

of black on both surfaces of the wings, and in the absence of the orange spots in outer marginal band of hind wing. There is also a large patch of orange in the centre of the cell.

[The Curator, on behalf of the Entomological Society of Ontario, desires to acknowledge with grateful thanks Mr. Poling's very acceptable gift of specimens of both sexes of this remarkably interesting butterfly—*Neophasia Terlootii*.]

CLASSIFICATION OF THE BUTTERFLIES.

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In the course of my already-published studies, the probabilities as to the homology of the last anal vein of the Papilionides primary have varied. From preparations of the pupal wing of the Hesperiades, it has become clear that the fork to second anal at base is the remains of the third anal vein, which is irregular and more extended in the fore wing of the chrysalis and does not attain the outer margin. It is furcate and connected with the second anal in the pupal stage. On the other hand, the downwardly curved, short, last and free anal vein of the Papilionid primary cannot be homologous with this, as, indeed, I originally contended. This vein reaches the internal margin, and is probably a survival of the fourth anal. This fact points to a different origin for the two groups, which I have finally defined as follows:

- A.* Butterflies having a short fourth anal vein on primaries, running downwardly free from base of wing to internal margin; on secondaries only one anal vein.....PAPILIONIDES.
- B.* Butterflies having a short third anal vein on primaries, joining outwardly the second near base of wing (this fork sometimes wanting by reduction and always thinner than second anal or degenerate), fourth anal wanting, and having more than one anal vein on secondaries.....HESPERIADES.

In order to bring out the probable phylogeny in the classification, I accord superfamily value to the two divisions. The Papilionides include the three families: Parnassiidae, Teinopalpidæ and Papilionidæ, separable on neurational features, the first two appearing as specializations of the last in the order given. The Hesperiades include not only the Lycænids, as indicated by Fabricius, but all the rest of the butterflies, of which I regard the Pierids and Blues as the more recent developments, while the Nymphalids and Skippers represent older types.