

wings. The greater the extent of absorption of II. by III. (the radius), from the base of the secondaries outwardly, the more specialized is the form. In the *Limenitini* (*Nymphaline*) the absorption is carried forward to the point of issue of the rudiment of I., so that the subfamily *Nymphaline* may apparently be separated from the *Argynnine* by this character. While I have in various places in my paper correctly stated the change in the position of II. and III., owing to this basal fusion of the two veins, I have in others written of a withdrawal of I. towards the point of junction of II. and III., which, in fact, is the reverse of what takes place, although the effect seems the same. I. probably remains constant, or nearly so; in the cases where it is reduced to a mere scar it seems still to occupy the same relative position on vein II. It is extinguished by absorption. At the same time the fusion of II. and III. constantly changes in extent. In low forms, such as *Leptidia*, the two veins seem wholly separate at the base of the wing. In *Argynnis*, which is the lowest Nymphalid I have examined, the fusion at base is very limited, whereas in the highest Nymphalids the fusion is carried up to the point of issuance of I. In the Pierids the fusion is generally limited, and here, as I have pointed out in my essay, they lag behind the Nymphalids. The extent of the absorption is everywhere the measure of the specialization.

The last point to which I would here draw attention is the junction of the cross vein on hind wings with IV_3 , or rather V_1 . Here the Pierids have again lagged behind, the cross vein reaching IV_3 , although the portion of the base of IV_3 , between the junction of the cross vein and V_1 , must be held to belong to the cross vein. In the *Parargine* and *Nymphalidae* the cross vein is withdrawn to the point of issuance of V_1 . The lower Meadow Browns agree with the *Limnacidæ* and *Pieridæ* in the position of the cross vein of secondaries. In the *Riodinidæ* (I have only examined the type) the cross vein is specialized as in the Nymphalids, while it is slightly removed outwards in the *Theclinae* and *Lycaeninae*. Where the cross vein fails to meet the point of issuance of vein V_1 , lying outside of it, we must describe IV_3 as issuing from the cross vein, to which the base of IV_3 morphologically belongs.

A study of both fore and hind wings shows that on both the same processes are repeated, but the initial impetus for the changes seems to be always given by the hind wings. It is as if a wave passed over the wings, coming from the hind pair and breaking over the primaries, carrying these frail creatures further along their airy paths into their unknown future.