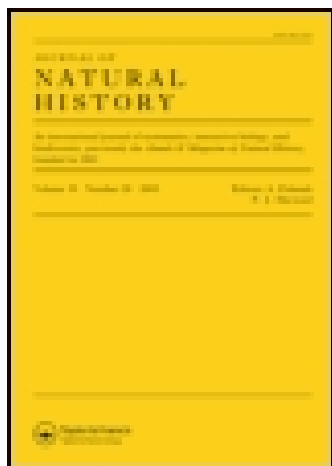


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XXXII.—Asiatic Tortricidæ

Rt. Hon. Lord Walsingham M.A. LL.D.
F.R.S.

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- Erga roseoflua*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 486. n. 1, = *Axona longitudinalis*, Westw. (*Tessaratominae*).
Phyllocephala impressa, Walk. loc. cit. p. 489. n. 21, = *Basicyptus distinctus*, Sign.
 — *funesta*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 490. n. 23, = *Dalsira vicina*, Sign.
Tetroda bilineata, Walk. loc. cit. p. 494. n. 11, = *Tetroda histeroides*, Fabr.
Diplorhinus sinensis, Walk. loc. cit. n. 2, = *Diplorhinus furcatus*, Westw.
Macrina scita, Walk. loc. cit. p. 496. n. 6, = *Macrina juvenca*, Burm.
 — *vacillans*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 497. n. 8, = *Gonopsis affinis*, Uhler.
Dichelorhinus indicator, Walk. loc. cit. p. 499. n. 4, = *Gonopsis mantis*, Stål.
Megymenum instructum, Walk. loc. cit. p. 502. n. 14, = *Megymenum dentatum*, Boisd.
Ucia mutilata, Walk. loc. cit. ii. p. 408. n. 1 (1867), = *Pancetius lobulatus*, Stål.
Urostylis lopoides, Walk. loc. cit. p. 414. n. 12, = *Urochela quadripunctata*, Dall.
Urolabida semicircularis, Walk. loc. cit. n. 2, = *Urolabida histrionica*, Westw.
 — *binotata*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 415. n. 4, = *Urolabida histrionica*, Westw.
Ebora circumdata, Walk. loc. cit. p. 416. n. 1, = *Notius depressus*, Dall. (*Pentatominae*).
Bessida scutellaris, Walk. loc. cit. iii. p. 578 (1868), = *Gonopsis coccinea*, Walk.

Species the types of which are supposed to be in Australia.

- Acanthosoma immunda*, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 573 (1868). National Museum, Melbourne.
Ebora postica, Walk. loc. cit. ii. p. 416. n. 2 (1867). Nat. Mus., Melbourne.
 — ? *plana*, Walk. loc. cit. n. 3. " "
 — ? *patula*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 417. n. 4. " "

XXXII.—ASIATIC TORTRICIDÆ.

By the Rt. Hon. LORD WALSHINGHAM, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.

[Continued from p. 137.]

ARGYROPOLOCE, Hb.

925. *Argyroplote profundana*, F.

Penthina profundana, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur. 247. No. †625 [†925] (1871)¹; Chr. Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. XII. 225 (1876)².

Hab. EUROPE¹. TRANSCAUCASIA — Lenkoran², 24 VI. 1874 (*Christoph*). JAPAN (*Pryer*, 1886).

927 (1). *Argyroploce vicinana*, Rag.

Penthina vicinana, Rag. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. LXIII. (1894) 200-1.
No. 927 bis (1894)¹.

Hab. AMUR¹. JAPAN—Yesso (Pryer, 1882).

926. *Argyroploce dimidiana*, Cl.

n. syn. = *Schreberiana*, L.

[*Phalæna* (*Tortrix*)] *dimidiana*, Cl. Ic. Ins. I. Pl. VIII. 10 (1759).
Phalæna (*Tortrix*) *Schreberiana*, L. Fn. Suec. (2 edn.) 348. No. 1338
(1761). [*Phalæna* (*Tortrix*)] *Schreberiana*, Cl. Ic. Ins. II. Register,
p. (3) (1764). *Penthina Schreberiana*, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur.
247. No. 926 (1871).

