

macula in costa apicem versus alba, posticis albido marginatis; subtus brunneis linea communi a macula costali anticarum ad angulum analem nigra, fasciis duabus fuscis nigro marginatis ad basin, linea altera arcuata a costa media ad angulum posticarum analem nigra; fascia quoque brunnea arcuata ab angulo posticarum apicali ad angulum analem, extra eam et margine externo albido atomatis.

Hab. FLORIDA⁵?—MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümelii*); GUATEMALA, San Isidro (*Champion*); MOTAGUA VALLEY, Pacific slopes (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*⁷), Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*), Bugaba (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*).—COLOMBIA to SOUTH BRAZIL; HAITI.

A common and very widely distributed species, varying but little throughout its range. It has a rapid and powerful flight. Mr. Bates says it frequents open sunny places in the neighbourhood of towns³. Haitian specimens have the tawny marking of the primaries broader.

Fabricius described this species twice over in his 'Systema Entomologiæ.' The second name⁶ has been more generally used than the first¹, and we continue the practice. Mr. Butler and others resort to that first given; but both having appeared in the same work, we do not see why question of priority need have been raised.

COEA.

Coea, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schm. p. 48 (1816, partim).

Aganisthos et *Megistanis*, auctt. partim.

The common South-American butterfly *Papilio cadmus* of Cramer has been usually placed either in the genus *Aganisthos* or in *Megistanis*. Prof. Westwood associated it with the latter genus; but Mr. Bates considered that all its essential points of structure agreed with those of the former. A close examination shows us that in reality it does not agree satisfactorily with either, as will be seen from the following comparison:—The cell in both wings is closed by an atrophied lower discocellular nervure as in *Megistanis*, that of *Aganisthos* being open. In the outline of the primaries and in general coloration it agrees with *Aganisthos*, but the secondaries have a caudal appendage and a dentate outer margin as in *Megistanis*; in the pattern of the underside of the wings it differs widely from both these genera, and in this respect recalls to mind several species of the Old-World genus *Charaxes*. In the structure of the male armature it has peculiarities apart from the species with which it has been associated, as will be seen below.

Hübner's name *Coea* seems here applicable as a generic term for this species, having been used for *Papilio cadmus*, and to another butterfly now placed in *Philognoma*.

In *Coea cadmus* the subcostal of the primaries emits two branches before the end of the cell, the third branch lies close to the subcostal for some distance, and then diverges to the margin; both the upper and middle discocellulars are very short, and an atrophied