

from Asia to the west of Europe, and made from there a well ascertained migration to the east again and through Siberia. All insects finding it easier to live in the company of man, or by articles used and needed by man, will of course follow him as well as dogs and rats.

Mr. Lintner has not mentioned *Phylloxera*, which has in Europe done more injury and has caused more losses than almost all the other pests together.

THE GENERA OF THE HESPERIDÆ OF THE EUROPEAN FAUNAL-REGION.

BY DR. A. SPEYER.

(Translated from the Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung for 1878, pp. 167-193.)

(Concluded from August No., p. 154.)

CATODAULIS.*

♂. Antennæ much longer than half the costal margin of the forewings, nearly three-fourths as long as the body, uniform black, at two-thirds of their length expanding into a slender fusiform club, the last third of which is suddenly bent at a right angle; from this point forwards it is rapidly narrowed, but not very acute, nor curved into a hook. Locklet of hair of medium length and of the usual structure. Palpi projecting the full length of the eyes beyond the front, the first joint thickly hair-scaled, the end joint moderately short, conical, almost horizontal. Tibiæ unarmed, the hind ones with four spurs, the outer one of each pair much shorter than the inner one. The tuft of hair begins on the base of the tibiæ and reaches (on the inside running downwards) to their end. Body not very robust, the head and thorax united equal to the abdomen, the latter not reaching the inner angle of the hind wings, and destitute of the

[* Dr. Speyer writes that this genus must give way to *DAIMIA* Murry, 1874.—L.]