

parti-coloured hairs, the basal third of each hair being black, the upper two-thirds white. The maroon tentacle with its long hairs spread out like a circular fan or rosette is whirled round with great rapidity in a plane parallel to the body, its use being almost certainly to frighten away its enemies, as this larva, as far as I am aware, is not attended by protecting ants and lacks the honey-gland on the eleventh segment present in so many lycænid larvæ which are affected by ants."

Ants have been found attendant upon half a dozen genera, and in many cases they have been identified by Dr. A. Forel, of Switzerland. At least a dozen species are concerned, and they are about equally divided between the Formicidæ and Myrmicidæ.

Spalgis, it appears, is another instance of a carnivorous lycænid comparable to our *Feniseca*, the larva associating with and feeding upon the "mealy bug" of the planters, a species of *Dactylopius*. De Nicéville in no way favors Edwards's belief that *Feniseca* belongs to the *Lemoniinae*, and adds nothing, as we had hoped he might be able to do, to Holland's suggestion that *Liphyra*, too, might be carnivorous, though he points out that the two genera differ in their perfect state in the number of subcostal nervules, and are therefore not so closely allied as Dr. Holland thought.

The seasonal dimorphism of many Indian *Lycænidæ* is well brought out, the dry and wet season taking the place of our spring and summer; indeed, it occurs in no less than eighteen genera, and this will be a revelation to many, and seems to bid fair to renovate the study of tropical butterflies. But while in India proper, "the seasonal forms seem to be chiefly restricted to two, a wet and a dry," in the Himalayan district of Sikkim "the dry season form which occurs at the end of the year differs somewhat from the dry season form which occurs in the spring, so that with regard to some species there may be said to be three forms—a spring, a wet season, and a winter form." Sexual dimorphism on the contrary is very rare among tropical *Lycænidæ*, de Nicéville stating that he does not know positively of any case, though he suspects it in a species of *Zephyrus*. On the authority of Doherty (a native of Cincinnati by the way, working most industriously in the east,) he credits half a dozen or more species as mimicking others of the same or neighboring groups of *Lycænidæ*. Much attention is also paid to the secondary sexual characteristics so far as their gross appearances are concerned, and they are noted in no less than nineteen genera.