

extending beneath and partially embracing the abdomen; fore and hind wings in repose resting in the same plane. *Egg* either distinctly higher than broad and then vertically ribbed; or sub-globular and then smooth or reticulate; or broader than high and then usually echinoid or tiarate. *Larva at birth*.—Head usually broader and higher than the body; the latter either with ranged appendages (of various shapes) generally longer, often much longer, than the segments; or with fleshy tubercles, especially on the thoracic segments. First thoracic segment with no distinct corneous dorsal shield. *Mature larva* variable in form, but generally cylindrical, often spinous, never with a strongly contracted and distinct neck, and without distinct thoracic shield. Generally constructing no place of concealment. *Chrysalis* generally (excl. Lycaenidæ) more or less angulate or with projecting shoulders, very rarely (in our species never) enclosed in a cocoon.

1. *Imago*.—Clypeus not only occupying the face, but extending also over half the crown of the head, and separated from the epicranium by a distinct (in *Danais*, slight) transverse furrow between the antennæ. Base of the antennæ wholly separate from the inner edges of the eye. Prothoracic lobes tolerably large and above tumid. Wings with the outer margins usually crenulate, dentate, sinuate, or angulate; front pair with two inferior subcostal nervules, originating at the extremity of the cell; inner margin of hind wing always embracing the abdomen. Tetrapod, the fore legs being unused and atrophied, especially in the ♂, but in both sexes the terminal appendages of the last tarsal joint absent (excepting in *Libythea*, where the claws are present in the ♀), and both spines and spurs of tibiae obsolete. *Egg* either reticulate and then sub-globular, or else vertically ribbed over at least the upper half of the egg, and then never more than one half as high again as broad. *Larva at birth*.—Head generally larger, never smaller, than the thoracic segments and generally scabrous; when of the same size, the corneous crown of the head is never encroached upon by the integument of the first thoracic segment, and the body is covered either with series of very long hairs (in which case most of them are acicular and not clubbed at the tip) or with extremely short and distant acicular hairs. *Mature larva* generally cylindrical, the head usually held in a vertical position, larger than the segments behind it, free and posteriorly contracted. Body