

southernmost of the United States. In the Old World about a score of species have been described; and these are spread over the whole of the tropical portion of the eastern hemisphere, one species (*J. vellida*) being found in Australia and many of the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

J. cænia seems to belong to the same Old-world group as this species.

In *J. cænia* the subcostal nervure of the primaries gives off two branches before the end of the cell, and the absence of a lower discocellular nervule renders the cell quite open. The front legs of the male are slightly hairy; the coxa $> \frac{1}{2}$ femur + trochanter; tibia + tarsus (single-jointed) about = femur; of the middle and posterior legs the femur is bare, the tibia and tarsi being strongly spined beneath, and the claws moderately curved. The palpi are moderately hairy, the terminal joint rather slender, the middle joint being stout and moderately swollen. The antennæ have 37 joints, whereof the terminal 10 form an abrupt club. The secondary sexual organs of the male have a tegumen with a long slightly decurved median hook; the harpagones are long, narrow, and rounded at the end, with a strong slightly recurved tooth on the inner edge near the end.

1. *Junonia cænia*.

Junonia cænia, Hübn. Samml. ex. Schm. ii. t. 32¹; Strecker, Butt. N. Am. p. 138².

Junonia pallens, Feld. Reise d. Nov. Lep. p. 401³; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 346⁴.

Junonia genovera, Dist. Proc. Ent. Soc. 1876, p. xiii⁵.

Alis fuscis bioculatis, anticis maculis duabus in cellula ferrugineis, tertia magna ultra eandem irregulari a costa ad marginem externum extendente, posticis lineis submarginalibus tribus nigris ornatis; subtus valde variabilibus, plerumque fusco-ferrugineis et ocellis paginæ superioris plus minusve indicatis, his interdum fere obsoletis.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, southern portion².—MEXICO (*Deppe*), Orizaba (*Hedemann*), Cordova (*Rümeli*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Corosal (*Roe*); GUATEMALA, Motagua and Polochic valleys (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Chuacus (*Hague*), San Gerónimo, Cahabon (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*⁴, *Gabb*⁵); PANAMA, Chiriqui, Calobre (*Arcé*), Caldera (*Champion*); Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*), Colon (*Markham*).—ANTILLES, Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti; COLOMBIA.

Considerable variation occurs in this species, both on the upper and under sides. The ocelli in North-American specimens are very large, and the insect is generally of a lighter colour than those from further south. Hübner's figure of *J. cænia* represents one of these northern forms; but we have Mexican examples which are not to be separated from them, though in passing southwards towards Colombia the ocelli become much smaller, and the insect has generally a darker colour; but these differences are not quite constant in the same locality. In South America there is a closely allied species, the male of which has the internal area of the secondaries more or less tinged with dark green.