

the cell and one after it. These form the main divisions of the scheme submitted below.

Regarding the secondary sexual organs of the male much diversity prevails, as might be supposed, but one common character pervades the whole, the tegumen being a hood-like structure with a setose lateral lobe on either side, below which proceed two strong hooks curved at first inwards and then outwards, sometimes overlapping one another. The harpagones are very varied in form, as is also the penis; this will be seen from our descriptions which follow. We have not ventured to make much use of these characters in our scheme of classification; we have, nevertheless, availed ourselves of them in grouping some of the genera in their order of sequence.

Regarding the females, all we have done is to notice certain very definite structures in the bursa copulatrix; these being of a hard chitinous nature have survived the process of preparing the specimens; their shape is various, but they are by no means universally present; their further investigation, as well as the organs to which they are attached, must be undertaken from fresh specimens properly prepared for that purpose.

To return to the question of classification, we should have preferred to have adhered the very useful scheme published by Mr. Bates in 1867, now eighteen years ago, but the discovery of fresh characters seems to justify our recasting the classification of the family. We have, we believe, introduced greater precision in our definitions, and this, we hope, we have done without overstraining natural ties.

It must not be supposed that the characters we have given for the genera below are by any means exhaustive; they are rather intended to supplement those given in the 'Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera'; thus we seldom allude to the shape of the wings or the clothing of the palpi or front legs.

Subfam. *NEBEOBIINÆ* *.

Secondaries without or with a rudimentary basal nervure.

EURYGONA.

Eurygona, Boisduval, Sp. Gén. i. t. 21. f. 3; Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 437.

The genus *Eurygona* is characteristic of Tropical America. It contains about ninety species, which are spread from Arizona and Southern Mexico to South Brazil, the

* In this subfamily we include all the Old-World genera of Erycinidæ, viz.:—*Nemeobius*, *Dodona*, *Zemeros*, *Abisara*, *Stiboges*, and *Taxila*. Also of the New-World genera *Helicopsis*, as well as those mentioned in the following text. This subfamily therefore differs from that of Mr. Bates by the addition of *Eurygona*, *Methonella*, *Hades*, and *Helicopsis*, and by the subtraction of *Alesa*, *Eurybia*, *Eunogyra*, *Mesosemia*, *Cremna*, and *Hyphilaria*. We have not yet discovered satisfactory characters whereby to separate the Old from the New-World genera of this subfamily.