

Thus the pupa of a species of *Cirrochroa* is represented as hanging by its hinder end, as in all *Nymphalidæ*, but bent so at the end of the abdomen as to lie parallel to the horizontal branch from which it is suspended, much in the way that we find it in our own species of *Chlorippe*; but there is no appearance in the figure and no mention in the text of any greatly elongated cremaster with its row of hooklets down the side, which in *Chlorippe* stiffens the pupa into what would seem to be an unnatural position. We have some interesting additions to our scanty knowledge of the early stages of the *Lemoniinæ* and an unusual wealth of larvæ and pupæ of *Lycaeninæ*. Here again is a figure of a species of *Spalgis* hanging by its tail without the median girt, which is wholly anomalous in this subfamily, but, as there is no explanation of the matter in the text, it is to be presumed that it is not meant to represent the insect in its natural position, the more so as the same is the case in a species of *Appias*, one of the *Pierinæ*, represented in two figures as hanging by its tail only, while the whole structure of the chrysalis indicates that it must have had a median girt. Very interesting are the figures of the early stages of the *Papilioninæ*, which add very considerably to our knowledge, including as they do some figures of the younger stages of the larva—presumably younger from their appendages, though here again no mention whatever is made of the fact in the text. We call attention also to the interesting figure of *Gangara*, a hesperian living open and unconcealed, as I am informed by Mr. De Nicéville, and which bears long waxy filaments apparently not proper appendages, but as long as the width of the body itself, rendering it an exceedingly conspicuous object. ∴

In the arrangement of families, Mr. Moore follows the rapidly growing company of the best instructed entomologists in beginning the series with the *Nymphalidæ* and placing the *Papilionidæ* just before the *Hesperidæ*. He separates the *Lemoniinæ* from the *Lycaeninæ* as a distinct family, and places the *Libytheinæ* with the *Lemoniinæ* as was done by Bates; but he brings the *Pierinæ* and the *Papilioninæ* under one family heading. It has naturally pleased the present writer to see that Mr. Moore has had the courage of his convictions sufficiently to subdivide the old and bulky group so long holding rank as a homogeneous whole, the so-called genus *Papilio*, into a number of genera, including among the seventeen species which he catalogues no less than ten genera, following thus precisely the line which Hübner long ago undertook to establish, and which I adopted in 1872.

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