

have a tegumen terminating in a long depressed central spine, beneath which, in the interior of the cavity of these organs, are two strong spines; the harpagones are simple lobes, hairy, but without spines; they project about to the end of the tegumen; the detached piece below the harpagones is abruptly splayed out at its distal end, which is cut square; the two angles bear two long strong hairs each.

1. *Hæmateræ pyramus*.

Papilio pyramus, Fabr. Spec. Ins. ii. p. 130¹; Drury, Ill. Nat. Hist. iii. t. 23. f. 3, 4²; Don. Nat. Rep. i. t. 3. f. 2 (nec Stoll)³.

Alis nigris, anticis medialiter, posticis plaga magna costam attingente coccineis, alis ambabus ad basin ferrugineo-rufo lavatis; subtus anticis ut supra, apicibus vero et posticis omnino fuscis griseo irroratis, his maculis quibusdam fulvis indistincte notatis.

Femina ut videtur a mare differt anticis solum nec posticis coccineo ornatis.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).—COLOMBIA; AMAZONS VALLEY.

Two specimens in the late Mr. Belt's collection, the only Central-American ones we have seen, agree with others from Colombia and the Amazons valley, and appear to be the species represented by Donovan³ and Drury² as *Papilio pyramus* of Fabricius¹.

Both Belt's specimens are males; but a female from Santarem in the Amazons valley, which we attribute to this species, differs from the male in having a large red spot on the primaries alone, the secondaries being uniform black. A similar sexual difference exists in the South-Brazilian *Hæmateræ*.

CYCLOGRAMMA.

Cybdelis, Sect. II. *Cyclogramma*, Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 219 (1849).

Doubleday, who first suggested this name for the two species mentioned below, does not seem to have examined either of them thoroughly; for he would at once have seen that their affinities were with *Callicore* rather than with *Cybdelis*. Indeed, so close is the relationship with the former genus that we somewhat doubt the propriety of keeping them separate. In *Cyclogramma* the upper discocellular of the primaries, though short, is distinctly visible; but in *Callicore* the upper radial branches immediately from the subcostal. The tibiæ, too, of the latter genus are more dilated than in *Cyclogramma*.

Two species have hitherto been associated in this genus, both of them Central-American or Mexican. To these may probably be added the Ecuadorean *Catagramma ceryx*, Hew., which has more the appearance of a *Cyclogramma* than of the genus in which Hewitson placed it; but we have not examined this rare species critically.

In *Cyclogramma* the first subcostal branch in the primaries is emitted beyond the end of the cell, the upper discocellular is short, the middle curved into the lower radial, there being no lower discocellular. The front legs of the male are hairy; the coxa rather long = $\frac{2}{3}$ femur + trochanter; tibia > femur; tarsus (single-jointed) = femur; both tibia and tarsus slightly expanded laterally. Eyes hairy. Palpi slightly hairy, terminal