

subcostal at the same point as the upper radial, the lower the median a little beyond the second branch; the costal and median sides of the cell are nearly equal. The secondaries have a strong basal nervure; the discocellulars are atrophied, the upper meets the median a little beyond the first branch, the costal side of the cell is a little shorter than the median side.

The front legs of the male have the trochanter inserted about the middle of the coxa; the femur = $\frac{1}{2}$ coxa; tibia = $\frac{3}{4}$ coxa; tarsus long $> \frac{3}{4}$ coxa, there is a constriction near the end indicating a rudimentary joint, and a strong seta at the extremity.

Palpi have a long terminal joint $> \frac{1}{3}$ middle joint. The eyes are hairy. The antennæ have forty-three joints, of which the terminal eighteen form a slender club.

The harpagones in the secondary sexual organs of the male are bilobed, each setose at the extremity, the lower lobe is broad, the upper one somewhat pointed and directed upwards; there is a central arch over the penis, and the strap proceeding from near the base is directed outwards to beyond the harpagones, it then returns abruptly to their base, at the bend the strap is spread out vertically, and on its top there is a pad of strong papillæ directed outwards.

1. *Lasaia meris*.

Papilio meris, Cram. Pap. Ex. t. 366. B, C¹.

Lasaia meris, Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 445².

Erycina agesilas, Latr. in Humb. & Bonp. Obs. Zool. i. p. 251, t. 25. ff. 7, 8³.

Alis glaucis nonnunquam fusciscentibus, maculis transversis nigris frequenter notatis; subtus fusco-violaceis aut ochraceis, fascia submarginali communi pallidiori, lenticulis plurimis nigris interspersis.

♀ mari similis sed alis fusciscentioribus.

Hab. MEXICO, Oaxaca (*Fenochio*), Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA², San Gerónimo, Chisoy, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S., Champion*), Panama (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA, Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé*), Bugaba (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia² and Amazons valley³ to Brazil.

This is a very variable species, as regards the tint of both surfaces of the wings; but we are unable to trace any definite lines of difference between the extreme forms. The number of back spots and their size also vary, and in some specimens, especially towards the costal margin of the primaries, the spots become confluent.

L. meris appears to be an abundant species throughout Tropical America, and we have specimens from all parts of our region from Mexico to Panama.

It is of a different habit from most of its allies, being found about the banks of rivers in thinly wooded districts, where it is fond of settling on the damp sandy margins or upon partly submerged rocks. It is a very active species on the wing, and difficult to capture (*Champion*).