

borders—one, *D. aganisa*, being restricted to Mexico and Guatemala, the other is the widely ranging *D. biblis*, which occurs as far north as Nicaragua.

Didonis is peculiar in its coloration, being dark brownish black with a red submarginal band on the secondaries of varying width, recalling certain species of *Papilio*. The palpi are peculiar, those of the male having the terminal joint short and elliptical; this in the female is much longer and more slender.

The costal nervure of the primaries is much swollen for nearly half its length; the subcostal emits two branches before the end of the cell; the upper discocellular is distinct and directed forwards; the middle discocellular is curved and the lower atrophied in the middle; the lower end meets the median nervure a little before the origin of the second branch. In the male there is a thickly felted patch of scales between the median and submedian nervures of the primaries beneath, and a corresponding patch on the secondaries above between the costal and subcostal nervures. The front legs of the male have a rather long coxa, $> \frac{2}{3}$ femur + trochanter; tibia $> \frac{3}{4}$ femur; tarsus (single-jointed) $> \frac{1}{2}$ tibia. Eyes smooth. Palpi in the male with a short elliptical terminal joint $< \frac{1}{3}$ middle joint; in the female this joint is half as long again, more slender, and $> \frac{1}{2}$ the middle joint. Antennæ with 50 joints; the club, consisting of 15 or 16 joints, is slender. The male secondary sexual organs have a tegumen with a double point and some strong folds along the outer edges; beneath these and projecting as far is another point in the anal cavity; the harpagones are rounded at their ends and hairy; at their upper extremity is a feeble incurved hook; at the extremity of the abdominal surface is a detached piece having a blunt end with strong central bristles; it also has on either side a lobe terminating in a blunt point with strong bristles directed outwards; the penis is nearly straight.

1. *Didonis aganisa*.

Biblis aganisa, Boisd. Sp. Gén. i. t. 9. f. 7¹.

Didonis aganissa, Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 406².

Alis fusco-nigris, margine posticarum externo valde sinuato, fascia fere recta, marginibus serratis, ab apice ad angulum analem coccinea; subtus pallidioribus, posticarum fascia intus pallide rosacea, maculis ad basin tribus et una ad costæ medium coccineis.

Hab. MEXICO², Oaxaca (*Deppe*, *Fenochio*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Corosal (*Roe*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Yzabal, Motagua and Polochic valleys (*F. D. G. & O. S.*).

Boisduval first separated this insect in the 'Species Général des Lépidoptères,' giving the locality "Java," which is obviously transposed for "Mexique," applied to *Melanitis ceryx* figured on the same plate.

From Mexico *D. aganisa* spreads through Guatemala from the sea-level to an altitude of 3000 feet. In Nicaragua its place is taken by *D. biblis*, from which it differs in the red line of the secondaries running nearly straight from the apical to the anal angle, which in the other species follows the curve of the outer margin.