

So far as *T. mermeria* is concerned, we have no doubt of its generic distinctness. In the genital armature of the male of *T. mermeria* differences are observable when compared with the same organs in *Euptychia*, the lateral hooks of the tegumen being developed in a remarkable way, being long slender rods curved like fish-hooks.

The palpi, too, of *T. mermeria* have the terminal joint much shorter than in *T. virgilia*; and the front legs of the male are densely hairy.

These points show that the whole group requires a very thorough examination, an undertaking beyond the scope of a faunistic work like the present.

We take the genus as usually understood, and much as it stands in Mr. Butler's 'Catalogue of Satyridæ in the British Museum.' The number of species it contains is difficult to estimate, so many of them being merely nominal ones. Mr. Butler in his Catalogue admitted twenty-seven; and he subsequently added several more in his 'Lepidoptera Exotica.' In our own collection we admit about twenty, of which some are of doubtful value. Within the limits of Central America we find nine species, of which only three reach Southern Mexico, the genus being strictly a tropical one.

a. Large species; median transverse band of secondaries straight or in a simple curve.

1. *Taygetis mermeria*.

Papilio mermeria, Cram. Pap. Ex. i. t. 96. f. B¹; iv. t. 289. f. E, F².

Taygetis mermeria, Hübn. Samml. ex. Schm. ii. t. 84³; Butl. Cat. Sat. B. M. p. 7⁴; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 335⁵.

Faunus tenebrosus, Blanch. d'Orb. Voy. Am. Mérid. vi. p. 222, t. 32. f. 1, 2⁶.

Taygetis excavata, Butl. Cat. Sat. B. M. p. 8, t. 1. f. 1⁷.

Alis olivaceo-fuscis, anticarum apicibus valde productis, posticarum margine externo ad angulum analem plus minusve dentato: subtus alis pupurascens-fuscis aut ferrugineis, ad basin pallidioribus et undique fusco-nigro irroratis; anticis ocellis quinque submarginalibus ornatis; posticis linea recta transversa intus nigricante, extus dilutiore notatis ultra eam serie sex ocellorum linea fere recta positorum et linea submarginali persinuosa ornatis.

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Retalhuleu (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Volcan del Zumbador (*Champion*); HONDURAS (*Mus. Brit.*⁷); NICARAGUA⁴ (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Endres, Van Patten*⁵, *Rogers*).—SOUTH AMERICA, to Brazil and Bolivia.

Though considerable diversity exists in the shape and coloration of the wings of specimens from different points in the wide range of this species, we are unable to group them in any definite manner so that each race should bear a separate name. The chief points of variation consist in the shape of the apex of the primaries, which in some specimens is produced to a sharp point; the anal angle of the secondaries in others is more deeply indentated, and these wings rather more produced and less rounded. The colour of the underside presents the greatest diversity; and the only constant character to be traced is the straightness of the transverse median band of the secondaries—a point of distinction between *T. mermeria* and *T. armillata*.