

secondaries are never so deeply serrated. On the underside it is more like *T. virgilia*, having the outer transverse band nearly straight; but it does not appear ever to assume the rich ferruginous tint of *T. virgilia*, and the submarginal line is very much more sinuated.

The type of the species came from Honduras¹. We have described a specimen from Chuacus, our specimens having been taken in the vicinity.

5. **Taygetis andromeda.** (*Taygetis sylvia*, Tab. X. fig. 1.)

Papilio andromeda, Cramer, Pap. Ex. i. p. 149, t. 96. f. A¹.

Taygetis andromeda, Butl. Cat. Sat. B. M. p. 11².

Papilio thamyra, Cramer, Pap. Ex. iii. p. 83, t. 242. f. B³.

Taygetis thamyra, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 335⁴.

Taygetis sylvia, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. iii. p. 153⁵.

Taygetis uzza, Butl. Lep. Ex. p. 18, t. 7. f. 1⁶.

Taygetis leuctra, Butl. Cist. Ent. i. p. 19⁷; Lep. Ex. p. 149, t. 53. f. 3⁸; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 335⁹.

Alis olivaceo-fuscis, linea submarginali obscuriore notatis; subtus alis purpurascenti- aut grisescenti-fuscis, interdum fulvo notatis, linea transversa ultra cellulas, altera minus distincta interiore, ocellis submarginalibus præcipue indistinctis, secundo posticarum maximo, linea submarginali valde sinuata; anticis interdum truncatis interdum acutis, posticis serratis.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümeli*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Motagua valley and Retalhuleu (*F. D. G & O. S.*), Chuacus, Choctum, Polochic and Chisoy valleys (*Hague*), Chiacam, San Isidro, El Reposo, and Las Mercedes (*Champion*); NICARAGUA², Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*^{2 4 9}); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé*), Veraguas (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*⁵).—SOUTH AMERICA to Guiana^{1 3} and Brazil.

At first sight it seems difficult to believe that all the above names belong to but one species. Our collection, however, contains about 100 specimens selected from a much larger number; and on a close examination of these, we find intermediate forms between them all, leaving us no alternative but to unite them under one name. Even in form there is considerable variation: some have the apex of the primaries blunt, as though the points had been cut off; but between this and an almost pointed apex there is every gradation. All our Central-American specimens have the second ocellus from the anal angle on the underside of the secondaries more conspicuous than the rest; but as this is likewise exhibited in some of our South-American examples, it cannot be considered a really distinguishing feature. Some insects, especially those from Veragua, have a broad buff border on the underside of the primaries, in some cases extending halfway across the secondaries; this is also seen in some Guatemalan examples, one of which was described by Mr. Butler as *T. uzza*⁶. This form, too, reappears in South America mixed with others of more usual colour. The same is the case with the species described by Mr. Butler as *D. leuctra*^{7 8}, an