Hab. EUROPE. JAPAN—HONDO—Oiwake, VI.-VII. 1887
(Pryer).

Staudinger and Wocke quote this species thus:—" *Schreberiana* (Cl. Ic. 8. 10. Figura sine nom. typogr.) L. F. S. p. 348." In the Berlin, Tring, and Merton copies of Clerck's 'Icones,' Pl. VIII. f. 10 has the ENGRAVED name "*dimidiana*."

In the following copies "*dimidiana*" has been erased, "*Schreberiana*" being substituted in MS.: Mus. Br. (NH), Herrich-Schäffer, and Freyer (teste Zeller), Lin. Soc. Lond. (Linnaeus's own copy), Oxford Mus. (Radclyffe Library). In two copies, Mus. Br. (Banksian Library) and Mr. Godman's, "*Schreberiana*" occurs in MS., and in the Zool. Soc. Lond. copy the name is "*Schreberiana*" in MS.

This figure is indexed as "*Schreberiana*, 8. 10," in the register to the 'Icones,' II. p. (3).

In the 'Fauna Suecica' citations from Clerck's 'Icones' occur (e. g. *gelatella*, Cl. VIII. 3); precedence must therefore be given to Clerck's names, and since at least three copies are still extant with *dimidiana* engraved on the plate, this name must be accepted as valid. Linnæus omits to cite Clerck's figure, and Clerck probably adopted Linnæus's name when he issued his second part in 1764, but neither he nor Linnæus (in 1761) had the power to change a name which had become established in 1759.

931. *Argyroploce capreana*, Hb.

Penthina capreana, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur. 247. No. 931 (1871)¹;
Fern. Tr. Am. Ent. Soc. X. 31. No. 189 (1882)².

Hab. EUROPE¹. JAPAN (Pryer, 1886). LABRADOR².

931 (1). *Argyroploce basipunctana*, sp. n.

Antennæ brownish grey. *Palpi* white. *Head* and *thorax* brownish grey, the latter with a raised chestnut-brown tuft posteriorly. *Fore wings* mottled with bluish grey and dark fuscous, some obscure chestnut-brown patches interspersed across the middle, followed by a rather shining white tornal patch produced upward nearly to the costa, but not reaching the apex, which is occupied by a triangular chestnut-brown patch; there is some greyish fuscous mottling on the inner and outer sides of the white patch; on the costa are five pairs of oblique geminated white streaks, two before and three beyond the middle, the latter followed by two single ones before the apex; at the base is a conspicuous white spot on the cell; cilia pale cinereous, mottled with brown and fuscous, a dark brown line along the termen at their base, preceded by a narrow white streak along the upper half of the termen. *Exp. al.* 22 mm. *Hind wings* greyish brown; cilia pale cinereous, a greyish brown line running through them near their base. *Abdomen* and *legs* brownish grey.

Type, ♀ (70135) Mus. Wlsm.

Hab. JAPAN (*Pryer*, 1886). Two specimens.

931 (2). *Argyroploce lacteifacies*, sp. n.

Antennæ brownish grey. *Palpi* short, porrect, median joint rather thickly clothed, terminal joint small and partly concealed; white, shaded with greyish brown externally at their base. *Head* greyish brown above, face white. *Thorax* greyish brown, sprinkled with white, with a moderately developed tuft posteriorly. *Fore wings* milky white, strongly shaded with bluish grey and greyish fuscous along the costa and dorsum to two-thirds the wing-length, the costal shade narrower at the base and widening outwards, the dorsal shade wider at the base and narrowing outwards, both sprinkled with whitish scales and with some whitish geminations on the costa; there is a slight olivaceous tint at the outer portion of these costal and dorsal shades passing across the pale space between them, and below the middle of the wing beyond it is a mixed blue-grey and greyish fuscous spot; the apical third white, with a slight olivaceous hue, an olivaceous grey shade curving inwards and upwards from below the middle of the termen, with three olivaceous grey costal streaks above it; cilia greyish, sprinkled with white, a greyish fuscous line along their base. *Exp. al.* 17 mm. *Hind wings*

greyish brown; cilia pale whitish cinereous, with a slender greyish brown shade running through them near their base. *Abdomen* greyish brown. *Legs* whitish, hind tarsal joints faintly spotted.

