

## VICTORINA.

*Victorina*, Blanchard, Hist. Nat. Ins. iii. p. 447 (1850) ; Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 264.

Four or five species are usually associated in this genus ; but as the type (*V. stelenes*) has peculiar characters in the secondary male sexual organs which can hardly be overlooked, we have here removed *V. superba* and *V. epaphus* to the genus *Amphirene*, which has already been suggested for them, and with them *V. trayja* follows. *Victorina stelenes* thus remains the only species of the genus *Victorina*, the particulars of the range of which are given below.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries emits two branches before the end of the cell, the second running close to the subcostal for some distance before diverging to the costa ; the upper discocellular is short and directed outwards ; the middle discocellular meets the lower radial at nearly a right angle, where a short spur is emitted, no doubt a rudiment of the lower discocellular. The front legs of the male have a stout coxa about  $=\frac{2}{3}$  femur + trochanter ; tibia  $<$  femur ; tarsus  $=\frac{1}{2}$  tibia ; tarsus single-jointed (in one specimen dissected the sutures of three short additional joints are just visible) ; antennæ with 43 joints, the terminal 10 forming a moderate club ; palpi moderately hairy, of nearly equal thickness throughout, middle joint slightly swollen towards the distal end, terminal joint about  $=\frac{1}{3}$  middle joint, blunt at the end with an apical cavity ; this joint is rather longer in the female than the male ; eyes smooth. The male secondary sexual organs have a tegumen, with two swollen masses at its proximal end, each of which bears a long spike directed outwards straight along the dorsal edge ; but with a deep keel along the ventral surface. The harpagones have a simple rounded lobe at the end, and a pointed lobe directed downwards inside the surface of each harpago, and situated at about one third of its length from the end. From the outer edge of each side of the tegumen near its base a rod starts first in a downward direction and then turned outwards till it meets and apparently unites with the corresponding rod of the other side, and thus seems to act as a support to the penis. This organ is curved as in *Timetes*, and, as in that genus, has a rod extending from the hinge of the harpagones to the middle of its curve. In the interior of the penis, where this rod meets it, are some erect papillæ starting from the lower edge. These may be homologous with the external papillæ so prominent in the penis of *Amphirene superba* ; but the point requires closer investigation. The under surface of the penis near the end is lacerated. On the whole these organs resemble those of *Amphirene* in having a tegumen with two spines, instead of a single one as in *Timetes*. The harpagones, too, are much like those of *Amphirene* ; the penis itself and the structural arrangements more immediately connected with it are more like those of *Timetes* than those of any other genus we have hitherto investigated.