such as *T. peleus*, have a very broken external margin; in others the curves are quite simple, as in the type, *T. merops*.

In *Timetes merops* the subcostal nervure of the primaries emits the first branch before the end of the cell, the second some way beyond it. There is no upper discocellular, and the middle discocellular is short and curves into the lower radial; of the lower discocellular there is no trace. In *T. harmonia* and *T. peleus* there is a short upper discocellular in a line with the lower radial, the middle and lower discocellulars being absent. The front legs of *T. merops* have a rather slender coxa, $>\frac{1}{2}$ femur+trochanter; tibia nearly=femur; tarsus (single-jointed)$=\frac{1}{4}$ tibia; eyes smooth; antennæ with 33 joints, whereof 11 form a moderate club. The terminal joint of the palpi $>\frac{1}{2}$ the middle joint, which is slightly swollen towards the distal end. The male secondary sexual organs vary considerably in different species; but all have a common character in that the penis is much curved, and a short chitinous piece meets it in the middle of the curve, the other end of which rests at or near the hinge of the harpagones. In the majority of the species this is a simple rod; but in *T. berania* and *T. harmonia* it has a long projection directed forwards, which runs parallel to the penis itself. In *T. corinna* the lower end expands into a flat triangular piece. The harpagones have a common character in being more or less rounded at the end, without hooks or projections: the inner surface presents great diversity; the simplest form is in *T. harmonia* and *T. berania*, in which there is a patch of closely-set scales near the middle. In all the other species (except *T. coresia*) there appears to be a transverse fold on which, in the majority of species, is a patch of papillæ. In *T. merops* and *T. chiron* the lower edge of the harpagones is turned inwards, and in the former the edge itself is serrated. The tegumen in most species of *Timetes* is a simple elongated spine; but in *T. merops* there is a short lateral projection on each side.

The variation that exists in these organs, so far as we have been able to examine them, is very considerable; but with our present knowledge of them it is unadvisable to employ them in our classification. How far they will influence any future system remains to be seen.

a. Primaries elongated and strongly but bluntly falcate; anal lobe of the secondaries very prominent.

1. Timetes peleus.

Papilio peleus, Sulz. Gesch. Ins. t. 13. f. 4 [1]; Cr. Pap. Ex. t. 87. f. D, E [2].

Timetes petreus, Bates, Journ. Ent. p. 327 [3].

Megalura peleus, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 345 [4].

Alis anticis elongatis valde hamatis, vena radiali superiore producta, margine externo valde sinuoso, posticis vena mediana elongata angulo anali quoque producta; supra fulvis lineis duabus transversis aliisque cellulam anticarum transeuntibus nigro-fuscis, posticis cauda elongata et angulo anali fuscis, hoc ocellos