

varied and became *M. octavia*, the rest remaining fairly true to their Colombian ancestors. When *M. peleides* came into contact with *M. marinata* a partial amalgamation took place, giving rise to the intermediate forms we now see. The peculiarities of the Calobre and Panama specimens may be explained on the supposition that some small islands had each a race of *Morpho* allied to *M. peleides*, but that these were swept away by the irruption of *M. peleides* and were absorbed, but not so completely as to obliterate all traces of their existence.

In Guatemala *M. peleides* was a very familiar species to us, as we were in the habit of seeing it almost daily at different places in the department of Vera Paz. Unlike its congeners *M. cypris* and *M. justitiæ* &c., it flies low amongst the scrubby forest, yet is not so easy to catch as would appear at first sight, its undulating buoyant flight making it easily missed with net. Particular specimens seem to have tracts of forest to themselves, round which they fly in nearly the same track every ten minutes or so. Having missed an insect, then, one has only to wait and another chance shortly occurs.

We have described Mexican specimens answering to the true *M. montezuma*.

8. *Morpho octavia*. (Tab. XI. figg. 4, 5.)

Morpho octavia, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. i. p. 163¹; Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 60².

M. peleidæ similis, sed alis rosaceo læte indutis, alarum marginibus pallide fuscis nec fusco-nigris, et alis omnibus magis pellucidis, ocellis paginæ inferioris supra apparentibus distinguenda.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Pacific coast, San Diego, Retalhuleu (*F. D. G. & O. S.*¹), San Isidro, El Reposo, Paraiso (*Champion*); SALVADOR (*fide Boisduval*²).

As already stated, this race entirely takes the place of *M. peleides* in the low-lying lands of Guatemala which border the Pacific Ocean. Here it is very numerous, being found at various elevations up to between 2000 and 3000 feet above the sea. In its habits it resembles *M. peleides*. According to Boisduval it is also found in the adjoining country of Salvador².

This race does not seem subject to much variation; and the slight difference of the tint of the delicate rosy blue of the wings is due to the age of the specimen rather than to any other cause.

9. *Morpho marinata*.

Morpho marinata, Butl. Cist. Ent. i. p. 75¹; Lep. Ex. p. 113, t. 41. f. 2²; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 339³.

Morpho limpida, Butl. Cist. Ent. i. p. 75⁴.

Morpho hydorina, Butl. Cist. Ent. i. p. 76⁵; Lep. Ex. p. 113 (bis), t. 42. f. 2⁶; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 339⁷.

Alis fusco-brunneis, marginibus externis maculis sagittiformibus serie duplici ornatis; fascia lata interdum ad