the inner edge is regularly dentate on the interspaces. In *Axillaris* the dentations are irregular, some very deep and long, while the red spot has become almost a band, extending over the inferior interspaces. In *Haemorrhagia* the body proportions are slightly modified and the band is all claret red. In *Thysbe* the inner edge of the band is dentate. In *Uniformis* it is even. I have described and figured both sexes of *Buffaloensis*, a smaller form agreeing with *Uniformis* by the evenness of the band, while the cell is so filled in as to obscure the bar inferiorly. Now if *Buffaloensis* is only a starved or small *Uniformis*, why do we not find starved or small *Thysbe* with the band dentate? Similarly if *Floridensis* is a stuffed or large *Uniformis*, why is the shape of the band itself modified? Clearly we do not as yet know everything about these insects. We must experiment and breed them, without prejudice or desire to make more or less species than there really are. Mr. Lintner has, I believe, described the larva of *Buffaloensis*. We must not expect very great differences in the larvæ of these forms, but if they differ from each other and breed true, then they are good species. Mr. Hulst says *Thysbe* does not breed true, but occasionally produces *Uniformis*, and this we must accordingly accept. But it is not shown that *Buffaloensis* or *Floridensis* are so produced, or that Mr. Hulst knows these forms. I would recommend him to read and study our original papers and figures, which, of *Buffaloensis*, are very excellent, but, if I recollect right, the artist made a mistake in color in the abdomen of *Floridensis*.) Our next genus to *Hemaris* falls into our third category. The species of *Aellopos* are of South American origin. Our next Eastern genus, *Lepisesia*, is probably of North American origin and falls into the second category, but as to this I need further studies of the allied European *Pterogon Œnotheræ*. But the following genera are decidedly North American in their origin, *Amphion*, *Thyreus* and *Deidamia*, while *Enyo* is again South American. The two Californian genera, *Euproserpinus* and *Arctonotus*, are, the first allied to the European *Macroglossum Stellatarum*, while the second is *sui generis* and decidedly American. There remains, in this sub-family, the genus *Cautethia* to examine. This is undoubtedly South or Central American in its origin. The moth *Cautethia Grotei* is found in Florida and also in Cuba; thus it is a member of the Florida colony of which I have spoken, while the two other species, *Noc-*