

suggested these alliances, but on further dissection the separation of *Sarota* into a distinct genus seems unavoidable. Not only do the wings differ in neuration, but the spiny tarsus, in addition to its hairiness, as well as the difference in the sexual characters of the male, all indicate generic distinction. The subcostal nervure of the primaries emits two branches before the end of the cell and one after it; the lower and middle discocellulars are almost if not quite atrophied; there is a short upper discocellular directed outwards. The secondaries have a basal nervure, the discocellulars are completely atrophied, a small spur beyond the first branch of the subcostal marks the position of the upper discocellular; a similar spur on the median beyond the second branch marks the position of the lower discocellular; the first median branch and the median itself are both elongated and carry lobes beyond the general contour of the outer margin; the anal angle is produced and carries a long fringe.

The front legs of the male have the trochanter inserted a little beyond the middle of a short slender coxa, femur =  $\frac{2}{3}$  coxa and is slightly dilated towards its distal end, tibia = coxa dilated in the middle, tarsus < tibia densely spined beneath, and with two constrictions, the remains of former joints. Palpi have a slender terminal joint =  $\frac{1}{3}$  middle joint. Antennæ have thirty-six joints, whereof the terminal fourteen form a moderate club. The eyes are smooth.

The harpagones have two lobes, the lower one short and pointed, the upper one elongated and blunt, both densely setose. There is a short slightly depressed hook between the lobes of the tegumen; the penis is exceedingly long, reaching backwards to the third segment of the body, where it passes the sixth segment there is a short patch of dentate papillæ, it bends downwards towards its extremity, and there is the usual strap connecting it with the harpagones.

In *S. gyas* the neuration of the primaries is very similar to that of *S. chrysus*; it also has a short upper discocellular; the secondaries are without the prolongation of the median nervure and its first branch. The tarsus of the front legs of the male has a few spines beneath, which appear to be arranged in pairs, indicating the position of former joints.

The secondary male organs are very similar in both species, the penis being shorter in *A. gyas*. The female of this latter species has two well-defined flattened chitinous spines in the bursa copulatrix.

a. Median nervure of the secondaries and its first branch much produced beyond the margin of the wing.

### 1. *Sarota chrysus*.

*Papilio chrysus*, Cram. Pap. Exot. t. 380. D, E<sup>1</sup>.

*Anteros chrysus*, Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 435<sup>2</sup>.

*Helicopsis (Sarota) dematria*, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. t. 71. f. 10<sup>3</sup>.

*Anteros dematria*, Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 435<sup>4</sup>.

Alis nigricanti-fuscis, anticis ad basin, posticis præter marginem externum pallidioribus, anticis macula ad