

ranges over the Southern States as far north as Southern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, while the fourth is confined to Texas. *Lapara* with two species, one covering the territory from Florida to Canada and west to the Mississippi Valley, and the other nearly the same area. *Exedrium* with its single species is confined to Florida; *Marumba*, also with a single species, ranges over the United States and Canada. *Smerinthus* with two species; one covering the entire northern portion of the United States and Canada, and the other confined to the eastern section from Virginia to Canada and west to Iowa, while the closely-allied genus *Paonias* has three species, one being found from Pennsylvania to Canada, and the other two from Florida to Canada and west to the Mississippi. *Cressonia* has but one species, that occurs from Florida to Canada, and west to the Mississippi River in the north and to Texas in the South; the last genus, *Arctonotus*, has also a single species, that occurs throughout the Pacific coast.

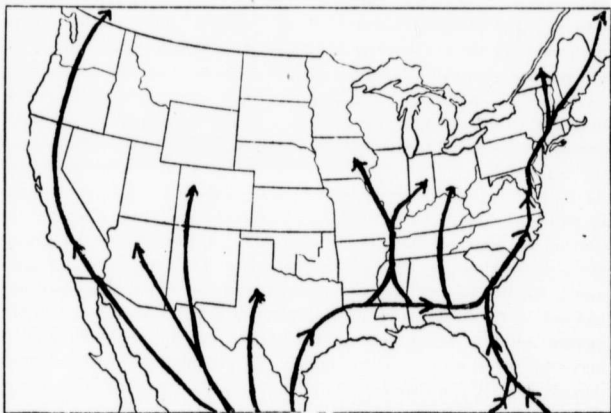


FIG. 3.—Map illustrating the trend of diffusion in the Sphingidae of North America.

When we consider the number of species that we know occur from South America northward through Florida, and from there range more or less north and west, but not sufficiently far west to indicate a Mexican habitat, and those so closely allied to these, also distributed over the eastern United States, we find that in this family of insects the south-