

### 7. *Caligo uranus*.

*Caligo uranus*, H.-Sch. Samml. aussereur. Schmett. p. 55, ff. 1, 2<sup>1</sup>.

*Pavonia uranus*, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 57<sup>2</sup>.

*Pavonia telemachus*, Hew. Zoologist, viii. p. 2976<sup>3</sup>.

*C. atreo* similis, sed anticis fere omnino cyaneo suffusis et margine posticarum externo ab angulo apicali ad angulum analem late aurantiaco distinguendus.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1 3</sup>, Cordova (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Quirigua, Polochic valley, forests of Northern Vera Paz and Retalhuleu (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Rio Naranjo and Mirandilla (*Champion*); HONDURAS<sup>2 ?</sup>

As already stated, this species is closely allied to *C. atreus*, and takes the place of that butterfly in Southern Mexico and Guatemala. The most obvious difference is in the orange band of the secondaries, which here occupies the whole outer margin of the wing, including the apical angle; the primaries, too, have the blue gloss more extensively spread.

*C. uranus*, besides being found in Southern Mexico, is not an uncommon butterfly in the hottest forests of Guatemala. We found it in such places, amongst the Indian ruins of Quirigua, in the Motagua valley, throughout the dense forests of Northern Vera Paz, on the track to Peten, and also in the forests of the Pacific coast, where also Mr. Champion has recently met with it in several places.

Its habits are like those of its congeners. It flies a few feet from the ground in the forest, going a short distance when disturbed, and settling on the stems of the trees.

### ERYPHANIS.

*Eryphanis*, Boisduval, Lép. Guat. p. 57 (1874).

The members of this genus, of which *E. automedon*, Cr., is the typical species, were placed in the genus *Caligo* until Boisduval separated them in 1874. This step seems to be justified, as a comparison of the following characters with those of *Caligo* will show:—The body is rather slender, the predorsal cell being, as in *Caligo*, quite small; there is a denuded patch on the submedian nervure of the secondaries of the male, but no central tuft of hairs; the male, too, has a peculiar oval patch of long closely felted scales near the anal angle. The coxa of the front leg of the male is rather slender and shorter than the femur. The tegumen of the male has a long slightly curved slender hook, and on the ventral surface on either side a rectangular lobe, the ventral edge of which is smooth, without serrations or spur as in *Caligo*; the harpagones are long, slender, and simple, without lobes, but strongly dentate on their dorsal edge.

Eight or nine species are now known of the genus, which is a purely Neotropical one and spread over the whole of tropical America as far south as Brazil. Of these three are