

In this connection I may refer to a recently published query by the Rev. G. W. Taylor, concerning *Agia eborata*, Hulst., and its supplemental note by Dr. Dyar. They cite *viridata*, Packard, as the type of *Cysteopteryx*. This species was not used by Dr. Hulst as the type of *Cysteopteryx* (see Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., Vol. 23, p. 250), for *Agia eborata*, Hulst, is undoubtedly a synonym of *Lobophora viridata*, Packard, and its structural characters are widely at variance with Dr. Hulst's generic description of *Cysteopteryx*. In founding the genus *Cysteopteryx*, he gives as the type *viridata*, Grote (not Packard). I have been unable to find any description of such a species (it would probably be called a *Lobophora*), nor does it appear in the old Brooklyn Check List, or in Grote's Check List of 1882. In the Brooklyn Institute collection there is, however, a male specimen from New Hampshire, labeled *Cysteopteryx viridata*, Grote, in the handwriting of Dr. Hulst. It is a varietal form of *Nyctobia limitata*, Walk., and though the end spurs and tarsi are broken off, in the one hind leg remaining it still bears the hair pencil so curiously occurring in this group, referred to by Dr. Hulst under his detailed generic description of *Nyctobia*. It has *two* accessory cells in the fore wings, not one, and in this agrees also with *Nyctobia* as defined. In the Hulst collection at Rutgers College is a single male specimen labeled *Cysteopteryx*, which is also, in my opinion, one of the varieties of *Nyctobia limitata*, Walk., but it has the hair pencil and *one* accessory cell. Now, in my collection, seventeen specimens of the latter species divide in this respect as follows:

One accessory cell—2 males, 8 females.

Two accessory cells—5 males, 2 females.

The genus *Cysteopteryx* therefore should fall. That this showing should make it necessary to abandon the use of the accessory cell as a means to generic division, I do not admit. It only proves in this species to be a variable quantity. Nature follows no hard and fast lines. I recognize that it is no light matter thus to upset an established order of things, but facts *must* be recognized and dealt with, even if they create temporary disturbance.

NOTE.—Since writing the above, I have sent to Mr. Samuel Henshaw, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., a specimen of *Agia eborata*, Hulst, which he has kindly compared for me with the type of *Lobophora viridata*, Packard. He writes: "Your specimen is identical with Packard's type of *Lobophora viridata*."