Schoenherr's collection in the Stockholm Museum. Indeed the identity of Burmeister's M. gulo with this of Dalman is rather doubtful, as the 'following characters of Dalman's description are wanting in Burmeister's specimen :

1. Niger—alis fuscescentibus—nigro strigosis.

2. Collare-nigropilosum.

3. Thorax supra-immaculatus.

4. Pedes-immaculati.

5. Alar. confertim *reticulatæ*; stigmata *fusco*; punctum *fuscum* medium ante apicem.

As Burmeister's *M. gulo* is apparently *Acanthaclisis distincta* Rbr., we may retain this name.

11. Myrmeleon nigrum Linn.

Among Linnæus's papers were found the descriptions of some species which were published by Afzelius in Linnæus's autograph annotations, p. 138, No. 14. The same was re-published, 1832, by Fee, in the Life of Linn, Mém. Soc. Sc. Lille, p. 365:

Myrmelcon nigrum.—Alis medio fascia posticeque maculis albis. Hab., Africa, Fothergill. Corpus Myrm. formicarii sed alae latiores, et totum nigrum. Antennæ setaceæ. Alae nigræ concolores ; fascia alba lineari interrupta in medio, sed postice maculis albis plurimis majoribus magis sparsis.

I am not aware that the species is mentioned by later entomologists. I do not know where it belongs.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE BOMBYCIDÆ.

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Notwithstanding much that has been learnedly written upon the family BOMBYCIDÆ, or Spinner Moths, no strong exclusive structural characters have been brought to light which hold the groups together as a natural family. Following Linné and Latreille, the American authors, Dr. Harris and Dr. Packard, have, however, considered such a family to exist. In Germany the different groups, or sub-families, have been raised to the rank of families, while under the loose term Bombyces the Spinner Moths as a whole have been designated. In this paper the