not a few nor unimportant. The anal lobe in some cases is divided from the rest of the margin by a cleft of greater or less depth; this has proved a useful character, though it obviously fails in some cases.

The filaments which are attached to the margins of the secondaries offer the greatest diversity in the extent of their development and are at their maximum in *T. cypria* and its allies, evanescent in *T. eurytulus*, and wholly absent in such varied species as *T. gadira*, *T. agricolor*, and *T. agra*. As a rule, they are more fully developed in the female than in the male. When only one is present it is attached to the end of the first median branch; when there are two the second proceeds from the second median branch. They are an extension of the membrane which lies between the nervures of the wing, and are furnished with ciliæ similar to the outer margin; but they receive no support from the nervules to which they are attached, as the latter do not enter them, but stop short at the margin of the wing. So varied are these filaments in their development, that we only see our way to make use of them in our classification in a very subordinate sense.

The neuration of wings.—The species of the fauna of which we are now treating divide themselves into two groups: in one the subcostal nervure of the primaries emits two branches, in the other three; the former contains *Thecla* and its immediate allies, the latter the Blues (*Lycæna*) and the peculiar form we describe below. As regards the branches themselves it is only amongst the Blues that we find any very special characters. In such species as *L. comyntas* the first branch coalesces for some distance with the costal, and diverges again towards the margin; in *L. exilis* the union is complete to the end of the costal nervure. In *Thecla*, in by far the majority of cases, both branches are emitted before the end of the cell. Regarding the upper discocellulars, the presence or absence of which is dependent on whether the middle discocellular meets the upper radial or the subcostal, there is considerable diversity. As a rule, in those species which have a stigma or brand at the end of the cell it is plainly visible, whilst in those which have not this brand it is very short or absent.

The alar stigma.—We have used this term to designate a peculiar patch of closely matted scales found widely, but not universally, distributed throughout the genera *Thecla* and *Theclopsis*. It consists of a circular patch of such scales situated usually at the end of the cell of the primaries, and there is frequently a second similar patch beyond it. They are found only in the male sex, and when present have considerable influence in modifying the relative position of the nervures in that portion of the wing. In not a few species a somewhat similar spot occurs, consisting of dark scales placed at the distal end of the cell, but they are not matted as in the true stigma, nor do they influence the neuration. It not unfrequently happens that, where no stigma occurs, at the end of the cell a peculiar arrangement of scales is found on the under surface of the primaries below the median nervure, and sometimes there is likewise a corresponding patch on the secondaries between the costal and subcostal nervures. Other