

suggested. *E. minyas* is common, and has a wide distribution from Southern Texas and Mexico to the Amazon region, varying somewhat in that wide area. *E. debora* is restricted to Southern Mexico and Guatemala, and *E. atala* to Cuba and the peninsula of Florida.

The subcostal nervure of *E. minyas* emits two branches before the end of the cell; there is no upper discocellular, but the middle discocellular meets the subcostal halfway between the origin of the second branch and the upper radial, it is partially atrophied throughout its length, the cell is narrow, the subcostal and median sides being subequal; the lower discocellular of the secondaries makes a large acute angle with the median; the upper discocellular is about half the length of the lower, in a line with it, partially atrophied, and meets the subcostal some way beyond the origin of its branch, the costal side of the cell is considerably shorter than the median side. The front legs of the male have a single-jointed tarsus =  $\frac{2}{3}$  tibia, densely clothed with spines beneath, which are placed obliquely towards the proximal end, and gradually become more transverse towards the distal end; the tibia, too, is spiny for the distal half of its length, and has a pair of strong spines close to the tibio-tarsal joint. On the median legs towards the proximal end of the tibia, and again on the distal end of the femur, are two patches of hair; the palpi are slender. the terminal joint =  $\frac{1}{3}$  middle joint in male, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the female. The antennæ are but slightly clubbed; there are 40 joints, and besides the covering of scales there are intermingled with them a few scattered spines. The eyes are nearly naked, having a few long sparsely-scattered hairs, chiefly towards the proximal margin.

The tegumen in the secondary sexual organs is normal, being hood-shaped, with a depression in the margin on the middle line, and a lobe on either side, setose on its outer surface; there is also a strong hook on either side, at first directed backwards and then curved outwards, the points slightly overlapping.

The harpagones are small, subelliptical, with a short projecting setose lobe at the distal end. On either side of these organs is a pencil of strong closely-set hairs, which, when not extended, lie between the eighth abdominal segment and the secondary sexual organs.

In the female the middle discocellular of the primaries meets the subcostal close to its junction with the upper radial; the front legs have the distal end of the tibia and the five tarsal joints armed with strong spines on the under surface, the terminal joint is about equal to the third and fourth together. The bursa copulatrix has no chitinous patches.

### 1. *Eumæus minyas*. (Tab. XLVIII. figg. 1, 2 ♂, 3 ♀)

*Rusticus adolescens minyas*, Hübn. Samml. ex. Schmett. i. t. 96<sup>1</sup>.

*Eumenia godartii*, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 13<sup>2</sup>.

*Eumenia toxana*, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 13<sup>3</sup>.