

afterwards procured by one of Mr. Hague's collectors in the Polochic valley, and forwarded to us. We have no knowledge of the extension of this species further south, beyond the doubtful reference to its occurrence in Honduras given by Boisduval². It appears to be a scarce insect, being, like other members of the genus, of crepuscular habits, and very rapid, powerful flight.

3. *Opsiphanes cassiæ*.

Papilio cassiæ, Linn. Mus. Ulr. p. 265¹; Cram. Pap. Ex. t. 106. f. A².

Opsiphanes cassiæ, Butl. Cat. Fabr. Lep. p. 41³.

Caligo fabricii, Boisduval. Lép. Guat. p. 54⁴.

Alis fuscis, anticis fascia transversa a costa ad angulum analem ducta (costam versus bifida) ferrugineo-ochracea; posticis fascia submarginali coloris ejusdem; subtus fuscis griseo marmoratis, litura a cellula ad angulum analem fusca, figuris ad basin nigris, anticis uno, posticis ocellis duobus ornatis.

Hab. MEXICO, Vallalolid, Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*Hague*), central valleys and Retalhuleu (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); HONDURAS (*Mus. Brit.*); NICARAGUA, Chontales; COSTA RICA, Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; GUIANA²; BRAZIL.

This name of Linnæus evidently refers to this insect, as he specially calls attention to the fulvous band of the primaries bifurcating near the costa, whereas in *O. inviræ* this band is simple. Evidence is not wanting, however, pointing to the probable identity of these so-called species; for the band of the primaries is not only of very variable width, but also a transition can, to a certain extent, be traced between the simple straight band and the bifurcated one, and this without any reference to locality.

In our region *O. cassiæ* is decidedly the most abundant form; indeed, with the single exception of a Costa-Rica example, *O. inviræ* is not represented at all.

4. *Opsiphanes inviræ*.

Potamis superba inviræ, Hübn. Samml. ex. Schm. i. t. 76¹.

Brassolis inviræ, Hübn. Samml. ex. Schm. ii. t. 66².

Opsiphanes cassiæ, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 339³ (nec Linn.).

O. cassiæ persimilis, sed fascia anticarum fere recta nec bifida forsan distinguendus.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*³).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; PERU; AMAZONS; BRAZIL; PARAGUAY.

The chief, if not the only character by which this species is distinguished, is in the band of the primaries being simple, and not bifid towards the costa. Our Costa-Rica example, though referred to *O. cassiæ* by Messrs. Butler and Druce, seems clearly to belong here. Compared with *O. cassiæ*, *O. inviræ* has in our region a much less extensive range, and only enters Central America as far as Costa Rica, whence we have a single specimen.