

## HADES.

*Hades*, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 435 (1851).

*Moritzia*, Feld. Wien. ent. Mon. v. p. 100.

Two species are included in this genus—one, *H. noctula*, of wide range, as given below; the other, *H. hecamede*, as yet only known from Ecuador. The description of the genus was based upon a single female specimen obtained by Dyson in Colombia, and Professor Westwood was unable to indicate its position. In Mr. Bates's arrangement it stands between *Cyrenia* and *Necyria*, but with neither genus has it much real affinity, nor have they with one another. One peculiarity of *Hades* lies in the number of subcostal branches, which is four in the male and three in the female; this is not the case in either of the genera referred to; and the secondary male organs are of a simple structure, very different from the complicated arrangement of those in *Necyria*, *Cyrenia* again having peculiarities of its own.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries of the male emits two branches before the end of the cell and two a long way afterwards, in the female only one close to the apex. The upper radial meets the subcostal beyond the cell; the middle discocellular is perfect, and forms a curved line with the lower radial; the lower discocellular meets the median some way beyond the origin of the second branch. The costal side of the cell is considerably shorter than the median side. There appears to be no basal nervure to the secondary wings in either sex; the upper discocellular of the secondaries is well defined, the lower atrophied meeting the median some way beyond the origin of the second branch. The costal side of the cell is much shorter than the median side.

The front legs of the male have the trochanter inserted in the coxa about two thirds of its length from its base; the femur is short and stout, a little shorter than the tibia; the tarsus is about the same length as the femur and there is a strong terminal seta, very probably not always present. The front legs of the female have the terminal tarsal joint rather long, with a setose pad on the under surface; the third and fourth joints have each a spur on its under surface. The terminal joint of the palpi is very short and elliptical; the second joint is swollen towards its proximal end, and is about three times the length of the terminal joint; the basal joint dilated =  $\frac{3}{4}$  second joint. The antennæ have about fifty joints, whereof the terminal nine or ten form a somewhat abrupt club.

The secondary male organs have a bilobed tegumen, each lobe being covered externally with numerous setæ; on the ventral edge on either side is a strong hook directed outwards; the harpagones are simple lobes, setose at the extremity and along their dorsal and ventral edges. The penis is short and stout; there is no strap connecting it with the base of the harpagones, but above it is a projecting piece directed outwards and forked towards its end.