

wings *G. g-argenteum* resembles *G. interrogationis* of Fabricius, a common insect in North America. It differs from this, however, in having more dentated margins, and in the nearly uniform bright tawny colour of its upper surface. Beneath it is paler and more irrorated. It does not appear to be a very common insect, and is doubtless confined to the highlands.

## 2. *Grapta haroldi*.

*Grapta haroldii*, Dewitz, Mitth. Münch. ent. Ver. 1877, p. 89, t. 2. f. 6<sup>1</sup>.

Alis fulvis (secundum figuram) nigro marginatis, anticis costa et basin versus rubro-fuscis, maculis nigris notatis.

*Hab.* MEXICO (*Ehrenberg*<sup>1</sup>).

The only two examples we know of this insect were obtained by Ehrenberg in Mexico, and are now in the Museum at Berlin, where we saw them in 1876. The species has since been described and figured by Herr Dewitz. It differs considerably from any other member of the genus with which we are acquainted, as will be seen by reference to Herr Dewitz's figure.

## PYRAMEIS.

*Pyrameis*, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schm. p. 33 (1816); Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. i. p. 202.

Members of this genus are distributed all over the world, *P. cardui* having probably the widest range of any butterfly.

In *Pyrameis* the tegumen has two long lateral spines besides the central one; the harpagones are large, projecting beyond the tegumen and inclosing it; they bear three spines on the inner surface, placed rather widely apart. The antennæ have 41 joints, 12 forming a rather abrupt club, the last joint being acute; the palpi are slightly hairy, the terminal joint < half the middle joint, which is slightly swollen. The front legs of the male are hairy and slightly scaled; coxa =  $\frac{1}{2}$  femur + trochanter; tibia = femur; tarsus (two-jointed) = tibia. The costa of the primaries is simply curved; the first and second subcostal branches are thrown off before the end of the cell, the third a long way beyond it; the upper discocellular is absent, and the lower atrophied; the precostal nervure of the secondaries is nearly straight, and stands nearly at right angles to the costal.

## 1. *Pyrameis cardui*.

*Papilio cardui*, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 774<sup>1</sup>.

*Vanessa cardui*, Staud. Cat. Lep. Eur. p. 17<sup>2</sup>.

*Pyrameis cardui*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 346<sup>3</sup>; Strecker, Cat. Butt. N. Am. p. 136<sup>4</sup>.

Alis nitide fulvis nigro notatis præcipue ad apicem anticarum, macula ultra cellulam tripartita aliisque quatuor subapicalibus albis, posticis ocellis submarginalibus quatuor (interdum quinque) cæcis; subtus alis dilutioribus, anticis dimidio proximo rosaceo lavatis, posticis ochraceo-fuscis albo marmoratis, ocellis pupillatis totidem ut in pagina superiore.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, except polar regions<sup>4</sup>.—BRITISH HONDURAS, Corosal (*Roe*); BIOL. CENTR.-AMER., Rhopal., December 1882.