Type, ♂ (60059) Mus. Wlsm.

Hab. JAPAN (*Pryer*, 1886)—*Hondo*—Yokohama (*Manley*, 1888). Four specimens.

This species appears to be allied to *corticana*, Hb., but the pale ground-colour of the wing almost obliterates the central fascia below the middle; the apical markings also are somewhat different and the palpi are white instead of dusky.

933 (1). *Argyroploce auricristana*, sp. n.

Antennæ subochreous, basal joint white. *Palpi* white. *Head* hoary grey above, white in front. *Thorax* olive ochreous mixed with white, with a conspicuous golden olive crest posteriorly. *Fore wings* olive ochreous, shading to olive-brown, especially along the costa; apical third of the wing snow-white, the apex slightly tinged with brownish grey; the olive ochreous colour is irrorated with lustrous chalybæous scales which extend as shining silvery streaks along the inner margin of the white space and around the termen; cilia shining whitish, slightly clouded with grey. *Exp. al.* 19–20 mm. *Hind wings* greyish brown; cilia shining pale cinereous. *Abdomen* greyish brown. *Legs* shining cinereous, hind tarsal joints spotted with brownish.

Type, ♂ (70137); ♀ (70138) Mus. Wlsm.

Hab. JAPAN (*Pryer*, 1886)—*Krusu* (*Leech*, 1890). Ten specimens.

934 (1). *Argyroploce geminata*, sp. n.

Antennæ (♂) simple; greyish. *Palpi* porrect, with the tuft on the underside of the median joint considerably developed; whitish, shaded with greyish fuscous externally. *Head* whitish ochreous. *Thorax* with the tuft scarcely developed; whitish, mixed with greyish fuscous and olivaceous. *Fore wings* white, much mottled, streaked, and clouded with greyish fuscous, grey, and olivaceous; an irregular curved band of mixed greyish fuscous and olivaceous within the basal third, further from the base on the dorsum than on the costa, encloses a speckled and striated basal patch, in which is a tuft of olivaceous ochreous scales on the dorsum; the

space beyond this basal patch corresponds in colour with the extreme base, and is followed by another oblique band, greyish fuscous towards the costa, containing a few blackish scales about its middle, with an olivaceous spot near the end of the cell and a larger one below the fold, its outer edge biangulated about the middle; beyond this the apical third of the wing is white shaded with greyish, the apex and termen mottled with olivaceous in a triangular form, with three small elongate spots of black scales at its inner edge on veins 6, 7, and 8; the costa with a series of white geminated streaks throughout, more plainly visible on the outer than on the basal half of the wing and separated and divided by greyish fuscous and olivaceous spots and streaklets; cilia greyish fuscous sprinkled with white, at the tornus white, tipped with olivaceous immediately above the angle. *Exp. al.* 16 mm. *Hind wings* brownish grey; cilia slightly paler, with a darker shade running through them near their base. *Abdomen* brownish grey. *Legs* whitish.

Type, ♂ (70084); ♀ (70144) Mus. Wlsm.

Hab. JAPAN (Pryer, 1886)—*KIUSIU* (Leech, 1890). Five specimens.

This species greatly resembles *sororculana*, Zett., but differs in the more streaky appearance of the basal two-thirds of the fore wings, in the less developed thoracic tuft, and the longer clothing of the median joint of the palpi; the antennæ also are somewhat stouter and the costal geminations are more numerous and more clearly defined.

