

## GYNÆCIA.

*Gynæcia*, Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 248 (1850) (ex Boisduval MS.).

A single species of wide range throughout Tropical America constitutes this genus. In some respects this insect has a general appearance not unlike that of *Callizona*; but the resemblance is superficial, though the habits of the two coincide in that they settle on trees in the same way with the wings perpendicular.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries in *Gynæcia* emits two branches before the end of the cell; the upper discocellular is very short, the middle nearly straight but slightly curved where it meets the lower radial. There is a rudimentary lower discocellular which meets the median nervure a little beyond the origin of the first branch. The front legs of the male have a stout coxa a little  $> \frac{1}{2}$  femur + trochanter; tibia slightly swollen towards its distal end = femur; tarsus single-jointed =  $\frac{2}{3}$  tibia\*.

Eyes smooth. Antennæ with 40 to 42 joints, whereof the terminal 10 form a rather abrupt club. Palpi slightly hairy, terminal joint  $> \frac{1}{3}$  middle joint, which is slender and of nearly uniform width. The male secondary sexual organs have a pointed tegumen; the harpagones are broad lobes, hairy at the extremity and on the ventral surface; there is a decurved dentate process at the distal end and a curved hook on the inner surface of each harpago. The penis is not straight, but is curved upwards in the middle.

In the structure of these parts *Gynæcia* differs widely from *Callizona*.

1. *Gynæcia dirce*.

*Papilio dirce*, Linn. Mus. Ulr. p. 287<sup>1</sup>.

*Gynæcia dirce*, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 250, t. 29. f. 1<sup>2</sup>; Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 212<sup>3</sup>.

*Colobura dirce*, Aurivill. Kong. Sv. Vet.-Ak. Handl. xix. no. 5, p. 90<sup>4</sup>.

*Papilio bates*, Clerck, Ic. Ins. t. 36. f. 3<sup>5</sup>.

Alis fuscis, posticis subcaudatis, anticis fascia obliqua flava bisectis; subtus fascia anticarum paginæ superioris obvia, alarum reliquo pallide lilacino-flavo lineis variis undique ornato, posticis ocellis submarginalibus ab angulo apicali decrescentibus; duabus quoque in angulo anali producto positis.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümeli*); GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, San Isidro (*Champion*), Polochic valley (*Hague*), Chuacus, Pacific slopes (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); HONDURAS<sup>2</sup>; NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M<sup>c</sup>Leannan*). —ANTILLES<sup>2</sup>, Cuba, Haiti; SOUTH AMERICA generally to Brazil.

A wide-ranging species, extending over the whole of Tropical America, including some of the West-Indian islands. Except that the underside of specimens from the latter

\* In one of the specimens dissected the tarsus of one side, but not of the other, has five strong spurs at equal intervals near its distal end. These may indicate the tarsal joints, which in other respects have become fused and the sutures entirely obliterated.