

Great difference of opinion has of late existed as to the rightful owner of the name *Papilio andromeda*, Fabricius, one which has been applied to three very different insects by different entomologists, all of whom have grounds for the views they hold. Fabricius, in first introducing this name, makes no mention of the red patch on the hind wings, but, on the other hand, refers to a "litura parva, cærulea" on those wings, pointing at once to one of the blue-winged species *C. philis* or one of the allied forms, or to *C. esmeralda*. Mr. Butler uses *C. andromeda* without hesitation, and places *C. philis* (Cram.) as a synonym. Mr. Kirby, probably laying more stress upon the introduction of the word "parva" into the diagnosis, fixes it with equal confidence to the insect usually known as *C. esmeralda* (Doubl.). Mr. Bates⁵, looking to the fact that Fabricius himself, in his subsequent reference to his *Papilio andromeda*⁴, distinctly refers the name *P. menander*, Drury, to the same insect, and amends his diagnosis by the addition of the words "posticis apice rubris" (the words "litura cærulea" still remaining in a note), without hesitation uses the name *andromeda*, as an older title than *menander*, for this butterfly. Under these conflicting circumstances we are driven to the conclusion that to attempt to fix the name *andromeda* with certainty is hopeless, owing to the insufficiency of the original description and the uncertainty of its author respecting it, and that therefore it ought to be set aside altogether. We use, then, the following names for these three insects, about which there can be no reasonable doubts, viz. *C. menander* (Drury) for the Central-American species now under consideration, *C. philis* (Cram.) for the Guiana species, and *C. esmeralda* for that found at Para and its vicinity.

Although Drury says he received the specimen from which his figure is taken from Jamaica, it most probably came from the mainland, as this insect is not found in the West Indies, and his figure agrees accurately with our Central-American examples. Its range extends from Nicaragua just into Colombia, whence we have two examples. Thence southward into Peru its place is taken by a closely-allied form named *C. aurora* by Felder; this, though varying considerably both in the tint and extent of the colouring of the secondaries in certain localities, invariably has the blush more vivid and the inner portion of the cross band wavy instead of straight, and also a second band near to, but not touching, the outer margin as in the northern species.

Our figures are taken from Panama specimens.

2. *Callitæra polita*.

Hætera polita, Hew. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 34¹.

♀ alis latissimis vitreo-hyalinis, marginibus externis valde rotundatis, anticarum marginibus striisque transversis quatuor fuscis—una intra cellulam, altera per cellulam a costa ad marginem internum extensa, tertia in cellulæ finem, quarta arcuata ultra cellulam a costa ad angulum analem extensa; posticarum margine et striga bicurvata submarginali fuscis, ocello uno nigro fulvo circumeincto et albo pupillato in angulo apicali marginem attingente.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*¹, *Janson*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé*).