Papilio pandion (II. p. 230).
To the localities given, add:—Honduras, San Pedro Sula (Wittkugel).

Papilio pharnaces (II. p. 231).
To the localities given, add:—Mexico, Guanajuato (Dugès).

Papilio polyxenes (II. p. 242).
To the localities given, add:—Mexico, Durango city (Becker); Nicaragua, Matagalpa (Richardson).

BARONIA (to follow the genus Papilio, II. p. 243).
Allied to Papilio, and with the arrangement of the median nervure and its branches with relation to the lower discocellular of the primaries similar; the subcostal, however, has only two branches instead of four, the first arising at a distance from the end of the cell about equal to its width, and the second the same distance beyond; the usual third branch from the end of the cell is wanting, as well as either the first or second before the end of the cell; the upper discocellular is short and the middle discocellular about twice as long as the lower. Antennæ very short, less than the first median segment of the primaries, with a comparatively long thick club. Palpi very short, hardly perceptible amongst the long hairs on either side of the haustellum. Frontal scales long and hair-like, but drawn downwards between the eyes and not erect as in Papilio. Legs with short spiny joints; a distinct epiphysis on the anterior tarsi.

1. Baronia brevicornis. (Tab. CXL. figg. 15, 16, ῤ; 17, 18, ῥ.)
Baronia brevicornis, Salv. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1893, p. 331.¹
Alis fuscis, anticis maculis in seriebus tribus arcuatis ochraceis; posticis litura fere totam cellulum occupante et costam versus extendente, maculis tribus infra venam medianam triangulum formante, alisque sex parvis in serie submarginali, omnibus ochraceis: subtus pallidoribus, anticis maculis ut supra, una quoque apicali, alisque parvis marginalibus, iis tantum apicem versus argentis; posticis maculis omnibus argentis, iis in serie submarginali elongatis et ad apicem extendentibus, una parva ultra cellulum et linea interrupta marginali angulum analem versus notatis; cillis inter venas albidis.
♀ mari simili, sed major et maculis ochraceis majoribus, alis margines externos versus coloris ejusdem et in posticis plus minusve confluentibus.

Hab. Mexico, Sierra Madre del Sur, near Chilpancingo, 4500 feet (Baron¹).
We are indebted to Mr. Baron for a pair of this interesting species, which, with a few others, were captured by himself in Western Mexico, in the months of June and July, a few years ago. The shortness of the antennæ and the peculiar neuration of the wings at once show that it cannot be referred to any known genus of Papilionidae.