

XIX. *Description of a new genus and species of Papilionidæ from Mexico.* By OSBERT SALVIN, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

[Read October 4th, 1893.]

BARONIA, gen. nov.

Allied to *Papilio*, and with the arrangement of the median nervure and its branches with relation to the lower disco-cellular of the primaries similar; the subcostal, however, has only two branches instead of four, the first arising at a distance from the end of the cell, about equal to its width, and the second the same distance beyond; the usual third branch from the end of the cell is wanting, as well as either the first or second before the end of the cell; the upper disco-cellular is short, and the middle disco-cellular about twice as long as the lower. *Antennæ* very short, less than the first median segment of the primaries, with a comparatively long thick club. *Palpi* very short, hardly perceptible amongst the long hairs on either side of the haustellum. *Frontal scales* long and hair-like, but drawn downwards between the eyes, and not pro-erect as in *Papilio*. *Legs* with short spiny joints; a distinct epiphysis on the anterior tarsi.

Baronia brevicornis, sp. n.

Wings brown; fringe between the nervules narrowly white; primaries with three arched series of oval ochraceous spots—the first with four spots, one in the cell, the fourth near the inner margin; the second with seven, all beyond the cell, those between the median branches and at the anal angle quite small; the third with four subapical spots; secondaries with the costal two-thirds of the cell and beyond it nearly to the costa yellow ochre; three spots forming a triangle beneath the cell, the longest forming the base below the first median branch, and the smallest (the apex) above the second branch, and a discal row of six spots also yellow ochre. Beneath as above, but paler; the subapical series of spots on the primaries and an additional submarginal row silver; secondaries with all the spots silver, the discal row larger and more elongated, and a submarginal row near the anal angle. Primaries slightly produced, the apex rounded, the outer margin

slightly concave; secondaries rounded, neither the apical nor the anal angles prominent, and no trace of a tail.

Female.—Like the male, but larger, the spots near the costa of the primaries whitish, and an additional series of four small yellow-ochre submarginal spots; secondaries with the yellow-ochre marks much more extensive, and even confluent in places; an additional submarginal row of ochre spots. Beneath with the spots of the apex of the primaries and those of the secondaries silver.

Hab. WESTERN MEXICO: Sierra Madre del Sur, near Chilpancingo, at an altitude of about 4500 ft. (*O. T. Baron*).

We are indebted to Mr. Baron for a pair of this interesting species, which, with a few other individuals, were captured by himself in the months of June and July a few years ago. The shortness of the antennæ and the peculiar neuration of the wings at once show that it cannot be referred to any known genus of *Papilionidæ*.



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