

transverse line on the proximal half of the secondaries; it is also of a more mottled rufous colour beneath. Further particulars have been given under the preceding species.

E. hegesia overlaps *E. claudia* in the Southern United States and in Mexico and Guatemala, but in Costa Rica and throughout its wide range in South America it is found alone. In Guatemala it usually occurs in places of a lower level than those where *E. claudia* flies, and probably is not found at a higher elevation than 4300 feet at Coban and 3000 feet at San Gerónimo, whence it descends to the sea-level at Panzos.

SYNCHLOE.

Synchloe, Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 185 (1848) (ex Boisd. MS.).

Chlosyne, Butl. Cist. Ent. i. p. 38.

Coatlantona, Kirby, Syn. Cat. Diurn. Lep. p. 178.

This name was applied by Hübner to a "coitus" of Pieridæ in 1816, and for this reason was transferred by Messrs. Butler and Kirby to *Pieris daplidice* and its allies, a new name being given by each author to the present insects. As, however, Doubleday had in 1848 fully described this genus under the title *Synchloe*, we prefer to adhere to his ruling.

The secondary male sexual organs in *Synchloe* are very like those of *Melitæa* (*M. cinxia*). The tegumen is atrophied, and is simply a transverse bar with no projecting median hook; the harpagones are short and rounded, but armed with two terminal strong hooks recurved towards each other like the horns of an ox. This arrangement is very different to what we find in *Argynnis* (*A. selene*). The antennæ have thirty-nine joints, the terminal sixteen forming a moderately abrupt club. The palpi are like those of *Melitæa*, the terminal joint being thicker than in *Phyciodes*, and the middle joint swollen gradually towards the middle. The front legs of the male are clothed with fine hairs. The coxa is rather stout, $< \frac{1}{2}$ femur + trochanter, tibia = $\frac{5}{8}$ femur, tarsus (single-jointed*) = $\frac{3}{4}$ tibia. In *Melitæa cinxia* the tarsus is two-jointed and = $\frac{1}{2}$ tibia. The claws of the other legs are curved; and the tibia is without spines on the upper surface as in *Melitæa*.

The metropolis of *Synchloe* is certainly Mexico and Central America, where no less than ten out of about thirteen species are found. The extralimital species are:—*S. perezii*, peculiar to the island of Cuba; *S. tulita*, peculiar to the island of Puerto Rico; and on the continent of South America we find *S. narva* in Venezuela, a close ally of *S. bonplandi*. In North America races of *S. lacinia* occur in Texas and Arizona.

a. Primary wings but slightly elongated.

a'. Discal area of secondaries red (brownish black in some varieties of *S. lacinia*).

1. *Synchloe lacinia*. (Tab. XIX. figg. 6–17.)

Araschnia lacinia, Geyer in Hübn. Zutr. Ex. Schmett. Fünft. Hund. p. 25, f. 899, 900¹.

Chlosyne lacinia, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 349².

* At the end of the tarsus are some notches, apparently indicating the sutures of the last terminal joints.