

known and widely ranging species *V. antiopa*, and in the former country *V. cyanomelas*, of which little can be said at present.

In *V. urticae* the tegumen is very feeble, but the harpagones well developed, completely enclosing it; parallel to the ventral edge of these latter is a long straight spine; and the outer margin is drawn into several well-defined spinous lobes. The palpi are slightly hairy, the terminal joint being slightly swollen, and about one third the middle joint, which is not at all distended. The antennæ have 39 joints, whereof 11 form a moderate club, the last joint being acute. The front legs of the male are hairy and closely scaled, the tibia and tarsus having long isolated hairs.  $\text{Coxa} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ femur} + \text{trochanter}$ ;  $\text{tibia} = \frac{3}{4} \text{ femur} + \text{trochanter}$ ;  $\text{tarsus (two-jointed)} = \text{tibia}$ ; the claws of the other legs are curved, the paronychia straighter, and the pulvillus moderately developed.

The costa of the primaries is simply curved; the first and second subcostal branches are thrown off before the end of the cell; the upper discocellular is very short, the middle abruptly curved, and the lower feeble and almost atrophied; the precostal nervure of the secondaries is nearly straight, and stands nearly at right angles to the costal.

### 1. *Vanessa antiopa*.

*Papilio antiopa*, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 776<sup>1</sup>.

*Vanessa antiopa*, Staud. Cat. Lep. Eur. p. 16<sup>2</sup>; Strecker, Cat. N. Am. Butt. p. 133<sup>3</sup>.

Alis sanguineo-brunneis marginibus late flavis, punctis cyaneis serie submarginali positis; subtus nigricantibus nigro crebre irroratis, marginibus flavidis nigro quoque irroratis.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA<sup>1</sup> generally, except polar regions<sup>3</sup>.—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Sallé*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*); GUATEMALA, tablelands near Antigua and Dueñas (*F. D. G. & O. S.*).—EUROPE<sup>2</sup>; NORTHERN ASIA<sup>2</sup> and JAPAN.

This well-known insect has a very extensive range, being found in the highlands of Mexico and Guatemala, and throughout temperate America, Asia, and Europe. In Guatemala it is a very scarce species, and is confined to the mountain-regions. We obtained but two specimens: the first was captured by ourselves near Antigua, where it had settled at the sides of a wet place in the road in company with some *Cyclogrammata* and *Eubages*. The outer margins of all our Central-American examples are of the ordinary yellow colour.

### 2. *Vanessa cyanomelas*.

*Vanessa cyanomelas*, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 201, t. 26. f. 5<sup>1</sup>.

Alis obscure viridescentibus (secundum figura Hewitsoniana) marginibus externis pallidioribus et nigro irroratis.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup>.

This insect bore a manuscript name of Boisduval, which was adopted by Doubleday and