

MORPHEIS.

Morpheis, Hübner, Samml. ex. Schm. iii. t. —; Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 255.

Anemeca, Kirby, Cat. Diurn. Lep. p. 179.

This name was first used by Hübner for a "coitus" of Heterocera, but afterwards applied to the present species, and adopted by Westwood for the same insect. The position of the genus is now considered to be near *Synchlœ* and its allies; and this we think correct. Westwood, however, placed it in quite another association, *Pyrrhogyra*, *Eteona*, and *Epicalia* being its nearest neighbours in the 'Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera.'

The genital armature of the male is very like that of *Melitæa*, the tegumen being atrophied and the harpagones developing curved horn-like spines. The antennæ have 37 joints, the terminal 15 constituting a moderate-sized club. The terminal joint of the palpi is long and stout, the middle joint short, and but slightly swollen. The front legs of the male are densely hairy, all the joints being short and stout; femur + trochanter = $\frac{3}{2}$ coxa; tibia = $\frac{4}{5}$ femur; tarsus = $\frac{1}{2}$ tibia. Claws of the other legs curved; tibiæ not spiny on the outer surface. The first subcostal branch of the primaries thrown off before, and the second after the end of the cell.

The single species of this genus is peculiar to Southern Mexico.

1. *Morpheis ehrenbergi*.

Morpheis ehrenbergi, Hübn. Samml. ex. Schm. iii. t. —¹; Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 255, t. 43. f. 1².

Alis nigris, anticis maculis quatuor subapicalibus elongatis et posticis nonnunquam lineis leviter indicatis citrinis; subtus ut supra, sed lineis citrinis multo longioribus in anticis ad marginem ductis, in posticis a basi ad marginem externum radiantibus, alis omnibus ad basin et pedibus rubris.

Hab. MEXICO (*Deppe*), Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Tacubaya (*Hedemann*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*).

This somewhat peculiar species is well figured by Hübner¹, both sexes being represented. It is peculiar to Southern Mexico, where, however, it is not uncommon, specimens being included in most collections made in that country. In its sombre coloration and in its size and the shape of the wings, *M. ehrenbergi* resembles the Erycinid *Hades noctula*; but it is questionable if that species is found in the same districts.

EUREMA.

Eurema, Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. i. p. 192 (1848).

Hypanartia, Hübner, Samml. ex. Schm.

This genus comprises seven American species, one from West Africa, and one from South Africa, Bourbon, and Mauritius, all of them being, so far as we can see, congeneric. The American species are almost strictly Neotropical, a single species only (*E. lethe*) crossing the Mexican frontier into Texas. In Central America five species occur, only one of which (*E. arcaei*) is peculiar to our region. *E. lethe* and