

## HYMENITIS.

*Hymenitis*, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schm. p. 8 (1816).

Lower discocellular of secondaries of male placed at right angles with the third section of the median nervure, and atrophied at its upper end; middle and upper discocellulars short but strong; upper radial strong, uniting with the subcostal close to its distal end; lower radial slender, sometimes atrophied at its proximal end. Tarsus of front leg of female with five joints, a pair of spurs on each of the first, second, and third joints. *Female*. Section *a*: secondaries with a long lower discocellular; middle discocellular absent; upper discocellular very short, directed outwards; lower radial branching from the upper about halfway between the cell and the margin. Section *b*: secondaries with lower discocellular curved near its upper end; middle discocellular meets the subcostal at an acute angle; upper discocellular absent; lower radial distinct; upper radial branches from the subcostal a little beyond the cell.

(Species described: Section *a*, *H. oto* (Hew.); Section *b*, *H. sosunga*, Reak.)

The females of these two sections have very different structures in their secondary wings; and it may prove necessary to give them generic rank; but as we have not yet been able to examine the South-American species with sufficient accuracy to enable us to ascertain the limits of each section, we prefer keeping them all under the name *Hymenitis* for the present.

The wing-structure of the secondaries of the males is the same in both sections, except that in *H. oto* and its allies the radials are crowded closer to the subcostal than in the *H.-sosunga* group.

The genus *Hymenitis* has a wide range in South America, being found in Southern Brazil, and throughout the eastern valleys of the Andes to Colombia, extending northwards to Mexico, eight species being found within our limits.

*a*. Secondaries of female with a long lower discocellular; middle discocellular absent; upper discocellular very short and directed outwards; lower radial branching from the upper about halfway between the cell and the margin.

### 1. *Hymenitis oto*.

*Ithomia oto*, Hew: Ex. Butt., *Ith.* t. vii. f. 39<sup>1</sup>.

*Hymenitis oto*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 333<sup>2</sup>.

Alis hyalinis, venis nigris divisis et fusco-nigro circumcinctis (posticarum margine rufescentiore) ad apicem et ad finem rami mediani secundi multo latiore, macula subquadrata ad cellulæ finem vittaque ultra eam a costa fere ad marginem internum extensa albis: subtus ut supra, sed coloribus paginae superioris opacis rufis.  
♀ mari similis, sed macula anticarum et marginibus fuscis latioribus.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümeli*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Cockscomb Mountains (*Blancaneau*); GUATEMALA, Retalhuleu, Volcan de Fuego, 6400 feet (*F.D.G. &*