much easier to circumscribe than to analyse as natural and sharply defined genera. To their characteristic peculiarities belong (after the venation of the wings, etc.) as an easy and evident characteristic, the brush of stiff hairs which springs from beneath the base of the antennae, which Hübner thought to be, in his definition of *Astyci* (Verz., p. 102), like the "curve on the cone of the ear." It arises very near the base of the antennae, between them and the upper margin of the eyes, and almost on the place occupied by the ocelli, but a little farther forwards, near the middle of the base of the antennæ—the ocelli, when present, lying on the posterior margin. It is developed alike in both sexes, but varies in regard to length, form and color in the different genera and species. As a rule it is black, occasionally mixed with gold, rarely entirely rusty, or pale-yellow. Where it is particularly long and stout, as in *Pyrgus*, *Scelothrix* and *Nisoniades*, it is somewhat curved over the eyes, as if to serve as a shade for them. The inferior hairs are more elongated than the upper ones. It is very short in several *Pamphila (Goniloba)* species and in the American genus *Eudamus (Goniurus)*, but is not entirely absent from any species examined by me. In some American genera this otherwise simple hair-formed structure, in which the hairs are close set, takes the form of a plate of hairs, by reason of their being spread out at the end, as in *Copaeodes* sp., *Pholisora* Scudd. As a short character for this organ, we retain the name given by Hübner, "Lockchen" [a small lock of hair], although it is only by particular perfection to be compared to a lock of hair.

The appendage to the anterior tibiæ (epiphysis cruralis, *schienblatt-chen*)* a bare, mostly reddish-yellow, blunt thorn-shaped, or lancet-shaped, chitinous plate, projects, in the Hesperidæ, from the middle of the inner side of the tibiæ and reaches to their end. It lies quite close to the tibiæ, and its free surface is clothed with a flat tuft of hairs, so that the structure is sometimes not readily recognized. Its absence separates two (which perhaps should be united) natural genera, poor in species, from the remainder of the family.

That the presence or absence of the spurs on the middle of the posterior tibiæ is of as little use as elsewhere in founding genera, the already described genera will suffice to show. It even seems as if the Hesperidae were destined to add to the, until now, single example of variability in

[* The tibial epiphysis of Guenee and of Edwards' Catalogue.—L.]