

Guatemala in the department of Vera Paz. Here we used not unfrequently to meet with it, especially in the neighbourhood of San Gerónimo and in open places near Santa Rosa at an elevation of more than 4000 feet above the sea.

LIMENITIS.

Limenitis, Fabricius, in Ill. Mag. f. Ins. vi. p. 281 (1807); Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 274.

Nearly thirty species are included in this genus which belong to North America, Europe, and Asia, including the Philippine Islands, Celebes, Java, and other islands of those seas. In our country but one species occurs, and this only on the northern frontier of Mexico. This insect is perhaps only a modified form of one of the widely distributed species of North America. The species from this region seems quite congeneric with *Limenitis camilla* of Europe, which diverges slightly from the typical *L. populi*, the atrophied lower discocellular nervule of the primaries meeting the median at the origin of the second branch instead of beyond it, and in having a rudimentary spur on the lower side of the median as in *Adelpha*, this spur being absent in *L. populi*. The subcostal nervule of the primaries of *L. camilla* (the species we have dissected) emits two branches before the end of the cell; the upper discocellular is short and directed forwards, the middle curves rather abruptly into the lower radial, and the atrophied lower discocellular is sinuous and meets the median at the origin of the second median branch. The front legs of the male have a moderately stout coxa $> \frac{1}{2}$ femur + trochanter, tibia $<$ femur; tarsus slender pointed $> \frac{1}{2}$ tibia; eyes smooth; terminal joint of palpi very short, middle joint long and of nearly uniform width. The male secondary sexual organs have a pointed tegumen, beneath which two chitinous slips meet in the middle line forming a short spine; the harpagones are long and decurved, projecting considerably beyond the point of the tegumen; there is on the inner surface an upturned lobe slightly serrated on the edges, as in so many species of *Adelpha*. The penis is short.

1. *Limenitis arizonensis*.

Limenitis ursula, var. *arizonensis*, W. H. Edw. Papilio, ii. p. 22¹.

Alis supra viridescente nigris, anticis maculis submarginalibus novem viridibus ornatis ciliis inter venas albis; posticis fascia lata ultra cellulam viridi venis divisa, maculis submarginalibus octo albido-viridibus et extra eas ad marginem lunulis ejusdem coloris notatis, ciliis inter venas albis; subtus æneo-viridibus, anticis ad apicem brunnescentibus maculis, una cellulari, altera ad finem ejus, ochraceis nigro marginatis, maculis quoque ochraceis ad marginem externum, lineis lunulatis duabus submarginalibus albis; posticis maculis tribus basalibus ochraceis nigro marginatis, maculis quoque septem ochraceis et serie duplici lunulis albis submarginalibus ornatis.

Hab. N. AMERICA, Arizona¹.—MEXICO, N.W. frontier (*H. K. Morrison*).

It is doubtful if this form is really separable from the more northern *L. astyanax* (Fabr.) or, as Mr. W. H. Edwards calls it, *L. ursula* (Fabr.)¹. The primaries are,