

like the toe of a shoe; the penis is a sharp-pointed chitinous rod of moderate length. In *A. natalica* this organ is enormously developed, being .4 inch in length.

Regarding the neuration of the wings, on which Doubleday laid considerable stress when compiling the sections of the genus *Acræa*, we find that *Actinote* does not materially differ from *Acræa hortæ*. In other Old-World forms important differences are observable.

1. **Actinote anteas.** (*Acræa anteas*, Tab. XVI. fig. 1.)

*Acræa anteas*, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 142, t. 18. f. 5<sup>1</sup>.

*Actinote anteas*, Dist. Pr. Ent. Soc. 1876, p. xiv<sup>2</sup>.

*Actinote thalia*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 352<sup>3</sup>.

Alis nigro-fuscis, anticis maculis duabus intra cellulam alteraque inter venas medianam et submedianam, fascia quoque lata subapicali venis divisa flavidis; posticis area interiore ferrugineo-flava, venis et stria inter venas nigro notatis; subtus alis dilutioribus et marginibus flavido et nigro radiolatis.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Central valleys (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), San Gerónimo (*Champion*), El Zumbador (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>3</sup>); Talamanca (*Gabb*<sup>2</sup>), San Francisco (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé, Zahn, Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA<sup>1</sup>.

It is open to question whether *A. anteas*, which was originally described from Venezuelan specimens, is really separable from *A. thalia* (Linn.) from Brazil; and the only distinction that we can trace is in the greater width of the subapical band of the primaries in the northern form, and their yellower less ferruginous colour. But these characters fail us when Colombian specimens are examined, both races being apparently represented in that country. In Central America we find *A. anteas* agreeing with the Venezuelan insect; but even here some variation can be traced, which chiefly affects the extent of the yellow spots of the base of the primaries, as well as the subapical band; but these variations seem to be purely individual. We have never as yet seen an *Actinote* of this form from Guiana; and Mr. Bates only captured one specimen at Para, which he called *Acræa thalia*\*. A little further east, at Maranhão, this insect appears to be much more common, as we have several specimens from there captured by the late Mr. T. Belt. These differ more from the true *A. thalia* than *A. anteas* does, the rusty yellow of the base of the wings being of greater extent, forming a large subtriangular nearly confluent patch. This race should also probably have a name.

*Actinote anteas* is abundant in the valleys of the interior of Guatemala up to an elevation of about 3000 feet. It is not, so far as we know, found in the forests of the low-lying lands; and this may account for its not having been sent us from Nicaragua or the line of the Panama railway.

2. **Actinote guatemalena.** (*Acræa anteas*, Tab. XVI. fig. 2).

*Acræa guatemalena*, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. i. p. 58<sup>1</sup>.

\* Trans. Linn. Soc. xxiii. p. 564.