What I have endeavored to show here is a great variability in color and maculation; local constancy of color and maculation, and that the local forms often breed absolutely true to themselves, and come fully within Mr. Edwards' definition of a species.

In the Lepidoptera we find variations equally great The species of *Satyrus* may serve as an example. Taking the two forms named, *nephele* and *alope* alone, and excluding *pegala*, which really in my opinion belongs with them, we have here two forms, to each of which in most localities Mr. Edwards' definition of a species will perfectly apply.

In my paper on the genus *Satyrus* I have recorded the variations of the species, local and otherwise, and my conclusion on a re-examination of further material is confirmed, showing that in the genus *Satyrus* maculation, so far as any exists, is absolutely valueless for specific separation; and further, though it is possible, of course, to separate the forms, I believe there is no distinct line of demarcation between most of the "species" even recognized in that paper.

In *Chionobas* and *Cœnonympha* we have analogous variation, also largely local; but the material in these genera is not yet sufficiently large to allow a final conclusion. In the Noctuidæ very similar variations occur. In the East, *Agrotis lubricans* is one of our most constant forms and has a handsome reddish suffusion over the primaries. In Kans. and N. M is found a form apparently bearing no relation to it; but yet when closely examined proving identical with our Eastern forms, except that the red shade is replaced by blackish. This Western form Mr. Grote named *beata*. In Texas the examples taken are intermediate between the extremes of Eastern and Western types, and as properly referred to one as the other.

The variations of *Agrotis declarata* Wlk. (*campestris* Grt., *decolor* Morr., and *verticalis* Gu.) further illustrate the same local tendencies. This, in the East, is dark in ground color; westerly the thorax and basal space become rust red, and in some localities the only form found has a lilac gray ground color. Now it is scarcely conceivable that with the same amount of material to work with, any one could come to a different conclusion, yet at least two of the forms are good species under Mr. Edwards' definition. Other species show equally striking variations, and yet are undoubtedly alike.

I have cited but a few instances of variation, where the variations are