all subsequent numbers, he inserted the "bis" numbers, with the result that they often appeared alongside the "non-bis" numbers. An exception appears to have been plate 49 bis, which was a dated plate.

TABLE 3

GROUPS (COPIED, UNDATED AND DATED) OF INSECT PLATES

The 68 undated plates were:

	"RANDOM"* NOT COPIED (20)	
COPIED (48)		
7-14, 21-30,	31, 36-39,	
24 bis, 25 bis, 28 bis,	39 bis,	
42-46, 52-55,	47-49, 58, 59,	
0, 62, 76–88, 84 bis, 90, 91.	61, 64-67, 89, 92, 99, 101.	

The 42 dated plates were:

COPIED	1834	1835	1836-37
1828: 3	May: 32, 33, 35	Jan.: 71	Oct. 1836: 2
1829: 4, 5, 6	Jun.: 34, 49 bis	Feb.: 57, 68, 70	Jan. 1837: 1
•	Jul.: 15	Mar.: 40, 69, 72	Feb. 1837: 41
	Aug.: 50	Apr.: 73, 74, 75	May 1837: 63
	Sep.: 17, 20	May: 93, 94	•
	Oct.: 16, 18, 19,	Jun.: 95–98	
	51, 56	Aug.: 100, 102	
		Sep.: 103, 104	

^{*}Of these "random" plates, twelve are fixed on other evidence, leaving only 31, 37, 38, 59, 89, 92, 99, 101.

INSECTS SOLUTION

From Tables 1, 2, 3 a trial run was made through the livraisons following Férussac up to livraison 6, leaving two blanks for safety, and then averaging two to three plates but dropping to one in the period of scarcity already alluded to. A slight adjustment was made at livraison 19 to ensure that the known total of 46 appeared. The copied plates were allotted first, followed by the four highest numbered undated plates (89, 92, 99, 101), then the remaining undated plates, and finally the dated ones, all seriatim. Such plates as had known locations were placed accordingly. Table 4 shows which locations are sound and which unsound; it is considered that the least reliable are the eight listed in the footnote to table 3.

ARACHNIDES SOLUTION

If only the other Classes were as simple as the Arachnides! There were only six plates. Férussac identifies plate 1 and one other. Guérin fixes plates 2, 4, 5, 6. So they were;

In total contrast, all that can here be said of the eleven Annélides plates is that five