

will not,—there appears to me to be no ground for refusing to those two great groups a certain natural right, at least so far as concerns the European-North American Fauna. A costal-fold occurs only in the males of the one group (although not invariably), and a stigma only in those of the other (but still less constantly). The spines of the tibiae while here a rule, are there a rare exception. There appears, moreover, a difference in the color, in so far that the usual black or dark brown ground-color in the Scudderian *ASTYCI* is very often reduced or quite supplanted by reddish yellow in the *HESPERIDES*. The remarks of Mr. Scudder relative to the early stages of these insects will scarcely be supported by extended observations so as to be fully conclusive.

Of the eggs he states that those of the *HESPERIDES* are always distinctly ribbed in the vertical direction, and almost invariably higher than broad, whilst on the other hand, those of the *ASTYCI* are broader than high, smooth and pretty regularly hemispherical. "The caterpillars of the *HESPERIDES* feed usually on leguminous plants [but this is not true of the European ones] and dwell in horizontal leaf-cases; while the *ASTYCI* feed on grasses [but not all] and build vertical cases between the blades."

In the nomenclature of the genera I have followed Herrich-Schäffer's *Prodromus*, without being able (because of the insufficiency of my literary material) to guarantee their unexceptional authority.

I now present, first, a Systematic Synopsis of the species of the European-region which I have investigated; then an Analytical Table of the genera, and lastly will follow the more precise description of their generic characteristics.

HESPERIDES Latr.

1. CYCLOPIDES H. (p.)

1. Morpheus (Pap. m.) Pall. *Steropes* WV.*
- *2. Ornatus Brem.

2. CARTEROCEPHALUS Led.

1. Pakæmon (Pap. p.) Pall. = *Paniscus* F.
2. Silvius (Pap. s.) Knoch.

[* This Synopsis is copied *literatim*, except that the original is without the digram æ.—L.]