

lower discocellular runs nearly straight across the wing to a little beyond the origin of the second median branch. The secondaries are closed by an atrophied nervure. The coxa of the front leg of the male is stout,  $> \frac{1}{2}$  femur + trochanter; tibia nearly = femur; tarsus slender,  $> \frac{1}{2}$  tibia; terminal joint of the palpi long, =  $\frac{1}{2}$  the middle joint. The secondary male organs have a tegumen with a single, slightly depressed central spine; a single dependent spine hangs below this, which is doubtless formed by the two spines, usually found in allied genera, coalescing; the harpagones are rounded at the extremity, the edge being much lacerated, and on the inner surface is a lobe also with a lacerated edge; on the middle of the ventral edge of the harpagones is a recurved hook.

*C. cadmus* is the only species of the genus which has a very wide range in Tropical America.

### 1. *Coea cadmus*.

*Papilio cadmus*, Cr. Pap. Ex. t. 22. ff. A, B<sup>1</sup>.

*Aganisthos cadmus*, Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 335<sup>2</sup>.

*Papilio acheronta*, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 501<sup>3</sup>.

*Megistanis acheronta*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 341<sup>4</sup>.

*Papilio pherecydes*, Cr. Pap. Ex. t. 330. ff. A, B<sup>5</sup>.

Alis fuscis, anticarum apicibus late nigris et albo punctatis, litura a basi marginem externum versus extendente rufo-fulva; subtus sericeo-fuscis lineis variis undulatis, nigro præcipue in dimidio basali notatis, maculis albis ad costam anticarum et ad basin posticarum ornatis; margine externo albido atomatis; posticis spatulatis.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümel*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Polochic valley (*Hague*), central valleys (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>4</sup>); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*), Chiriqui, Veraguas (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA to SOUTH BRAZIL; HAITI.

Described and figured by Cramer under this name, and redescribed and figured later in the same work as *A. pherecydes*. Like the last it is an exceedingly common and widely ranging species. The upperside is pretty constant in its markings, but the underside shows considerable variation, and it was probably from this cause that Cramer was led to consider *A. pherecydes* distinct from *A. cadmus*.

The name *Papilio acheronta* was given it by Fabricius the same year as Cramer's *A. cadmus*. The former has been employed by Kirby and others; but Cramer's name, accompanied, as it is, by a figure, seems to us the best to use.

### MEGISTANIS.

*Megistanis*, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 311 (1850, ex Boisduval, MS.).

Prof. Westwood first characterized this genus, adopting a name of Boisduval's. The typical species is no doubt *Papilio cadmus* of Cramer, as *Megistanis bæotus*, which is