

E. dione have a very wide range over the southern continent; and *E. godmani* and *E. kefersteini* are found in Colombia and Venezuela.

The genital armature of the male is rather peculiar in being much compressed; the tegumen is strongly developed, and the central spine is long and stout: the harpagones are feeble; those of *E. lethe* are two-lobed, each lobe bearing a blunt spur; those of *E. kefersteini* have a single lobe without spur, but terminated with hairs.

The palpi are slightly hairy, the terminal joint being rather stout and about one third the middle joint, which is slender and but slightly swollen. The antennæ have 37 joints, whereof the terminal 10 form a moderate club, the last joint being blunt. The front legs of the male are hairy and slightly scaled; coxa $> \frac{1}{2}$ femur + trochanter; tibia = femur; tarsus (suture of a joint just visible) = $\frac{2}{3}$ tibia. Claws of the other legs much curved, paronychia nearly straight, pulvillus very large. The costa of the primaries is in a simple curve; the first and second subcostal branches are thrown off before the end of the cell, the third some distance beyond it; the upper discocellular is very short, and the middle about half the lower, which is well developed. The precostal nervure of the secondaries is nearly straight, and stands about at right angles to the costal.

- a. Primary wings without hyaline spots; outer margin of secondaries produced so as to form a slight tail.

1. *Eurema lethe*.

Papilio lethe, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. p. 80¹.

Eurema lethe, Strecker, Butt. N. Am. p. 127².

Hypanartia lethe, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 346³.

Alis fulvis, anticarum apicibus et fascia transversa per cellulam ad angulum analem extendente nigris, area apicali nigra maculis fulvis serie duplici ornatis; posticis maculis submarginalibus, plaga elongata apicali et lunulis submarginalibus ad angulum analem nigris: subtus fulvo-flavis brunneo marmoratis, posticis pro majore parte brunneo irroratis ad angulum analem, griseo atomatis.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Texas².—MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümeli*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Oaxaca (*Deppe*, *Fenochio*); GUATEMALA, Chuacus, San Gerónimo, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Purula, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*³), Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Arcé*, *Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA from Colombia to South Brazil and Paraguay.

A common and widely ranging butterfly, which is found throughout our region, and just passes the northern frontier into Texas². In Guatemala it has a mountain range as high as about 4000 feet at Purula, but the low-lying lands are its home.

This species is very constant in its markings. Notwithstanding its range, we are unable to trace any noteworthy difference between Mexican and Paraguayan specimens.