

long slender coxa, which is slightly produced beyond the trochanter-coxal joint; femur swollen = $\frac{2}{3}$ coxa; tibia and tarsus about = femur, and both of them cylindrical. Front legs of the female slender but perfect, with five tarsal joints, claws, &c.

Palpi exceedingly long, the terminal joint longest and gradually tapering to the end. The antennæ have about thirty-eight joints, and terminate in a well-defined club. The secondary male organs have a tegumen with a central spine which terminates in a short depressed hook; the harpagones are simple lobes, with rounded extremities projecting beyond the hook of the tegumen, and with slightly hairy lateral surfaces but no spines. Above the tegumen, and apparently formed by an independent prolongation of the penultimate segment, is a blunt projection, and on either side of it a long recurved hook: the shape of this piece is very similar to that of the tegumen itself in many Erycinidæ.

1. *Libythea carinenta*.

Papilio carinenta, Cram. Pap. Ex. t. 108. f. E, F¹.

Libythea carinenta, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 352²; Strecker, Cat. N. Am. Macrol. p. 105³.

Libythea carinata, Burm. Descr. Phys. Rep. Arg. v. p. 196⁴.

Alis fusco-nigris, anticis maculis quatuor ultra cellulam, tribus in linea obliqua, albis, striga cellulari et plagis duabus ad angulum analem fulvis; posticis dilutioribus plaga valde irregulari discali fulva; subtus anticis fere ut supra, apice et posticis omnino griseis fusco irroratis, his interdum fasciis duabus transversis nebulosis; anticis apice valde obtuso margine externo valde sinuato, posticis rotundatis leviter dentatis.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Arizona³.—MEXICO, Acapulco (*J. J. Walker*), Cordova (*Rümeli, Höge*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*), Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Polochic valley, Pacific coast (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Paraiso (*Champion*); HONDURAS, San Pedro (*G. M. Whitely*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*²), Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*), at sea near Punta Mala (*O. S.*), Empire Station (*J. J. Walker*).—SOUTH AMERICA to Guiana¹ and Argentine Republic⁴.

This species has a very wide range over South America from the Argentine Republic northwards, and it is also found throughout our region. On the upperside the coloration of the wings is fairly constant, but we notice in some specimens that the white spots of the primaries are of a russet colour, though this peculiarity is not confined to any special locality. On the under surface, especially of the secondaries, the variation is considerable, some specimens having these wings mottled grey with clouded patches of brown, in others the surface is of nearly uniform tint.

Though found throughout our region, *L. carinenta* exclusively frequents the hotter portions of the country. Mr. Champion met with it on river-banks, alighting on stones or on small twigs, and when at rest the wings are closely shut and the primaries are placed very far back, giving the insect in this position a very peculiar appearance. Mr. Champion considers that in its habits the resemblance of *L. carinenta* is much more with the Nymphalidæ than with the Erycinidæ.