

figured by Hewitson and associated with *P. cadmus*, is spoken of as aberrant. By using *Megistanis* for *M. bæotus* and its strict congeners, and applying Hübner's name *Coea* to *P. cadmus* we avoid some difficulty and confusion which would be caused by shifting titles from one species to another. At the same time we are aware that some lepidopterists would retain *Megistanis* for *Papilio cadmus*, and place *M. bæotus* under a new name, or perhaps *Eribæa*, Hübner. Others might go still further, and sink *Megistanis* altogether as a synonym of *Coea*!

Megistanis, as here understood, contains two or three species, *M. bæotus* and *M. ducalion*, both of which have a nearly conterminous range, extending from the valley of the Amazons westward to Peru and Colombia, and in the case of *M. bæotus* to Bolivia and Nicaragua; the third species is *M. æclus*, Cramer, of which we have no recent information. Its habitat was stated to be Amboina!, and it has been supposed to be a variety of *M. bæotus*.

M. bæotus has the primaries moderately produced at the apex, and the outer margin but slightly concave; the subcostal nervure emits two branches before the end of the cell, the third branch lies close to the subcostal for some distance before diverging to the margin; the upper discocellular is short, and the middle also, and there is an atrophied lower discocellular running straight across the wing to a little beyond the origin of the second median branch; a similar nervure closes the cell of the secondaries. The coxa of the front legs of the male are rather stout, $=\frac{2}{3}$ femur + trochanter; tibia $<$ femur; tarsus single-jointed, $=\frac{1}{2}$ tibia. The terminal joint of the palpi is long, $=$ about $\frac{1}{2}$ the middle joint, which is slightly swollen towards the distal end. The antennæ have 57 joints, the club being slender. The male secondary organs have a tegumen with a blunt central point, and the depending pieces apparently uniting in a strong outwardly directed spine; the harpagones terminate in a hairy lobe, and have two strong diverging spines, starting before the end, and directed outwards and slightly upwards. *Aganisthos orion* has one such spine; in *Coea cadmus* none exist.

1. *Megistanis bæotus*.

Megistanis bæotus, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. t. 48. f. 2¹; Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 339².

Alis nigris, fascia communi lata a vena anticarum mediana fere ad angulum posticarum analem extensa nitide cærulea; anticis maculis duabus, una ad costæ medium, altera ultra cellulam ejusdem coloris, maculis quoque duabus submarginalibus albidis; subtus argenteo-albis undique nigro maculatis, anticis et posticis macula inter ramos medianos lutea, illa in posticis ocellata; posticarum margine externo valde dentato, vena mediana in caudam producta.

♀ adhuc ignota.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).—COLOMBIA¹; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA; AMAZONS².

We have a single specimen of this fine species, obtained by Janson at Chontales in