

wanting. This race Boisduval described as *H. thetis*⁹, but, in our opinion, on an insufficient and unstable character.

In Guatemala we found *H. erato* most abundant in the virgin forests of Northern Vera Paz, where the red- and the blue-winged forms were commonest, and flew quite indiscriminately in the forest paths. Respecting the distribution of the differently coloured members of this species, Mr. Bates's observations are of great interest; for after enumerating various localities where the blue- and the red-winged forms fly together, he goes on to say that at St. Paulo, on the Upper Amazons, the blue-winged form alone was found in profusion, to the exclusion of the other².

H. erato has only one near ally in *H. metharme*, which is a not uncommon insect at Ega and St. Paulo; but from this it differs in many points².

EUEIDES.

Eueides, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 11 (1816); Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 145.

This genus was placed by Doubleday as the head of his family Nymphalidæ; but in his description of its characters he alludes to the many points of resemblance it bears to *Heliconius*, the chief difference being the clavate antennæ.

Mr. Bates subsequently* associated *Eueides* with *Heliconius* in his Acræoid Heliconidæ, removing it altogether from the Nymphalinæ. This association seems to have since been pretty generally adopted, and *Eueides* placed next to *Heliconius* in the sub-family Heliconinæ.

Whether we look at the structure of the front pair of legs, the neuration of the secondaries, the general shape of the wings, or to the secondary sexual characters of the male, the resemblance of *Eueides* to *Heliconius* is evident.

Regarding the secondary sexual male organs the same complicated character observable in *Heliconius* can be traced, and the main outlines of the various parts seem to be very similar; but the difficulty in interpreting their meaning from an examination of specimens that have been dried is great and the result not always satisfactory. The tegumen has a similar stirrup-like piece inside its cavity as in *Heliconius*; the harpagones are of similar form, having what appears to be a membranous envelope; the penis, too, is very short.

The obvious point of distinction between the two genera rests almost entirely with the antennæ, which in *Eueides* are distinctly clubbed, and in *Heliconius* gradually thickened towards the distal end.

Some twenty-four species of this genus are now known. These are spread over nearly the whole of Tropical America, some being also found in the larger Antilles, such as Cuba and St. Domingo. In Mexico and Central America we now know of seven species, five of which are peculiar to the region. Two of these are found in Mexico (none

* Trans. Linn. Soc. xxiii. p. 496.