

Volcan de Fuego (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Purula (*Champion*).—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC; JAMAICA¹.

This and the following species are very closely allied, so much so that, had we to judge from the markings of the wings alone, it might become a question if they ought not ultimately to be united. We notice, however, that an important difference is perceptible in the genital armature of the males which points to their real specific difference. The upper lobe of the harpagones in *E. claudia* is armed with six or seven strong recurrent spines, a feature we are unable to trace in *E. hegesia*.

Cramer describes both species as coming from Jamaica¹; that named and figured by him as *P. claudia* has the zigzag transverse line passing across the centre of both wings, while the under surface is, with the exception of the basal half of the primaries, which resembles the upper surface, of a clouded greyish-brown colour. The figure of *P. hegesia* differs from that of *P. claudia* in the absence of the transverse black lines on the basal half of the secondaries, and in the apex of the primaries and the whole of the secondaries on the under side being of a mottled rufous-brown colour. As regards this latter character, however, we have some specimens which appear to be intermediate in this respect; and consequently we place but little stress upon it. In our series all the specimens which are without the zigzag line on the secondaries are, both above and beneath, of a darker colour. As regards their distribution, both forms are certainly found together in Mexico and as far south as Guatemala; thence to Rio our collection contains only examples of *E. hegesia*; in the Argentine Republic, however, a race exists which resembles *E. claudia* so closely that we have placed it under that name. There is considerable difference in the size of specimens of *E. claudia*, some from Guatemala being no more than half that of those from the United States and Mexico; but the markings in each are the same.

In Guatemala *E. claudia* is an upland species, being found in the mountains, in places ranging between 3000 and 7000 feet above the sea.

2. *Eupetoieta hegesia*.

Papilio hegesia, Cramer, Pap. Exot. t. 209. f. E, F¹.

Euptoieta hegesia, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 349²; Strecker, Butt. N. Am. p. 109³.

E. claudia persimilis, sed linea per medium posticarum transversa carente, subtus alis rufescentioribus.

Hab. SOUTHERN UNITED STATES³.—MEXICO, Tres Marias islands and Ventanas (*Forrer*), Cordova (*Rümelin*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Corosal (*Roe*); GUATEMALA, Choctum (*Hague*), Polochic valley, San Gerónimo, central valleys (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Panzos, Coban, San Isidro (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*²), Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Veraguas (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; AMAZONS; GUIANA; BRAZIL; CUBA; JAMAICA¹.

Closely resembles *E. claudia*, but, as before said, differs from it in having no black