

Alis fulvis, anticis maculis quatuor in cellula, tribus infra eam, strigisque ad marginem externum nigris; posticis maculis discalibus et fascia nigra marginatis, puncta sex rotundata includente; subtus ut supra, sed anticis ad apicem et area tota posticarum maculis oblongatis argenteis pictis.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA from Virginia and Georgia⁶ southwards⁴.—MEXICO, Mazatlan and Palmarito (*Forrer*), Cordova (*Rümeli*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Corosal (*Roe*); GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), San Gerónimo (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*³), San Francisco (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Veraguas (*Arcé*), Lion-Hill station (*M^cLeannan*).—VENEZUELA; GUIANA² and SOUTH AMERICA generally to the Argentine Republic; ANTILLES, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica.

This is a common insect, and has a very extended range; it is included by Smith and Abbot in their work on the Lepidopterous insects of Georgia; and our collection contains a continuous series of examples from all countries southward to the Argentine Republic. Individuals are subject to slight variation: the four black spots within the cell of the primaries in some are united so as to form only two, while the number of those occupying the discal area of the secondaries varies from one to three; the amount also of the black stripes towards the outer margin of the primaries varies; and this occurs without reference to locality. This species was named by Linnæus, who, in his description, refers to the figures in Clerk's 'Icones Insectorum,' Merian's 'Surinam,' and Sloane's 'History of Jamaica.' Fabricius, referring to the same figures, renames the species *P. passifloræ*, doubtless having ascertained the food-plant of the insect; and Smith and Abbot follow him in this, remarking that in Georgia *D. vanillæ* does not feed on the Vanilla, but on the Passion-flower (according to Mr. Strecker *Passiflora cærulea* and *P. incarnata*), as the former plant does not grow there, and therefore Linnæus's name is not a suitable one. Specimens from Haiti, Cuba, and Jamaica are identical with those from the mainland.

In Guatemala *Agraulis vanillæ* is found in suitable localities from the sea-level to an altitude of about 3000 feet above the sea.

CLOTHILDA.

Clothilda, Blanchard, Hist. Nat. Ins. iii. p. 440 (1840); Doubl. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 155; Salv. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 391.

With the general appearance of some members of the genus *Argynnis*, *Clothilda* differs in many important particulars. The chief and most obvious of these is the presence of a well-defined discocellular nervule in the secondaries, which completely closes the cell of those wings. The first and second branches of the subcostal nervule of the primaries are thrown off before the end of the cell. There is no upper discocellular, the lower discocellular is abruptly bent, where it throws off a small recurrent nervule. The costa of the primaries is strongly arched near its proximal end. The antennæ have thirty-three joints, the terminal nine forming a moderate-sized club.