

b. Medium-sized species; median band of secondaries beneath straight.

3. *Taygetis virgilia*.

Papilio virgilia, Cramer, Pap. Ex. i. p. 150, t. 96. f. C¹.

Taygetis virgilia, Butl. Cat. Sat. B. M. p. 9².

Taygetis chrysogone, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 335 (nec D. & H.)?³

Alis olivaceo-fuscis, posticarum margine externo serrato et ferrugineo plerumque late marginato; subtus alis rubescenti-fuscis, lineis duabus parallelis transfasciatis, una per cellulam, altera ultra eam, ultra hanc dilutioribus et ocellis obsoletis notatis, linea submarginali sinuata obsoleta quoque ornatis.

Hab. MEXICO, Valladolid, Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*Hague*), Cahabon and Coatepeque (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*)³; PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Arcé*).—SOUTH AMERICA to Guiana¹ and Brazil².

This species varies considerably in coloration, especially in the tint of the underside of the wings, some specimens being dull brown, others of a rich rusty red. The secondaries, too, of many specimens have a very distinct ferruginous margin; but in others this passes into the general colour of the rest of the wings, a series showing a complete transition from one to the other. The rufous margin, however, is more commonly seen in specimens from northern localities.

We are not quite sure that the insect called *T. chrysogone* in Messrs. Butler and Druce's list of Costa-Rica butterflies³ is rightly referred to this species; but as we cannot trace any specimen of the true *T. chrysogone* in Dr. Van Patten's collection, and as we find a single specimen of *T. virgilia* having the rufous margin to the secondaries already spoken of, which, to a much greater extent, is present in *T. chrysogone*, we think it probable that this name was inadvertently applied to the Costa-Rica butterfly.

It is not always very easy to distinguish this species from *T. andromeda*. In Central America the presence in the secondaries of a well-defined subanal spot in the latter is one distinguishing character; and the greater straightness and better definition of the inner of the two transverse lines also helps in their differentiation. In South America these points of difference are not so apparent.

4. *Taygetis nympa*.

Taygetis nympa, Butl. Cat. Sat. B. M. p. 9, t. i. f. 7¹.

T. virgiliae affinis, sed anticarum apicibus magis acutis, et subtus linea submarginali multo magis sinuata distinguenda.

Hab. GUATEMALA, central valleys (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Chuacus (*Hague*); HONDURAS (*mus. Brit.*)¹; NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

As Mr. Butler remarks, this species is somewhat intermediate between *T. chelys* of Brazil and *T. virgilia*. On the upperside it strongly resembles the former; but the