

2. *Drucina championi*, sp. n.

Alis fusco-nigris, anticis acutis et paulo falcatis, maculis quinque aut sex submarginalibus ochraceis notatis, posticis elongatis sensim dentatis et maculis sex submarginalibus pulchre cyaneis ornatis, macula anali minima, duabus proximis maximis; subtus fusco-nigris, anticarum apicibus grisescentibus et fusco variegatis, anticis serie submarginali ocellorum albescens notatis, posticis grisescentibus fusco irroratis, vena mediana late nigerrima, maculis duabus costalibus et altera majore a cellulæ fine ad marginem internum, ocellis submarginalibus obsoletis quoque notatis. Exp. cir. 4 poll.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

A recent collection of Mr. Champion's contained several specimens of this beautiful species, which he obtained in the humid forests which clothe the southern slopes of the Cerro de Zunil at an elevation of from 5000 to 6000 feet above the sea.

Its relationship to *Drucina leonata* is evident from the elongated pointed primaries and the general character of the markings beneath. The remarkable blue spots of the secondaries above, however, are in strong contrast with the fulvous patch of those wings in *D. leonata*; and the greater elongation of the secondaries is also very evident. The blue spots recall similar marks on the secondaries of *Antirrhœa philopœmen* and its allies; but with this genus *D. championi* has of course no close affinity.

We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of naming this fine species after Mr. Champion, its discoverer, whose successful industry has added vastly to our knowledge of the insect fauna of Guatemala. We hope to figure it in a supplementary Plate.

Subfam. MORPHINÆ*.

MORPHO.

Morpho, Fabricius, Ill. Mag. vi. p. 280 (1807); Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 337.

The genus *Morpho* is strictly confined to the warmer parts of the Neotropical Region,

* The position of this group of Butterflies has long been a matter of doubt. Prof. Westwood, in the 'Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera,' admitted a family Morphidæ, dividing it into two sections. Mr. Bates subsequently did away with the Morphidæ as a family altogether, and placed Prof. Westwood's second section as a subfamily Brassolinæ of the large family Nymphalidæ. This arrangement has been very generally adopted. The genus *Morpho*, however, and its allies he placed with the Nymphalinae, an assignment of them which has not been so favourably received. On the whole, and notwithstanding the cell of the secondary wings being open, we think that these Butterflies have associated characters of sufficient number and value to allow them to stand as a separate subfamily Morphinæ, which may be placed next the Satyrinæ, and followed by the Brassolinæ—not that any particular alliance is indicated thereby, but solely from the necessity of a linear arrangement. The Morphinæ seem to come, in fact, between the Satyrinæ and the Nymphalinae. The arguments respecting the position of the genus *Morpho* and its allies are well given by Prof. Westwood in the 'Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera,' and in a paper "On the Oriental Species related to *Morpho*" (Trans. Ent. Soc. new ser. iv. p. 158 *et seqq.*), and also by Mr. Bates in the 'Journal of Entomology' (ii. p. 177). As we do not propose, in a faunistic work like this, to go at large into questions of classification, we simply refer to these works as giving the most recent discussions of the subject.