

Hætera luna, Hew. Exot. Butt. (*Hæt.*) t. i. f. 3²; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 337³.

Pierella luna, Butl. Cat. Sat. B. M. p. 104⁴.

Hætera pallida, Salv. & Godm. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 4, ii. p. 142⁵.

Alis fuscis, anticis plaga certa luce viridescente ornatis, linea communi a costa anticarum ad angulum analem posticarum transeunte obscure fusca, aliis valde indistinctis interioribus; posticis obscurioribus præsertim in dimidio apicali, ocellis duobus nigris apud angulum apicalem, superiore majore et albo pupillato: subtus alis dilutioribus et fusco irroratis lineisque tribus communibus transversis obscuris notatis, posticis serie punctulis submarginalibus albis ornatis.

Hab. NICARAGUA² (*Bridges*⁵), Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*³); PANAMA, Chiriqui, Veraguas, Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*).—COLOMBIA; GUIANA¹⁴.

The specimens described by Fabricius came from Surinam, and were formerly in Drury's possession. Demerara specimens, identified by Mr. Butler⁴ with this species, are in the British-Museum collection; but the only South-American examples we have are from Colombia. These are identical with the insect found in Central America as far north as Nicaragua. At one time we separated the Nicaraguan butterfly under the name of *Hætæra pallida*⁵, as all the specimens we had then received from that country were very pale-coloured and resembled Hewitson's figure², which, it must be admitted, represents a much paler insect than usual. The receipt of more specimens from that country, in no way differing from the Panama and Colombian form, has led us to the conclusion that *P. pallida* can hardly be considered the distinct race we once supposed it to be; and we therefore now reunite it with *P. luna*.

The nearest ally of *P. luna* in South America is perhaps *P. rhea*, of which *P. lamia* is a local race. This species differs from it in having, in addition to the ocelli of the apical angle of the secondaries, a submarginal row of similar ocelli round the outer margin of those wings. *P. hyceta* and *P. latona* also belong to the same group, as well as *P. astyoche*.

We have described a male Nicaraguan specimen of the typical form.

2. *Pierella rubecula*. (Tab. VI. figg. 10, 11.)

Pierella rubecula, Salv. & Godm. Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. ser. 4, ii. p. 142¹.

P. lunæ similis, sed posticarum dimidio apicali, præter marginem ipsum, rufo lavato.

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*), Oaxaca (*Deppe, Mus. Ber.*); GUATEMALA, Yzabal and Motagua valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Polochic valley (*Hague*).

This race of *P. luna* differs from the southern form in having a large rufous patch on the exterior half of the secondaries; the two apical ocelli are large, and frequently both are pupillated. It appears to be the local race in Mexico and Guatemala of *P. luna*, and entirely supplants that species in those countries. In South America two other species, *P. hyceta* and *P. latona*, show a development of rufous colour on the