

P. incanescens similis, sed anticis ocello nigro ad apicem minutissimo (aliquando absente); posticis macula alba subquadrata a costa medio alæ tenus extendente, secunda subrotunda minore infra eam in colore sanguineo posita: subtus fascia obliqua fere alba et posticarum macula infra ocellum majore et rubro marginata.

Hab. PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*¹), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*^{1 2}).

As already stated, this is a close ally of *P. incanescens* and *P. helvina*, differing mainly but obviously in having a large white spot on the secondaries. In this respect it resembles the Brazilian *P. nereis*, a point of some significance when the frequent relationship of Central-American and Brazilian species is considered.

P. ocreata enjoys a limited range in the State of Panama, bounded on both sides by that of *P. incanescens*; but the two forms, so far as we know at present, do not in any way intermingle.

Our figures and descriptions are taken from Panama specimens, some of the original types.

ANTIRRHÆA.

Hætera, Div. B. *Antirrhæa*, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. ii. p. 365 (1851). (Type *Papilio philoctetes*, Linn.)

Antirrhæa auctt., Butl. Cat. Sat. B. M. p. 107.

The name *Antirrhæa* was first introduced by Hübner, in the second volume of the 'Sammlung exotischer Schmetterlinge,' and applied to *A. archæa* alone. This species was afterwards placed by Westwood in a section of Division B of the genus *Hætera*, the other section containing *Hætera philoctetes*. Mr. Butler, noticing that these two sections really constituted two distinct genera, made a new name, *Anchiplebia*, for *A. archæa* and its allies, leaving *A. philoctetes* in *Antirrhæa*, when the opposite course should have been taken and the new name bestowed upon *A. philoctetes* and its allies. As, however, the name *Antirrhæa* has so long been associated with the insects Mr. Butler places under it, we hesitate to disturb matters; still we cannot help feeling that Hübner's original application of his name ought to be respected, accompanied as it is with an excellent figure.

With *Hætera Antirrhæa* has little in common. The anterior wings of the male have the submedian nervure curiously arched; and on the inside of this nervure beneath is a row of long hairs which curl upwards and meet in a point, the posterior wings having a patch of peculiar scales to correspond. The secondary sexual male organs are singularly formed; the upper piece or tegumen has a long decurved spine, but no lateral projections; whilst the harpagones are prolonged into long upturned and slightly recurved rods which are strongly serrate on their inner edge. This arrangement is very different from what is found in *Hætera* and its allies.

Seven or eight species are now known of this genus; of these, three come within our limits, one of which extends as far north as Guatemala. Of the South-American