937. *Argyroproce variegana*, Hb.

Penthina variegana, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur. 247. No. 937 (1871)¹; Stgr. Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. XV. 249 (1879)².

Hab. EUROPE¹. ASIATIC TURKEY—*KHUDAVENDIKIAR*—Brussa, VI.–VII.²; *AIDIN*—Smyrna¹⁻²; *HALEB*—Shar Devesy (*Native Coll.* 1890); *ARMENIA*¹.

938. *Argyroproce pruniana*, Hb.

β. pruniana, Hb. + *pruneticolana*, Z.

Penthina pruniana, Hb., var. *pruneticolana*, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur. 248. No. 938 a (1871)¹; Chr. Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. XII. 225 (1876)²; Stgr. Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. XV. 249 (1879)³.

Hab. EUROPE¹. ASIATIC TURKEY—Brussa, V.³; Taurus²;

Amasia, VI.³; Goelkutschuk²; Aintab, 10 V. 1892 (*Native Coll.*). N. PERSIA—Asterabad, V.²

940. *Argyroploce atropunctana*, Zett.

=§ *dimidiana*, Sdf.

Penthina dimidiana, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur. 248. No. 940 (1871)¹;
Stgr. Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. XV. 249 (1879)²; Fern. Tr. Am. Ent.
Soc. X. 31-2. No. 190 (1882)³.

Hab. EUROPE¹. ASIATIC TURKEY—*SIVAS*—Amasia, V.—
VII.² UNITED STATES—Missouri³.

The adoption of *dimidiana*, Cl., in lieu of *Schreberiana*, L., renders *dimidiana*, Sdf., a homonym, and the name *atro-punctana*, Zett., should be used for this species.

943. *Argyroploce oblongana*, Hw.

Penthina oblongana, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur. 248. No. 943 (1871).

Hab. EUROPE. ASIATIC TURKEY—*HALEB*—Shar Devesy
(*Native Coll.* 1893).

945. *Argyroploce gentianana*, Hb.

Penthina gentiana, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur. 248. No. 945 (1871)¹;
Stgr. Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. XV. 249 (1879)².

Hab. EUROPE¹. ASIATIC TURKEY—*KHUDAVENDIKIAR*—
Brussa, VIII.² JAPAN (*Pryer*, 1886).

946 (1). *Argyroploce* (?) *catapittoma*, sp. n.

Antennæ smoky black, paler beneath; basal joint with a white spot at its apex. *Palpi* black; the terminal joint and the apex of the median joint white. *Head* black; face white. *Thorax* black, with a white transverse band anteriorly and a white patch posteriorly. *Fore wings* smoky black for two-thirds their length, the outer third white, a large white patch on the dorsum at one-fourth, and some small white spots along the costa before the middle; there is a white spot at the end of the cell near the edge of the black suffusion, and for a little space beyond and below it, between the black and white portions, occurs a patch of brownish purple accompanied by a few black scales; cilia white, with two costal, one apical, and three terminal black streaks running through them, some black scales are also scattered along the margin at their base;

underside dark fuscous, with a slight purplish reflection (on both wings), the tessellated white cilia showing very clearly. *Exp. al.* 22 mm. *Hind wings* cupreous; cilia brownish grey. *Abdomen* cupreous. *Legs*: posterior pair coppery brownish, the tarsi blackish, with three or four white annulations.

Type, ♀ (61150) Mus. Wlsm.

Hab. CHINA — Pan-tse-Fang, VI.-VII. 1892 (*Leech*).
Unique.

A very distinct species, not closely allied to any known European form. The male is unknown, but it will probably be found to belong to the genus *Argyroploce*.

963. *Argyroploce Branderiana*, L.

Penthina Branderiana, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur. 249. No. 963 (1871).

Hab. EUROPE. JAPAN—Yesso (*Pryer*, 1882).

963 (1). *Argyroploce inornata*, sp. n.

