

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>3</sup> (*Dupont*<sup>2</sup>), Ventanas and Ciudad in Durango (*Forrer*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Chuacus (*Hague*), Quiche Mountains, San Gerónimo, Purula, Teleman, San Isidro (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>4</sup>), Voan de Irazu, Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA<sup>3</sup>; VENEZUELA<sup>3</sup>; PERU<sup>5</sup>; BOLIVIA.

There is some difficulty about the application of Hübner's name to this species, whether it refers to the same insect subsequently figured by Poey and Doubleday respectively, or to that described by Dr. Felder under the name of *A. glycera*. On a close examination of Hübner's figure we believe it is intended for the former, although it is scarcely dark enough towards the base of the wings on the upperside; the underside, however, agrees well enough in having the pink colouring at the base of the primaries; and on this the small black spots are distinctly indicated, which, from our series of insects, we believe to be a characteristic of the form found in Central America. About the insect named *A. glycera* by Felder there can be no doubt, as the types from which his description was taken have since passed into our hands and are now before us. In this insect, as pointed out by the describer, the deep fulvous colour on the upperside is of uniform tint, whereas in the allied species the base of the wings is of a deep rufous-brown, and the outer portion lighter fulvous.

Mr. Butler, apparently relying upon the comparatively uniform fulvous tint of the upper surface of the primaries in Hübner's figure, asserts<sup>5</sup> that it and *A. glycera*, Felder, refer to the same butterfly, and takes the opportunity of renaming the older species *Dione poeyii*. Apart from the obvious inconvenience of shifting the name *A. moneta* from one species to another, a practice which can hardly ever be justified, we do not see the necessity for such a step; for had he been guided by another and better character, viz. the presence or absence of black spots in the base of the cell of the primaries beneath, he could have left the names alone. We take this course, and revert to the practice of Doubleday and other authors.

*Agraulis moneta*, as shown above, has a very wide range, from Mexico to Bolivia. In the former country, and throughout Central America, it is abundant at various elevations from near the sea-level to a height of 6000 or 7000 feet, thus ranging far above its congener *A. junö*.

*A. glycera* does not occur within our limits, being found in the Andes from Northern Colombia to Bolivia, where it is as abundant as *A. moneta*.

### 3. *Agraulis vanillæ*.

*Papilio vanillæ*, Linn. Mus. Ulr. p. 306<sup>1</sup>; Cr. Pap. Ex. t. 212. f. A, B<sup>2</sup>.

*Dione vanillæ*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 350<sup>3</sup>.

*Agraulis vanillæ*, Strecker, Cat. Butt. N. Am. p. 108<sup>4</sup>.

*Papilio passifloræ*, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. p. 60<sup>5</sup>; Smith & Abb. Ins. Georg. i. t. 12<sup>6</sup>.