process of specialization in adaptation to new conditions of life. A nomenclature is adopted for these veins, following Redtenbacher, which is to be applicable to all insects, taking account of the veins developed in certain families between radius (sub-costal) and media (discal), and between media and cubitus (median). These the author believes to be of secondary origin. The paper is illustrated by 33 figures of venation and three plates.

It is a valuable contribution to American entomology, and should be carefully read by all who wish to see a scientific classification take the place of the misty divisions heretofore in use in Lepidopterology.

HARRISON G. DYAR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PAPILIO CRESPHONTES.

On the 17th of October I found near London a colony of larvæ of this butterfly, from one nearly full fed to half-a-dozen little ones about half an inch long. J. ALSTON MOFFAT, London, Ont.

ON TRIÆNA.

The generic term *Triæna* is used by Hübner (see my list, CAN. ENT., xvii., 95, of the North Am. Dagger Moths) for a genus of *Noctuidæ*. Consequently, the Thysanurid genus (CAN. ENT., xxv., 318) must be renamed, and may be called *Macgillivraya*, with *T. mirabilis*, Tullb., as type. A. R. GROTE, A.M.

EUDRYAS CYPRIS.

I would add to my description of this South American species in the Dec. No. of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, that the point in which it agrees with *grata* is the deep, outward, even sweep of the pale median field of primaries. In *unio*, the uneven outer margin of the median field is nearly perpendicular from within apices on costa to above internal angle. *Cypris* differs from *grata* by the darker marginal band being continued inwardly from apices along costa, as also by the absence of the prominent dark costal stripe from base outwardly. The darker, creamy and olivaceous or ochraceous median field of primaries, as well as the red unbanded hindwings and undersurface, are quick characters by which *Cypris* may be distinguished from either of its allies. A. R. GROTE.

Mailed February 3rd.