

branch before the end of the cell instead of two, as in *Apatura*, but the secondary sexual characters of the male differ considerably from those of *Chlorippe* in having two points to the tegumen instead of one, and none in the anal cavity instead of a prominent one; the harpagones have a small, stout, recurved spine at the extremity. The front legs of the male are somewhat intermediate in shape between those of *Apatura* and of *Chlorippe*; the tibia is slightly swollen at its distal end, but its anterior surface is rounded and not grooved as in *Chlorippe*.

Regarding the appropriation of Hübner's name *Doxocopa* for this genus, which we limit to *Apatura celtis* and its allies, it may fairly be questioned whether it is rightly applicable. Hübner first employed it* to a set of species, nearly all of which are true *Apaturæ*, and it was only in one of the plates forming the third incomplete volume of the 'Sammlung exotischer Schmetterlinge' that he figured his *Doxocopa idyja*, which is one of the same group as *Apatura celtis*. But his having done so, renders, we think, *Doxocopa* a name available for this genus as restricted; to employ it thus is better than coining a new title.

Only one species of *Doxocopa* certainly occurs in Mexico and Guatemala, but *D. leilia* (W. H. Edw.) occurs in Arizona and may pass our northern frontier.

In North America some six species have been described; these are reduced to two, each with two varieties, by Mr. Sirecker. In the Antilles *D. idyja* is the only species; this occurs in Cuba and Haiti.

1. *Doxocopa argus*. (*Apatura argus*, Tab. XXX. figg. 12, 13 ♂, 14 ♀.)

Apatura argus, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. i. p. 130¹.

Alis ferrugineis, triente anticarum apicali nigra intus fulvo marginata, maculis duabus subapicalibus duabusque alteris inter ramos medianos albis; posticis serie ocellorum submarginali et extra eam serie punctorum fulvescentium fusco marginatis: subtus glauco-fuscis, anticarum cellula ferrugineo transfasciata et terminata, posticis linea ferruginea bisecta, extra eam glaucescentibus; ocellis ut supra sed albo pupillatis. ♀ mari similis, sed multo major et pictura posticarum subtus valde indistincta.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümelì*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*), Chisoy valley (*Hague*), Motagua valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*).

This *Doxocopa* was described by Mr. Bates from a male specimen captured by ourselves in the Motagua valley in Guatemala; and we have since received other examples, including a female from the same country, and several males from Mexico.

D. argus has no near allies in our country, but it is closely related to *D. clyton* of N. America and *D. idyja* of Cuba and Haiti, differing from both in the black apex of the primaries with its white spots. Our female is very much larger than the male, and the markings on the secondaries are less distinct.

* Verz. bek. Schm. p. 49.