in 1868, during Mr. Walker's lifetime, I am justified in saying that care must be taken that subsequently added specimens are not taken for types. Restitutions should be left to Mr. Butler and the British Museum authorities. The original description must be studied, and facilities other than Mr. Hulst's are needed to make such changes.

ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CITHERONIA.

BY A. R. GROTE, A. M.

I wish to draw particular attention to this genus and its allies. I have, in 1865, drawn a parallel between the group and the Hawk Moths, from the young stages and the peculiar pupation, and in my pamphlet on "the Hawk Moths of North America," I have discussed the probabilities of their relationship. But I here wish to point out that the group is American; that in America we may expect to find old types among that portion of the fauna which is indigenous, pre-tertiary, and to this *Citheronia* belongs. Further than this, the *Ceratocampinæ*, which are tropical continental, or South American rather than North American, but comparatively equally spread to-day, seem to belong to the Eastern portion of the New World. That is, east of the Rocky Mountains, the Cordilleras, the Andes; east of the great rocky back-bone of the continent running from north to south. If this is so, it will further illustrate my remarks on the "Geographical Distribution of North American Lepidoptera," which has recently appeared in the pages of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST. The sub-family, which I separate from the *Saturninæ* or *Attacinæ*, contains two series of genera or tribes based on larval structare—*Citheronia*, *Anisota* and *Dryocampa (rubicunda* and var. *alba)* standing together, as opposed to *Eacles imperialis* and allies. This sub-family, remarkable for its *form* and habit of pupation, its thick wings, velvety-scaled, its short, sub-simple antennæ, stands lower than the *Attacinæ* or true Emperor Moths, and seems to borrow some characters from the *Cossinæ*. But the larvæ are very different; they approach somewhat *Bombyx mori*, which is the most Sphinx-like larva of all the Spinners, yet spins a cocoon, which *Citheronia* does not. That this group is American and has a comparatively defined range, between the mountains and the Atlantic, are matters of no little interest in the study of the distribution and the origin of our North American moths. In the Annals of the New York Lyceum, colored figures are given by the late Mr. C. T. Robinson and myself of