

Doubleday placed the genus in the family Heliconiidae; but this view is no longer tenable, as Mr. Bates's researches have proved (Trans. Linn. Soc. xxiii. p. 517).

The genus is a purely neotropical one. The Central-American representative has a wide range over the northern parts of South America. The definition of the members of the genus is by no means well marked, and some of the species may prove to be of merely nominal value.

1. *Lycorea atergatis*.

Lycorea atergatis, Doubl. & Hewits. Gen. Diurn. Lep. t. 16. f. 1¹; Boisd. Lép. de Guat. p. 27²; Butler & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 330³.

Alis nigris, fasciis duabus longitudinalibus fulvis, una cellulari, altera venam medianam extus sequente, macula cellulari subquadrata, duabus inter ramos medianos lacrymiformibus et tribus subapicalibus ochraceis; secundariis stria discali alteraque submarginali fulvis, et margine nigro maculis albis notato: subtus ut supra, primariis maculis apicalibus albis notatis.

Hab. MEXICO, Oaxaca (*Fenochio*), Cordova (*Kümeli*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas, Rio Motagua, Choctum, Rio Polochic (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); HONDURAS², San Pedro (*G. M. Whitely*); NICARAGUA (*Bridges, Janson, Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*³); PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*).—VENEZUELA; COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; UPPER AMAZON and MARANHAM.

Though subject to slight variation, the members of this species found in particular districts are not, in our opinion, separable as distinct races. In specimens from Eastern Peru, the yellow spots at the apical half of the anterior wing are reduced to five small ones (four of which constitute the subterminal row), and a narrow fulvous line between the first and second median branches. The normal yellow spot at the extremity of the cell is fulvous; and the lower band on the posterior wings is obsolete towards its inner end.

These specimens show the most abnormal coloration of our series; but others approach them, the chief variation consisting in the yellow spots between the second and third branches of the median nervure of the anterior wings being confluent or not.

Its nearest ally appears to be *L. halia*, Hübn., of Brazil, of which it is a northern race, the two being found together at Maranham. Another close ally, *L. cleobæa* (Gdt.), occurs in the island of Haiti. The Guiana forms, *L. pasinuntia* (Cr.) and *L. ceres* (Cr.), differ rather more decidedly in the distribution of the yellow markings of the anterior wings.

Group ITHOMIINA.

Males without anal tufts; basal joint of palpi long; front leg of female not club-shaped; secondary wings with one or more tufts of hair near the subcostal nervure*.

* These tufts are usually only present in the male; but in *Methona* they exist in both sexes.