

Geographically these differences are generally distributed as follows:—

In Guiana the primary wings are least produced and the secondaries most rounded. This form is represented on Cramer's plate 96<sup>1</sup>, and must be considered the typical *T. mermeria*. This form also spreads into the Upper Amazons valley and to Ecuador. Here it meets and blends with an insect with the primaries produced to a point, a character to be found in this *Taygetis* from Mexico to Brazil, and which is represented in d'Orbigny's 'Voyage' as *Faunus tenebrosus*<sup>6</sup>; Cramer's plate 289 also represents this form from Surinam<sup>2</sup>. In Central America the secondaries are somewhat produced and have the anal angle rather more conspicuously notched. This form is Mr. Butler's *T. excavata*<sup>7</sup>. But to show how slight this character is, we find that this entomologist has assigned to Central America the true *T. mermeria*<sup>5</sup>, a local form of it<sup>4</sup>, and also his *T. excavata*<sup>7</sup>, a statement the evidence of our specimens does not support.

The coloration of the underside of the wings resembles that of dead leaves; and as too close an adherence to one pattern and tint would to some extent render the likeness less complete, we find great diversity in this respect and only a general pattern retained by all the members of the species.

*T. mermeria* in Guatemala frequents the shades of the forest, flies close to the ground, and is very difficult to distinguish from the surrounding decayed leaves when settled on dead vegetation. It is only found in the low-lying country, and probably not much above an elevation of 1000 feet.

We have described a Nicaraguan specimen, where, however, the greatest diversity of colour of the underside exists in different individuals.

## 2. *Taygetis armillata*.

*Taygetis armillata*, Butl. Cat. Sat. B. M. p. 8, t. i. f. 3<sup>1</sup>.

*Taygetis jimna*, Butl. Lep. Ex. p. 17, t. 7. f. 5<sup>2</sup>.

*T. mermeria* similis, sed subtus serie ocellorum anticarum linea rectiore posita, fascia posticarum transversa magis curvata et margine externo in medio valde dentato distinguenda.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Lion Hill (*M'Leannan*<sup>2</sup>).—COLOMBIA<sup>1</sup>; ECUADOR; BOLIVIA<sup>1</sup>.

The only specimen we possess of this species from Central America is that sent us by M'Leannan, which formed the type of Mr. Butler's *T. jimna*<sup>1</sup>. This is in very poor condition and much faded and worn, accounting for some of the differences Mr. Butler describes as separating it from the Colombian *T. armillata*. Of the latter insect we have specimens from the last-named country and from Ecuador; and on comparing these with the Panama butterfly and making allowance for the inevitable differences of colour found in species of this genus, we do not see how their distinction can be maintained; nor do we see any difference in the form of the wings of specific importance.