

We should have been glad to have continued the name *Heterochroa* proposed by Boisduval, and so carefully defined by Westwood; but that name has previously been used for a genus of Caryophyllaceæ. We therefore follow Mr. Kirby in falling back upon Hübner's title *Adelpha*.

In all species of *Adelpha* we have examined the primaries have a rudimentary interno-median nervure near the base of the median on the underside; this is directed rather outwards and not across towards the submedian. We find this rudimentary nervure present in "*Limenitis*" *lorquini* and in *L. camilla*, but in *Limenitis populi* we do not trace its existence.

There is but little variation in the neuration of the primaries in *Adelpha*; the subcostal of all emits two branches before the end of the cell; the upper discocellular in some species, such as *A. iphicla*, is evanescent; in others it is very short (*A. celerio*, *A. erotia*, *A. fessonia*, *A. melanthe*, &c.); the middle discocellular is usually rounded, but in *A. fessonia* it is almost straight, and placed obliquely across the wing. The lower discocellular is always present in an atrophied state; it usually starts from the junction of the middle discocellular and lower radial, and passes in a simple curve to the origin of the second median branch. In *A. fessonia* it joins the median on the proximal side of the second branch, and in *A. bredowi* on the distal side of the same point. The neuration of *Limenitis camilla* is practically the same as that of *Adelpha iphicla*, except that in the latter the distance from the base of the cell to the origin of the upper discocellular is greater than the distance from the same point to the origin of the second median branch; in the former the reverse is the case. *Limenitis lorquini* agrees with *L. camilla* in this respect, so does *L. populi*. But the transition between these species is completely shown in the various forms of *Adelpha*. The front legs of the male in this genus vary but little; the coxa is stout, $> \frac{1}{2}$ femur + trochanter; the tibia $<$ femur; tarsus (single-jointed) $= \frac{1}{2}$ femur. In *A. bredowi* the tibia is short, the tarsus being equal to it; in *A. sophax* the tibia is as long as the femur, and the tarsus short. The legs of *Limenitis camilla* and *L. lorquini* are very much like those of *Adelpha*; those of *L. populi* have a much thicker tarsus. The eyes are hairy in front, except in *A. bredowi*, which agrees in this respect with *L. lorquini*, the other North-American *Limenitis*, and with *L. camilla* and *L. populi*. The antennæ have from 49 joints in *A. bredowi* to 37 in *A. leucophthalma*, with nearly every intermediate number; 12 or 14 joints form a slight club. *Limenitis populi* has the smaller number, *L. bredowi* the larger. The terminal joint of the palpi is very short, the middle joint of nearly uniform width throughout. The male secondary sexual organs are more uniform in structure than usual; the tegumen has a rather long slightly depressed central spine, beneath which is a single projecting spine in the cavity of the structure; the harpagones in most species have a lobe starting from the middle of the ventral edge, and directed upwards and slightly serrated on the inner edge; they have a longitudinal fold along the middle of nearly their whole length, and they usually end in a blunt point, which