

P. tenera seems to be common throughout Central America, as Mr. Champion obtained a large series of specimens, all of which he captured in the hot country, the species frequenting the sunny openings in the forest, and sometimes to be seen in numbers in one little spot; the insect rests on the upper sides of the leaves, and has much the habit of *Mesosemia*.

Mr. Butler considers the Guiana form of this species to be the *Papilio tullius* of Fabricius; but this identification is open to great doubt.

d'. Palpi, especially those of the female, projecting beyond the forehead*.

BÆOTIS.

Bæotis, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 21 (1816); Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 451 (1851).

Bæotis, Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. 395 (1868).

There are about twelve species of this genus, which spreads to South-eastern Brazil, one only occurs within our region, it is generally, though sparingly, distributed from Southern Mexico to Panama.

The subcostal branch of the primaries in *B. zonata* emits two branches before the end of the cell and one after, the middle discocellular meets the subcostal close to its junction with the upper radial, the lower the median just beyond its second branch, the costal side of the cell is considerably longer than the median side. The secondaries have a strong basal nervure, the upper discocellular meets the subcostal some way beyond the first branch, the lower the median a little beyond the second branch, the costal and median sides of the cell are subequal.

The front legs of the male have the trochanter inserted beyond the middle of the coxa, the femur, tibia, and tarsus are all very short but thick, the tarsus is a little shorter than the femur, the tibia longer than either of them. The palpi are rather long, the terminal joint bulbous and not attenuated, = about $\frac{1}{3}$ middle joint. The antennæ have thirty-seven joints, of which the terminal twelve form a moderate club.

The harpagones of the male secondary sexual organs are elongated and appear to have two small lobes at the extremity, both of them setose, and a piece stretching across above the penis in the form of an arch, beneath in the middle line is a long slightly upturned rod, terminating in a blunt upturned point, on either side of which is a pair of strong hooks starting backwards and bending upwards, the strap from the penis runs directly into this rod instead of curving backwards to the harpagones.

The structure of these parts is extremely different from that of *Charis* and its allies, with which *Bæotis* has usually been associated.

* The following genera also belong here:—*Euerycina*, *Catagrammina*, *Uraneis*, and *Stalachtis*.