Antennæ dull cinereous. *Palpi* appressed to the face, terminal joint short, concealed; pale ochreous at the sides, touched with fuscous above. *Head* fuscous. *Thorax* crested; greyish fuscous, slightly mottled with subochreous. *Fore wings* greyish fuscous, indistinctly mottled with grey, subochreous and olive-brown to two-thirds the wing-length, the apical third subochreous, shaded with olive-brown; on the costa are five or six pairs of pale ochreous geminated streaks, separated and divided by greyish fuscous, a slender slaty grey line running from the pair nearest the middle of the costa to the termen; below this line is a series of inconspicuous narrow fuscous lines crossing the paler portion of the wing towards the termen, but interrupted below the middle by an elongate upright slaty grey patch, forming the outer edge of the ocelloid spot; cilia pale ochreous, much mottled and speckled with brownish fuscous, and with a brownish fuscous line along their base. *Exp. al.* 24-25 mm. *Hind wings* brownish fuscous; cilia very pale ochreous, with a brownish fuscous line running through them near their base. *Abdomen* brownish fuscous. *Legs* subochreous, hind tarsi barred with dark fuscous.

Type, ♀ (70161); ♂ (70162) Mus. Wlsm.

Hab. JAPAN (*Pryer*, 1886). Six specimens.

966 (1). *Argyroploce major*, sp. n.

Antennæ and *palpi* cinereous. *Head* brownish ochreous. *Thorax* dark fuscous, tegulæ brownish ochreous. *Fore wings* brownish ochreous, tending to olive-brown across the middle, much shaded with dark fuscous to two-thirds the wing-length and crossed by numerous irregular waved pale steel-blue bands, or chains of connected spots, beyond the base; the fuscous shading occurs for the most part along the dorsum, obliquely across the middle of the wing to near the tornus, at the base of the extreme costa and below it at a little distance from it, the apical third of the wing showing scarcely any fuscous scales; the pale shining steel-blue bands are distributed from the costa before the middle to the dorsum beyond it, and profusely also on the pale apical third, where they follow the outer margin of the oblique dark shade which precedes it, and are carried round the costa and termen, but a little within them; cilia light brownish ochreous along their basal half, their outer half pale ochreous. *Exp. al.* 20 mm. *Hind wings* dark brownish fuscous; cilia whitish cinereous, tinged with ochreous at the apex. *Abdomen* dark brownish fuscous. *Legs* whitish cinereous.

Type, ♀ (70232); ♂ (70565) Mus. Wlsm.

Hab. JAPAN (Pryer, 1886)—Yesso (Pryer, 1882). Four specimens.

In the hind wing veins 3 and 4 are normally connate, but sometimes stalked.

970. *Argyroploce stibiana*, Gn.

Penthina stibiana, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur. 249. No. 970 (1871)¹; Stgr. Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. XV. 250 (1879)².

Hab. EUROPE¹. ASIATIC TURKEY—Sivas—Ak-Dagh, 13 VII.²; HALEB—Shar Devesy, 15–18 VI. 1890 (*Native Coll.*).

984. *Argyroploce lacunana*, Schiff.

Penthina lacunana, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur. 250. No. 984 (1871)¹; Stgr. Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. XV. 251 (1879)².

Hab. EUROPE¹. ASIATIC TURKEY—Brussa, V.–VI.² CHINA—Chang Yang, 4000–6000 feet (Pratt, 1886); Mupin, 21 V. 1890 (Leech).

989 (2). *Argyroploce obovata*, sp. n.

Antennæ brownish grey. *Palpi* whitish ochreous. *Head* rust-brown. *Thorax* brownish grey, mottled with rust-brown
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and pale cinereous. *Fore wings* rather short and stumpy, with rounded costa, obtuse apex, and rather obliquely convex termen; pale cinereous, mottled with grey, based and banded with rust-brown, shaded with grey; the basal patch ill-defined, its outer edge dilated a little inward on the fold; the median band wide, attenuated inward to the middle of the costa, beyond which are five oblique pale ochreous geminated costal streaklets, a sinuous steel-grey line from the first pair meeting a line from the apex a little above the middle of the termen; cilia pale ochreous, a rust-brown line along their base. *Exp. al.* 14 mm. *Hind wings* brownish grey; cilia pale cinereous, a shade-line near their base. *Abdomen* brownish grey. *Legs* pale cinereous.

