carefully examining his system, we do not see our way to arrange our American species on the same plan. To divide *Thecla* into genera chiefly upon neuration could hardly give a satisfactory result; moreover, by our process of dissection, which we have also applied to a large number of Old-World genera, we notice characters in them which have not yet been taken into account, and which must influence considerably any future exhaustive re-arrangement of the family. To attempt such an arrangement is evidently beyond the scope of a faunistic work like the present; in the meantime we put forward such points that are illustrated by the species of our fauna as we trust will be of service in constructing a complete system. Mr. Distant has been bringing forward materials, we have been doing the same, all of which we trust will form part of the building to be erected hereafter.

I. Subcostal nervure of the primaries with two branches.

A. Front legs of the male with a single-jointed tarsus and no claws.

a. Secondaries rounded, the anal angle not projecting.

EUMÆUS.

Eumæus, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 67 (1816); Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 469; Scudder, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. ii. p. 413.

The most recent contribution to our knowledge of this genus is given by Mr. Scudder in his paper on the structure and transformations of *Eumæus atala*, where he enters very fully on the systematic position of the genus, and its treatment in this respect by previous writers. The conclusion he arrives at, largely from an examination of the larval stages, is that there should be a family Eumæidæ, and that it should stand between the Erycinidæ and Lycænidæ. So far as regards the larval stages of this and other Lycænidæ, we have no material to follow him; but we may remark that our knowledge at present of the early stages of these insects is so exceedingly small compared with their numbers, that though accurate descriptions are very desirable, the time has hardly come to test their value as to classification.

We have no doubt ourselves that *Eumæus* belongs strictly to the Lycænidæ. The structure of the fore legs of the male at once determines this point; the fusion of the tarsal joints into a single cylindrical joint and the position of the spines thereon, together with the trochanter joining the coxa at the extremity of the latter, are, we think, conclusive on this point; nay, further, so closely is *Eumæus* connected with *Thecla* in all essential points of structure that we acknowledge that we have not satisfactorily produced characters whereby the two may be sharply defined. That *Eumæus* is a natural genus we have no manner of doubt, and it is due rather to the extreme diversity prevailing in *Thecla* that salient points of distinction seem to fail us.

We recognize but three species of this genus, though several others have been