

anticas restricta, interdum ad angulum posticarum analem extendente, interdum fere alas totas (marginibus exceptis) occupante, cyanea; subtus fere ut in *M. peleide*, anticarum triente apicali griseo magis notato.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten* ^{1 4 5}); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé*).

Owing perhaps to contact with *M. peleides*, this insect is variable in the amount of the blue of the wings. In *M. marinita* the amount is least and is restricted to the primaries; in *M. hydorina* the blue occupies both wings as a broad band, leaving the base of the wings rich brown; between these comes *M. limpida* with the blue of less extent. Mr. Butler, after having divided the specimens in Dr. Van Patten's collection into these three, seems afterwards to have reconsidered the matter and united *M. limpida* as a variety of *M. hydorina*. In our opinion he might have gone further and united all three under *M. marinita*, as we now do. We have examined a very extensive series of this *Morpho*, of which the six-and-twenty specimens in our collection are but a part; and we do not hesitate to say that, if any separation were to be made, nearly every specimen would have to bear a name. To adopt such a course would be absurd; and the only other alternative is to unite them all. Mr. Butler's figures show the extremes of variation as known to him; but we now have specimens from Chiriqui in which the blue encroaches so much on the brown base of the wings as to threaten its absorption, and thus the passage into *P. peleides* seems at least possible.

Subfam. BRASSOLINÆ*.

DYNASTOR.

Dynastor, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 346 (1851).

Four species are included in this somewhat peculiar genus—the well-known *D. napoleon* and *D. darius*, with which we place *D. macrosiris* and *D. strix*, two species that have hitherto stood under the genus *Brassolis*. We have not been able to make dissections

* We use this name precisely in the sense given it by Mr. Bates (Journ. Ent. ii. p. 176). It includes the genera of Professor Westwood's family Morphidæ which have a prediscoidal cell in the secondary wings and the cell itself closed. So far as we can see, the Central-American genera should be grouped somewhat as follows:—

Dynastor and *Brassolis* have a moderately large prediscoidal cell in the secondaries, and both have an extremely short terminal joint to the palpi; but they may be distinguished by the difference in the form of the club of the antennæ, and other characters.

Opsiphanes is in many respects like *Dynastor*, but has a larger prediscoidal cell and a longer terminal joint to the palpi. The secondary sexual characters of the male also resemble those of *Dynastor*.

Caligo and *Eryphanis* both have a small prediscoidal cell and somewhat similar secondary male sexual characters as distinguished from *Opsiphanes*; but these are recognizable *inter se*.

Narope stands alone in the peculiarity of the male characters; the prediscoidal cell is very large.

There are other South-American genera, which require further examination before the whole can be satisfactorily arranged.