

points in connection with this subject should be noticed—such as a tuft of bristles, as in *T. caranus*, between the submedian and internal nervures of the secondaries beneath; and, again, a tuft of hairs, as in *T. pion*, on the subcostal nervure of the secondaries above. In another group, represented by *T. mavors*, there is a fold in the membrane of the wing near the submedian nervure. To all these points we have given more or less importance in our classification, and we believe with a tolerably natural result.

*The secondary sexual organs.*—So far as regards the group having a two-branched subcostal nervure, these organs are more uniform in their structure than is the case in any other family of Butterflies we have as yet investigated. The tegumen is like that of the Erycinidæ, being a hood-like structure having a setose lateral lobe on either side, beneath which proceed two strong hooks, curved at first inwards and then outwards, sometimes overlapping one another: the harpagones are long, subtriangular, and pointed outwards; they are, as a rule, setose on the outer surface. The penis varies chiefly in length. In some species, notably in the genus *Eumæus*, on either side of the sexual claspers is a pencil of long hairs, which are attached to the skin uniting the claspers to the eighth segment of the body, and are covered by it when they are withdrawn. Unfortunately these pencils are not diagnostic of *Eumæus*, for we find them in various stages of development throughout the genus *Thecla*: moreover it seems probable that in some cases our mode of preparation may so destroy their colour as to render them invisible; we have therefore not used them for purposes of classification. Regarding the female, we notice that in some species the bursa copulatrix is furnished with a pair of chitinous patches, similar to those we noticed in some members of the family Erycinidæ. In most cases they are shaped like the thorn of a briar, in others they present a serrate edge. The duct leading to the bursa is a chitinous tube, more or less strongly developed.

Since the publication of Westwood and Hewitson's 'Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera,' no attempt has been made to compile a comprehensive account of the family Lycænidæ, but an important step in that direction has been recently taken by Mr. Distant in his 'Rhopalocera Malayana.' It is true that Hewitson, in his 'Illustrations of Diurnal Lepidoptera,' described and figured a vast number of these Butterflies; but they cannot be said to be classified in the true sense of the word; for in his treatment of the genus *Thecla* the arrangement of the species has been to a great extent determined by the growth of his collection, and the dates at which the many new species came to hand. Nor can Mr. Kirby's catalogue be treated as a serious attempt to classify this complicated family. The species of *Thecla* in this case, in the supplement to the body of the work, are, to a large extent, treated alphabetically.

Mr. Distant's work is of a wholly different character, and is a laudable attempt to reduce to order the 100 species of which he treats. These he places under no less than thirty-eight genera, giving diagnostic tables, whereby they may be recognized one from the other, his characters being largely supplied by the neuration of the wings. After