

The locality given by Desvoidy, "Pennsylvania," is not of great significance, as it was not uncommon for the older entomologists to assign this locality to material received from Philadelphia, even if not collected near there. It is Osten Sacken, I think, who in one place instances a species published with the locality Philadelphia, which has not since been taken except in Texas.

Considering the facts brought out in this discussion, it is clear that nobody knows, or can know, what *consobrinus* is. Whether a sufficient probability has been adduced to justify the use of the name, is a question upon which entomologists may differ; as before, I think the name should not be used. A much larger problem is involved here than the name of a single species. The use of old names which are of more or less doubtful application has been overdone in the Diptera in recent years, in my opinion. The idea that we must "do something" with all the old names seems to me unscientific. Rather we should try to follow the rule of not using a name unless we know that it stands for something. The difficulty of harmonizing the practice of entomologists arises from the fact that there is no definite criterion in most cases, and the decision rests on the "entomological sense" of the person making it; what is convincing to one will not be to another.

I have not the slightest interest in saving the name *inornatus* from synonymy, except from the fact that it is the only name which is positively known to apply to the species under consideration. I doubt if the species could be recognized from the description; but in this case we have the type in the U. S. National Museum, examined by Mr. Coquillett and found to be this species.

I have in my previous article explained why *impatiens* and *pinguis* cannot be used for this species. Mr. Coquillett seems to argue that either name is available unless somebody can disprove it; my position is that affirmative proof is necessary.

MISS ALICE L. EMBLETON, of Newnham College, Cambridge, England, has been awarded the Royal Society's Mackinnon Studentship in Biology, the object of which is to encourage scientific research in any department in this great field of natural science. She has decided to confine her investigations to the parasites of destructive insects, in the hope that she may be rewarded with discoveries of great economic importance by finding natural enemies of greater efficiency than any artificial insecticides. It is much to be hoped that she may prove a worthy successor of the late Miss Eleanor Ormerod.