

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*²); PANAMA, Santa Fé (*Arcé*), Lion-Hill station (*M^cLeannan*¹).

This species may readily be distinguished from the Guiana *H. piera* by the absence in both sexes of the yellow clouding of the apical half of the secondaries—a character which prevails to a greater or less extent in all the local forms of *H. piera* except that found in South Brazil, which has received the name *H. hymenæa* from Dr. Felder, and which is almost certainly the same as *H. diaphana* of Lucas. The latter name was bestowed upon an insect supposed to have come from Cuba; but we have no more reason for believing that it did so than we have for crediting *H. nereis*, also included in Ramon de la Sagra's work, to the same island, neither having since been found there. In their paper on Costa-Rica butterflies² Messrs. Butler and Druce called the species of that country *H. diaphana*; but as Lucas lays stress upon the outer margin of the secondaries of his insect being less angular than in *H. piera*, and on the absence of red in the same region, we cannot admit this identification, and prefer to adhere to the name bestowed by Mr. Bates upon a female from Panama, with which Costa-Rican specimens of the same sex are identical.

Of the races of *H. piera* in South America, that found in Ecuador is perhaps the most nearly allied to *H. macleannania*, as in it we find the greatest development of red about the anal angle of the secondaries of the female. It has, however, the clear secondaries in common with the Brazilian *H. hymenæa*, and also the strongly marked submarginal band.

Our figures are taken from Panama specimens, that of the female from Mr. Bates's type.

PIERELLA.

Pierella, Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 365 (1851), being Div. A, Sect. II. of *Hetera*.

Pierella, Butl. Cat. Sat. B. M. p. 103.

In this genus the wings are opaque, and the males are distinguished by a small spot of peculiar scales near the inner border of the secondaries. The tibia of the front legs of the male is slender and the tarsus as long as the tibia; in the secondaries the lower discocellular meets the median close to the origin of the first median branch; the proximal segment of the subcostal is much shorter than the proximal segment of the median. The genus thus restricted contains thirteen or fourteen species, which are distributed over the forest districts of Tropical South America from Mexico to South Brazil, being very common in the valley of the Upper Amazon, which is probably the metropolis of the genus. Four species come within our limits, whereof one is found in Mexico and Guatemala, and the other three between Nicaragua and the Isthmus of Panama.

1. *Pierella luna*.

Papilio luna, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. p. 109¹.