

The butterflies with aborted front legs (*i. e.*, Nymphales) are here placed at the head of the series.

The third edition (1740) was but a reprint of the first, for German students.

The following arrangement occurs on p. 94 of the fourth edition (1744):

160. PAPILIO. *Antennæ clavatæ.*

P. pedibus 4.		
" 6, alis erectis angulatis.	}	le Papillon.
" 6, " rotundatis.		
" 6, alis patentibus.		
" 6, alis reflexis.		

Here Papilio is still further restricted, always in the direction of the butterflies, and those with atrophied front legs are still at the head of the series.

In the year 1746 the first edition of the Fauna Suecica was published, in which Linné for the first time treats of species, giving to them names in the language of the country. The butterflies are found on pp. 232-248, and are divided into two groups, as follows:

[232.]* Pedibus quaternis unguiculatis.

[240.]** Pedibus sex unguiculatis.

The so-called tetrapods still at the summit. The species are numbered from 772 to 807; the species afterwards named *antiopa* is No. 772; that called *machaon*, No. 791.

In the fifth edition of the Systema Naturæ (1747), under Gymnaptera, p. 68, is an exact repetition of what is found in the second edition.

The sixth edition (1748) contains the following on p. 63:

185. PAPILIO. *Antennæ clavatæ.*

1. Papilio pedibus 4, alis erectis angulatis.	morio Fn. 772.
	polychloros Fn. 773.
	urticana Fn. 774.
	C. duplex Fn. 775.
	oculis pavonis Fn. 776.
	ammiralis Fn. 777.
	belladonna Fn. 778.