

anticis ad medium marginis interni macula coccinea, posticis maculis duabus hujus coloris ad costæ medium; abdominis lateralibus coccineis.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA (fide *Dr. Staudinger*).

The specimen described above was kindly submitted to us by Dr. Staudinger as coming from Guatemala, and in the same box was such a characteristic Guatemalan species as *Anæa excellens*. This is the only evidence of the existence of a *Necyria* from that country.

The specimen referred to was not in good condition and the antennæ were missing; but we nevertheless think it well to give a figure of so interesting a butterfly.

### MONETHE.

*Themone*, Section B. *Monethe*, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 462 (1851).

Two species have been recognized as belonging to this genus, to which we now add a third; these are sparingly distributed over tropical America from Nicaragua to South Brazil; this latter locality requires confirmation, resting at present on a specimen in the British Museum, said to have come from Rio Janeiro.

The subcostal branch of the primaries in *M. albertus* emits one branch before the end of the cell and two after it; the middle discocellular is short and meets the subcostal almost at a right angle; the upper radial meets the subcostal a little beyond the cell; the lower discocellular is atrophied towards its upper end, it meets the median at an acute angle beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is shorter than the median. The secondaries have a basal nervure; the upper discocellular meets the subcostal beyond the first branch at a wide obtuse angle; the lower discocellular meets the median at an acute angle beyond 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 beyond the middle of the coxa; the femur  $> \frac{1}{2}$  coxa, slightly dilated towards the distal end; tibia = coxa, dilated in the middle; tarsus short, single-jointed  $< \frac{1}{2}$  tibia. Terminal joint of palpi very small and slender =  $\frac{1}{4}$  middle joint, which tapers slightly towards the extremity; basal joint short =  $\frac{1}{4}$  middle joint.

The harpagones have two short blunt setose lobes towards the extremity on the outer side; a central piece arches over the penis and sends outward two blunt setose lobes on either side of the middle; a broad filament thickly covered with papillæ apparently proceeds from the penis; the strap from the base of the penis proceeds outwards as far as the end of the harpagones, it is then splayed out laterally and turned back to their base.

#### 1. *Monethe rudolphus*, sp. n.

Alis nigris, area discali et anticis macula subapicali flavis; subtus ut supra sed macula anticearum apicali multo majore fasciam formante; posticis maculis quinque submarginalibus albis notatis, macula frontali