

referred to, only two genera possess it, *Catodaulis* and *Scelothrix*, and for which latter, in addition to the sheath-formed appendages of the metasternum, it forms the most important separative character from the nearest related genus, *Pyrgus* (which see).

A more or less deep and extensive excavation on the side of the first abdominal segments (bauchgrube = abdominal cavity) may be observed in the males of a great many genera of Hesperidae, although not always easy to be recognized, as it is generally covered by long hair, which is either spread smoothly or matted in confusion. It is most fully developed in those genera whose males are provided with a costal-fold, particularly in *Scelothrix*, where the upper half of the abdomen appears as if eaten out. What seems most surprising is the apparent absence of it in some males belonging to species which show it very distinctly. These specimens being quite fresh and fully scaled, it is but natural to suspect that the cavity is first found or becomes visible after coition and the evacuation of the contents of their testicles. Nevertheless, the cavity actually exists in other specimens that are in equally good condition, and exhibit it as distinctly as the worn ones. A male of the American *Eudamus Tityrus* F., which I impaled immediately after its exclusion from the pupa, shows the cavity remarkably well developed. So there remains an enigma to be solved by further research, and especially by the examination of fresh specimens. The cavity seems, however, of little systematic value, on account of its gradual appearance, which allows no sharp limits to be drawn.

The neururation of the wings has not been examined by me to the extent required, nor with that accuracy which could only be attained by denuding the wings, so as to enable me to decide whether they furnish a more solid foundation for a natural division of the Hesperidae than the parts described above. This, I consider, the principal defect of my work. For he who would undertake to establish a natural system of this group could not possibly avoid performing that task. Neither have I examined the anal appendages of the males, although I do not suppose that the result of such an investigation would pay for the labor which it would involve.

The Hesperian Fauna of the European province (taken in the extent ascribed to it in my *Geographical Distribution of the Lepidoptera*, etc., I., p. 90, and II., p. 298) is by far poorer in species than any other of the six great zoological "Regions" into which, according to Wallace's latest