

Now what are the known facts about *Proserpina*?

1. The species *Arthemis*, black, with a broad common band of white across the disks, occupies the whole northern part of the continent, from ocean to ocean, and from the Arctic Circle to northern Massachusetts and westward to Wisconsin.

2. Along the southern border of the range of *Arthemis*, in certain localities only, there flies, and constantly associates with it, a small black form agreeing exactly with it in size and in outline of wings. This form may either be without a white stripe across the disks (*vide* Butt. N. A., 2, pl. 36, fig. 5), or it may present such a stripe corresponding in position

those in universal employment, urge upon entomologists the desirability of ignoring the names so brought forward until such time as the method of dealing with them shall be settled by common agreement.

" (Signed)	H. W. Bates. Alfred R. Wallace. Wm. C. Hewitson. Francis P. Pascoe. T. Vernon Wollaston. John A. Power. Samuel Stevens. Edward Sheppard. Ferdinand Grut. J. W. Dunning. Frederic Moore.	W. Arnold Lewis. Frederick Bond. J. Jenner Weir. E. Shepherd. Edw. W. Janson. Edw. Newman. E. T. Higgins. B. F. Logan. J. Greene. Thos. H. Briggs. W. C. Boyd.
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Howard Vaughan."

And following this: "Professor Westwood stated that . . . he considered a law similar to that which limits adverse claims to real property in this country to a period of twenty years, might with equal advantage be applied in zoology."

Now, since 1872, there has been no "common agreement" by entomologists as "to the method of dealing" with these "forgotten names," and the question stands just where it stood then. Mr. Scudder, apparently, in order to get some show of authority for resurrecting dead names, has followed he says, "the rules laid down by the American Ornithologists Union"! (What have entomologists to do with the rules of American Ornithologists?) And so he displaces a large proportion of the recognized names in American lepidopterology for dead and forgotten. and what is worse, often wholly unauthenticated ones. Thus we get *Danais Plexippus* for *D. Archippus* (in his earlier writings he called it *D. Eriippus*). *Limenitis Archippus* for *L. Disippus*, *Papilio Polyxenes* for *P. Asterias*, *Neonympha Eurydice* for *N. Canthus* (absolutely without any right whatever), *N. Phocion* for *N. Areolatus*, *N. Cornelius* for *N. Gemma* (both these unauthenticated), etc., etc., without end. One of the strangest changes of all is that of *Papilio Turnus* into *P. Glaucus*. *Turnus* has been described 119 years, and during the entire period has been known by that name alone. *Glaucus* was described 126 years ago from one sex only. It is not a species at all, it is the black dimorphic female of *Turnus*, and it has no corresponding male. It is scarcely twenty years since this fact was made known. As a dimorphic form it needs a distinguishing name. It is the practice to give such forms names. Mr. Scudder now calls the entire species *Glaucus*, but to get a name for the black female he calls it *Glaucus-Glaucus*! and there is no *Turnus* any more. Is not that a precious device! I advise every lepidopterist to ignore such changes, one and all, and to adhere to the accustomed names, nearly every one of which has a full century of undisputed title.