

tibia is ovoid, > femur + trochanter, first tarsal joint also ovoid, = femur, terminal joint subcylindrical, = trochanter, the terminal tarsal joint of the front leg of the female = third joint; the third and fourth joints terminate each with a pair of long spines; the first and second joints, as well as the tibia, have in addition several strong spines beneath. The palpi have a very slender terminal joint = $\frac{1}{2}$ middle joint, which is tumid.

The bursa copulatrix of the female has two sagittate chitinous patches.

Regarding *A. palmeri* and the allied species *A. hepburni* and *A. walkeri*, we can say nothing of their sexual structure as we have not sufficient materials for dissection. Their general resemblance to *A. virgulti* is obvious, and this is why we place them in this genus.

Nemeobius mexicanus, Behr, evidently an *Apodemia*, we have not been able to recognize.

1. *Apodemia cythera*.

Lemonias cythera, W. H. Edw. Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. iv. p. 345¹.

Alis testaceis marginibus externis fuscis, maculis albis nigro limbatis ad basin et serie submarginali ejusdem coloris, linea valde sinuata ultra cellulas nigra, maculas albas extus attingentibus; subtus (præsertim posticis) pallidioribus, marginibus externis haud fuscis sed fere albis nigro maculatis, ciliis alterne nigris et albis.

♀ mari similis, sed major.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Arizona¹.—MEXICO, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*).

A common species in Arizona and along our northern frontier, judging from the number of specimens sent us by Mr. Morrison. It is closely allied to *L. mormo* of Felder and *L. virgulti* of Behr. Mr. Strecker, indeed, treats it as identical with the last-named species, and this again as a variety of *L. mormo*. The more rufous secondaries above and their lighter colour beneath, chiefly owing to the greater size of the white spots, seem to us to sufficiently distinguish it.

2. *Apodemia virgulti*.

Nemeobius virgulti, Behr, Proc. Cal. Ac. Nat. Sc. iii. p. 178¹.

Lemonias mormo, var. *virgulti*, Strecker, Butt. & Moths N. Am. p. 104².

Apodemia sonorensis, Feld. Reise d. Nov. Lep. p. 303³.

L. cytheræ similis, sed anticis magis acutis ad basin multo fuscioribus; subtus posticis fuscis, maculis irregularibus albis, maculis alteris albis nigro circumcinctis ultra cellulæ medium.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Southern California¹, Arizona.—MEXICO, Sonora (*Lorquin*)³.

Dr. Felder described this insect under the name of *L. sonorensis* from Mexican specimens, and we have an example of Mexican origin from Mr. Bates's collection. The latter agrees with the Californian specimens sent us from the United States as *L. virgulti*. It is closely allied to *L. mormo*, but differs in having some rufous markings on the secondaries above, and the wings of the male are perhaps a little more pointed.