

PYRRHOGYRA.

Pyrrhogyra, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schm. p. 43 (1816); Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 252.

A Neotropical genus, containing about eight species, which are spread from Mexico to Brazil to the exclusion of the West-Indian Islands.

Within our region five species occur, of which all but *P. hypsenor* are also found in some part of the South-American continent.

Besides the coloration of the species, which is somewhat peculiar, the members of *Pyrrhogyra* can readily be distinguished by the great difference between the terminal joint of the palpi in the male and female, being short in the former and very long in the latter.

In *P. edocla* the subcostal nervure of the primaries emits two branches before the end of the cell, these branches lying close to one another as they approach the costa; there is no upper discocellular; the middle is nearly straight and in a line with the lower radial; an atrophied lower discocellular meets the median nervure a little beyond the origin of the second branch. The front leg of the male has a moderately stout coxa, $> \frac{2}{3}$ femur + trochanter; tibia = femur; tarsus (single-jointed) < tibia. Eyes smooth; palpi in the male with a short terminal joint $< \frac{1}{2}$, but $> \frac{1}{3}$ the middle joint. In the female the terminal joint is nearly as long as the middle joint, which in both sexes is slender and of nearly uniform width throughout. Antennæ with thirty-seven joints, but slightly thickened towards the end into a club.

The secondary male sexual organs in *P. edocla* have a simple pointed tegumen, from which is attached a piece on either side bearing a strong point which projects outward in the anal cavity; these pieces pass onwards to the ventral margin; the harpagones are very slender lobes, hairy on the outer surface and at the end; the penis is straight. In *P. otolais* these parts are almost exactly similar.

All the species of *Pyrrhogyra* are found in sunny places in the forest, where they sit upon the foliage. In the dry season they frequent streams, alighting on rocks and stony ground.

1. *Pyrrhogyra tipha*.

Papilio tipha, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 776¹; Clerck, Ic. Ins. t. 32. f. 3²; Cr. Pap. Ex. t. 8. f. D, E³.

Pyrrhogyra tiphus, Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 319⁴.

Papilio neærea, Linn. Mus. Ulr. p. 297⁵.

Pyrrhogyra neærea, Aurivill. Kongl. Sv. Vet. Ak. Handl. ix. no. 5, p. 97⁶.

Alis fusco-nigris, anticis macula ultra cellulam subovata alba, fascia communi lata infra eam angulum posticarum analem versus extendente, subtus anticis pro majore parte albis, parte alba lineis nigris tripartita, costa cellulæ fine et linea ultra maculam distalem coccineis, triente ad marginem externum fusca albo variegata et lineola submarginali notata; posticis albis, margine externo late fusco albido variegato, intus linea coccinea (ad costam producta), maculis sex nigris extus attingentibus notato, lineolisque submarginalibus fuscis.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, San Lorenzo, Volcan de Chiriqui,