

beneath the penis, near its proximal end and slightly diverging from it, is another chitinous piece; towards its distal end it turns upwards and bifurcates laterally, each fork terminating on the inside with a roughened pad without setæ.

1. *Notheme eumeus*.

Papilio eumeus, Fabr. Sp. Ins. ii. p. 63¹.

Notheme eumeus, Butl. Cat. Fabr. Diurn. Lep. p. 142².

Papilio erota, Cr. Pap. Ex. t. 276. f. G³.

Papilio ouranus, Cr. Pap. Ex. t. 335. f. C⁴.

Notheme ouranus, Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 425⁵.

Amblygonia agathon, Feld. Reise d. Nov. p. 308, t. 37. f. 25, 26⁶.

Alis fusco-nigris, ciliis nigris, ad apices albis; fascia communi mediana albida, in posticis utraque aurantio-terminata; posticis fasciola metallica submarginali, subtus ut supra sed fasciola metallica absente.

♀ mari similis, sed alis fuscescentioribus, anticis magis abbreviatis.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Pantaleon, Boca Nueva in the Polochic valley (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia to Guiana^{1 3 4} and Eastern Brazil⁶.

Of this southern species we have received a few specimens from widely distant points within our limits, where it must be a scarce insect. The most northern examples hardly differ from others from the Amazons valley, except, perhaps, that the band of the wings is rather wider, whiter, and less fawn-colour.

Mr. Champion only met with this species in the forest-region of the "tierra caliente."

CYRENIA.

Cyrenia, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 435 (1851).

If we except *Erycina belphegor* of Westwood, doubtfully referred by Mr. Bates to this genus, there are but two closely allied species of *Cyrenia*, one of which ranges over the Amazons valley, the other is found in Panama. Mr. Bates places it between *Lyropteryx* and *Hades* in his Monograph on the Erycinidæ; but it seems to us to have no very near connection with either form.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries in *C. martia* emits one branch before the end of the cell and two after it; the discocellulars are nearly in a line and atrophied towards the middle; the upper discocellular makes an acute angle with the subcostal, meeting it at the same point as the upper radial; the lower discocellular meets the median at right angles at a little beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is considerably longer than the median side. The secondaries have a strong basal nervure; the discocellulars are atrophied, the upper meeting the subcostal at an obtuse angle a little beyond the first branch, the lower the median a little beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is shorter than the median side.

The front legs of the male have the trochanter inserted in the middle of the coxa;