

- b. Femur of front leg of the male not longer than the coxa; tibia and tarsus short; body stout, not projecting beyond the anal angle of the secondaries.

27. *Heliconius erato*.

Papilio erato, Linn. Mus. Lud. Ulr. p. 231¹ (ex Clerk, Ic. Ins. t. 40. f. 1).

Heliconius erato, Bates, Trans. Linn. Soc. xxiii. p. 557²; P. Z. S. 1863, p. 248³; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 351⁴.

Papilio doris, Linn. Mant. p. 536⁵; Cr. Pap. Ex. iv. p. 92, t. 337. f. C⁶.

Heliconia doris, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 29⁷.

Papilio amathusia, Cr. Pap. Ex. ii. p. 124, t. 177. f. F⁸.

Heliconia thetis, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 29⁹.

Papilio quirina, Cr. Pap. Ex. i. p. 101, t. 65. f. A, B¹⁰.

Nereis festiva delila, Hübn. Samml. ex Schmett. i. t. 13¹¹.

Alis nigris, anticis macula irregulari ad cellulæ finem (venis divisis) flava, altera angustiore apicem versus, posticis area basali rubra (nonnunquam cærulea aut viridi) marginem externum versus radiante et punctis minutis submarginalibus albis; subtus ut supra, sed lineis albescentibus radiantibus marginem exteriorem versus, maculisque variis coccineis ad basin ornatis.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, river Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Yzabal, forests of Northern Vera Paz, Motagua valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Polochic and Chisoy valleys (*Hague*), Cubilguitz, Panima, and Teleman (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*⁴), Volcan de Irazu, Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Zahn*), Volcan de Chiriqui, 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion-Hill station (*M^cLeannan*^{6 8 10}).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; GUIANA³; AMAZONS valley²; N. BRAZIL.

A remarkable species, on account of the polymorphism of individuals, which represent at least four styles of coloration. In one the base of the secondaries is red, in another blue, and in another green, the fourth having the spots of the primaries white instead of yellow. Different as these colours are, but slight evidence can be traced of the existence of any intermediate forms; some specimens, however, with a red base to the secondaries have in their deeply indentated margin a narrow blue or green border. Such a specimen is figured by Cramer under the name *P. amathusia*⁸. These differences are quite independent of sex and, for the most part, of locality, Mr. Bates having reared both the red and the blue forms from larvæ which fed on the same tree². The older authors not unnaturally considered them distinct species. Linnæus himself gave them two names. *H. erato* was first applied to the red-winged form represented by Clerk¹ and also, with his usual accuracy, by Hübner¹¹. Linnæus's second name was given to the blue-winged form subsequently figured by Cramer as *P. quirina*¹⁰. The green-winged form, which is scarcer than the others, has apparently not been described; but that with white-spotted primaries Cramer figured as *P. doris*⁶.

In Central America the three first-mentioned forms occur; but in the case of the red-winged form the base of the primaries is usually black, though traces of red are not