

The palpi have the terminal joint rather short, the middle joint being long, curved, but slightly swollen, and all the joints densely clothed with long hairs. The front legs of the male are covered with long fine hair; the coxa is rather attenuated; coxa = $\frac{2}{3}$ femur; tibia = femur + trochanter; tarsus long (single-jointed), $> \frac{1}{2}$ tibia.

The male secondary sexual organ is very different from that of *Argynnis*. The tegumen, though projecting, is very feeble; the harpagones are large, but slenderly built, and without hooks; inside of them, however, is a strong hook on each side. The penis is long and sharply pointed.

Six species are now known of this genus—two continental, both of which are mentioned below, and four peculiar to the Greater Antilles. Two of these latter are found in Cuba, and two in Haiti. *Clothilda* is one of the few genera found in the Antilles and in Central America and Mexico to the exclusion of the rest of America, both North and South. All the species are said to affect the forests of the higher mountain-ranges where a damp temperate climate prevails.

1. *Clothilda euryale*.

Argynnis euryale, Klug, Neue Schmett. Mus. Berl. pt. i. p. 2, t. 2. f. 1, 2¹.

Clothilda euryale, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 156, t. 21. f. 4²; Salv. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 394³.

Synalpe euryale, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 36⁴.

Anelia thirza, Hübn. Samml. ex. Schm. iii. t. 34⁵.

Clothilda thirza, Kirby, Syn. Cat. Diurn. Lep. p. 150⁶.

Alis fuscis, anticis supra et subtus distincte rubro notatis, posticis fuscis haud fasciatis.

Hab. MEXICO² (*Deppe*¹), Oaxaca⁴ (*Fenochio*³); GUATEMALA, mountains above Quiche³, Volcan de Fuego³, San Gerónimo and highlands of Vera Paz (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Cerro Zunil, Purula (*Champion*); HONDURAS?⁴.

This beautiful species was first discovered in Southern Mexico by Deppe, whose specimens passed into the Berlin Museum, and were described by Klug in 1836¹. Probably about the same time the same species was figured in the third (uncompleted) volume of Hübner's 'Sammlung exotischer Schmetterlinge' under the name *Anelia thirza*, a title adopted by Mr. Kirby in his Catalogue⁶, but without real evidence that it was published prior to that of Klug. Since its discovery *C. euryale* has been found from time to time in Southern Mexico, and was captured by us in various parts of Guatemala in 1861–62. Here it is an inhabitant of the highland forests; and though observed as low as about 4000 feet in Vera Paz, it was nowhere so abundant as in the mountains above Quiche, at an altitude of over 8000 feet above the sea. Several specimens were captured there in the month of August as they flew lazily about the foot of a precipice reeking with the moisture of the rainy season.

Mr. Champion has recently sent us specimens, all taken, like our own, in the highland forests of Guatemala.