

directions where to look for it. It does not appear to be visible. Twelve after the head are distinctly seen in all the large lepidopterous larvæ, and any one can satisfy himself of that if he will examine a caterpillar of one of the large Bombycidae or Sphinges. The segments are distinct in many butterfly larvæ, as for example, *D. archippus*. Now on page 82, Mr. Scudder gives a magnified figure of the larva of *Archippus* from Burgess, in which the thoracic segments are numbered 1 to 3, and the abdominal 1 to 9, making 12 without the head. On page 19 we read: "Among the butterflies these appendages (pro-legs) are always borne by the 3rd to the 6th abdominal segments, and by the last segment, leaving thus a *similar space without support between the true and false legs, and between the terminal and preceding false legs.*" Plainly this accounts for but 12 segments, as these "similar spaces" are two segments in each case. Three thoracic, bearing legs, 2 segments "without support," 4 with false legs, 2 more "without support," and the "terminal" segment. That is 12. I should have regarded the statement that there were 13 segments without the head as an error of the printer; but on page 239, the author undertakes to conceive a picture of the primeval butterfly, and says: "The caterpillar had a rounded head, a body composed of 13 segments," &c. Therefore I should like an explanation, and a hint as to where one is to look to find this 13th segment. It is hardly necessary to count segments which are invisible to the naked eye.

13. On *Apaturas* "*Herse*" and "*Lycaon*."

In 1833, Boisduval and Leconte, in *Lep. de l'Amer. Sept.*, described and figured two species of *Apatura* as *Celtis* and *Clyton*, and for more than a generation these names were unchallenged. In 1869, Mr. A. G. Butler, in his *Catalogue of Di. Lep.*, described by Fabricius in the *Collection of the Brit. Museum*, introduced *Lycaon* ♂ and *Herse* ♀, *Fab. Ent. Syst.*, as of one and same species, and remarked: "This species is well figured in Jones's unpublished 'Icones'; it comes very near a new species figured by Mr. Edwards" (*A. Alicia*). All that Fabricius himself knew of these species was from the drawings, so far as appears, and his description is taken directly from the drawings. What part of the globe the butterflies came from he did not know, as in both cases he says "Habitat —."

In 1871, Kirby's *Catalogue* followed Butler, giving *Lycaon* as ♂, *Herse* as ♀, of one and the same species, but not one identical with either *Celtis* or *Clyton*. In this *Catalogue*, *Lycaon* stands No. 34 and *Celtis* No. 38 in