Type, ♂ (60386) Mus. Wlsm.

Hab. JAPAN (Pryer, 1886)—HONDO—Foochau, IV. 1886 (Leech). Four specimens.

998 (2). *Argyroploce humeralis*, sp. n.

Antennæ fuscous. *Palpi* pale cinereous. *Head* and *thorax* fuscous. *Fore wings* with a basal patch extending to one-fourth, bent outward about the middle, fuscous mottled with leaden grey; the space beyond it is pale ochreous, a slender fuscous line running through it parallel to the outer edge of the basal patch; the outer portion of the pale space is diffused and strongly tinged with ferruginous; along the costa a series of fuscous spots alternate with oblique geminated pale ochreous streaks; from the third spot, about the middle, arises a fuscous shade, dilated outward and downward to the dorsum before the tornus and much mottled with leaden grey, a larger patch of which occurs at its outer edge above the tornus; the outer portion of the wing is bright ferruginous, a slender leaden grey line running from the fifth costal spot to the termen below the apex; cilia pale ochreous, based (and tipped along the middle of the termen) with greyish fuscous. *Exp. al.* 17 mm. *Hind wings* dark greyish brown; cilia pale cinereous, with a dark line running through them near their base. *Abdomen* greyish brown. *Legs* pale cinereous, with four blackish spots on the hind tarsi.

Type, ♂ (70532) Mus. Wlsm.

Hab. JAPAN (Pryer, 1886). Unique.

1003 (1). *Argyroploce* (?) *acharis*, Btl.

Penthina acharis, Btl. Ill. Typ. Lp. Het. B. M. III. 80, Pl. LX. 9 (1879)¹.

Hab. COREA—Gensan, VI. 1886 (Leech). JAPAN (Pryer,

1886)—*Yesso*—Hakodate, VIII. 1886 (*Leech*). *Hondo*—Yokohama¹. *Krusu* (*Leech*, 1890)—Satsuma, V. 1886 (*Leech*).

This is not a true *Argyroploce*, as it does not possess a thoracic tuft; it cannot be referred to *Enarmonia*, as at present constituted, since veins 3 and 4 of the hind wings are connate, not stalked.

[To be continued.]

XXXIII.—*Note on Variation in the Weasel and Hedgehog.*
By G. E. H. BARRETT-HAMILTON.

I HAVE read with much interest the two notes by Dr. Einar Lönnberg which appeared in the 'Annals' for May and June 1900. In these days of much writing and little attention it is pleasant to find that one's work attracts notice, even if that notice be critical or condemnatory. It is doubly valuable to receive criticism from one who resides in Scandinavia, a country whose climate and configuration lends itself in a very peculiar manner to the formation of local subspecies of mammals, or, in other words, to variation.

Before noticing Dr. Lönnberg's remarks I may say, by way of preface, that in my studies of European mammals my main object has been, first to record, and secondly to throw light, however dimly, upon the origin of the numerous variations which occur. The making of species or subspecies is therefore to me of quite subsidiary importance, and I care not a jot whether the forms upon which I find it necessary to bestow technical names be styled species, subspecies, races, forms, or phases. On the whole I incline to the latter word; but the use of the term subspecies is now so general and, I had thought, so well understood that I have found it convenient. No one who works for any little time at such matters can fail to meet with numberless difficulties or to notice the inequality between the various subspecies. That, however, is the fault of the system, or, if you like, of the animals themselves, which refuse to accommodate themselves to any scheme which man can invent, and which consequently excite the frequent protests of those who fail to see the troubles which must beset any system of minute inquiry. Even, however, if I were to find that I had made numerous