

c. Body slender, anal angle of secondaries not produced as a lobe.

35. *Anæa echemus*.

Cymatogramma echemus, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 316, t. 49. f. 4¹; Herr.-Sch. Schm. Ins. Cuba, p. 4².

Paphia echemus, Druce, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 636³.

Megalura poeyi, Lefebvre in R. de la Sagra's Hist. de Cuba, vii. p. 241⁴.

Alis supra brunneis ad basin ferrugineis, anticarum apicibus pallidioribus, posticis caudatis ocellis duobus aut tribus ad medium marginis externi; subtus sordide griseo-fuscis undique irroratis, anticis ad basin et ad marginem externum obscurioribus, posticis linea valde irregulari transversa ad costam albo atomata.

Hab. HONDURAS¹.—CUBA^{2 4}.

We have some doubts whether this species ought to be included in our fauna, but it was originally described as coming from Honduras, and we have in our collection a specimen, formerly in that of Dr. Kaden, stated to be from that country. For this reason we admit it here.

Its true home is undoubtedly the island of Cuba, where, according to Dr. Gundlach, it is common on the sea coast². It is included in La Sagra's work under the name of *Megalura poeyi*, and is said to be found near Havana and also in the island of Jamaica; but this latter statement requires confirmation.

A. echemus is obviously allied to *A. verticordia* of the island of Haiti, and these, with another species recently brought by Mr. Angas from Dominica, which we have called *A. dominicana*, form a separate group of the genus probably confined to the West-Indian islands. For this section Westwood proposed the name *Cymatogramma*; but in view of the great diversity of the arrangement of the costal nervures in *Anæa* generally, we think it perhaps best to keep this species and its allies in that genus.

HYPNA.

Hypna, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schm. p. 56 (1816); Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 314.

The chief distinction of this genus, if such it be, lies in the peculiarity of its markings as compared with some species of *Anæa*. We can find no very tangible difference in structure from such species as *A. electra*, and we should not be surprised if at some future time the small-bodied large-winged species of *Anæa*, such as *A. electra*, should be separated from *Anæa* and placed in closer connection with *Hypna* and *Protogonius*, or that both these genera should be merged in *Anæa*.

Of *Hypna* we can only recognize three species, though several more have been suggested. These all belong to tropical America, *H. clytemnestra*, the only one occurring within our limits, having a very wide range.

Two subcostal branches of the primaries are emitted before the end of the cell, both