

to an extent constant and local ; many more could be cited, but these are sufficient to show—

First, that ground color cannot be exclusively relied upon as specific distinction, either in Coleoptera or Lepidoptera.

Second, that maculation, except where it completely changes a pattern, is not in itself a specific character.

Third, that species which are widely distributed vary, and the variations are often local, and constant.

In reference to this last proposition, it is a recognized fact that in Coleoptera the most common and widely distributed species show the greatest variations. *Pterostichus lucublandus* may be cited as an instance. That the Atlantic coast fauna is very widely distributed, many species ranging from Maine to Texas, and westward beyond the Mississippi. That further west the faunal character changes. The Heteromorous type becomes most prominent ; often apterous and usually slow in motion, and living in crevices, the species do not travel much, and well marked forms are often locally common, but not elsewhere found. In the great canons and valleys of the Rocky Mts. and the Sierras, nearly each has its own peculiar fauna, poor in species, but rich in examples, and owing to the natural barriers to the habits of the predominant types, species become fixed, local, and very constant, showing little or no variation.

To the Lepidoptera these natural obstacles do not form as complete a barrier, because of their powers of flight ; still we find a tendency to local variation. The *Agrotæ* afford good examples of that.

Now in an admitted case like the variation of *Cic. scutellaris* and *Satyrus nephele*, by what term shall we designate these forms ? Not as species, for they differ only in characters which are inconstant, yet the characters are locally permanent. Sub-species conveys an indefinite and inaccurate idea ; variety is applied also to forms which occur mingled with the type form, and not exclusively applicable to such local forms as I have cited.

An analogous case exists with the highest of beings—man. The best authorities agree in saying that notwithstanding the immense structural differences between them, there is yet but one species of *Homo*. The various forms are termed *races*. Why not apply the same terms to such forms as *nephele* and *alope* ? They are admittedly one species, and yet locally breed perfectly true to themselves, and except in localities where they intergrade, they are easily distinguished. *Pegale* occupies a similar