

It may be questioned whether this species is distinct from *D. gilippus* (Cr. Pap. Ex. t. 26. f. C, D), the *patria* of which is Rio Janeiro, whence we have several specimens, and others which we attribute to the same race from Ceará and Maranhão, in Northern Brazil. *As a rule*, Central-American examples differ from these in the universal absence on the upper surface of white markings at the end of the cell of the secondary wings, whereas the nervures beneath are edged with white; but the development of these marks is by no means constant in Brazilian examples. Thus, in default of other trustworthy characters, it is not always easy to define certain Central-American specimens as distinct from others from Brazil.

Central-American specimens come nearest to Cramer's figures of his *Papilio berenice*¹; but in many the nervules on the upper surface of the secondary wings are edged with grey to a variable extent; and upon this character Mr. Bates based his *D. strigosa*³. Though noticeable in very many examples, we do not consider this character sufficiently established to justify our retaining this name, seeing that we find some specimens without any such markings, together with others bearing them to a prominent extent. *D. thersippus*⁵, based upon a single male specimen from Panama, seems, by the light of other specimens from the same and neighbouring localities, to be an extreme individual variety of the more ordinary form. The deep dull reddish-brown colour which characterizes this specimen is repeated in another from Costa Rica almost to the same extent; and looking through our series we can trace almost every link between this specimen and the ordinary typical form.

This widely ranging common species is found in abundance in all open sunny places up to an elevation of 5000 to 6000 feet.

ITUNA.

Ituna, Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. i. p. 113 (1847).

Subcostal of primaries with one branch before the end of the cell; cell of the secondaries short and triangular; lower and middle discocellulars placed at a large acute angle to the submedian; no wart-like knob near the first median branch in either sex.

The three species constituting this genus are spread over Central America and South America (except Guiana and the Lower Amazon) as far south as the Brazilian province of Rio Janeiro. *Ituna* is a peculiarly neotropical genus, not passing to the northwards of Southern Mexico. All the species seem to affect mountainous districts, though *I. phenarete* has been taken in the Upper Amazon. In having tufts of hair at the extremity of the abdomen, and none on the costal region of the secondary wings, the relationship of *Ituna* to *Lycorea* and *Danais* is shown.