

Drury, who carefully described and figured this species<sup>1</sup>, gave "Sierra Leon" as its habitat—an error no doubt, as it has since been proved to be an insect peculiar to Mexico and Central America, where it occurs abundantly in all low-lying districts. In its general appearance it much resembles the typical form of the variable *S. lacinia*, but may at once be distinguished from it by the whole costa of the primaries beneath being black and without the rufous spot at the base.

*b'*. Discal area of secondaries black.

### 3. *Synchloe hyperia*.

*Papilio hyperia*, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. p. 119<sup>1</sup>.

*Synchloe hyperia*, Butl. Cat. Fabr. Diurn. Lep. p. 113<sup>2</sup>.

*Araschnia hippodrome*, Geyer in Hübn. Zutr., fünft. Hund. p. 17<sup>3</sup>.

*Synchloe hippodrome*, Doubl. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 186<sup>4</sup>; Godm. & Salv. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1880, p. 123<sup>5</sup>.

*Chlosyne hippodrome*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 349<sup>6</sup>.

Alis nigris, anticis fascia bifida maculosa apicem versus alba; subtus posticis fascia mediana maculosa rubra, altera punctorum alborum exteriori, lunulis submarginalibus et punctis ad basin flavis.

Var. *S. hippodrome* posticis punctis ad basin flavis nullis.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>4</sup> (*Karwinski*<sup>3</sup>, *Nieto*), Atayac (*Hedemann*), Cordova (*Rümeli*, *Bilimek*), Oaxaca (*Deppe*, *Fenochio*); GUATEMALA, Chuacus (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Polochic valley (*Hague*), San Gerónimo (*Champion*), Pantaleon, Panima, Chacoj, Teleman (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>6</sup>); PANAMA, David (*Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA<sup>5</sup>.

There can be no doubt, we think, that Fabricius's name "*Papilio hyperia*, hab. in Indiis,"<sup>1</sup> is referable to the southern form of the species, usually known as *Synchloe hippodrome*, which has yellow spots at the base of the secondaries beneath not seen in more northern specimens. These are best shown in our examples from Manaure in Northern Colombia<sup>5</sup>, but can also be traced in a less degree in Panama insects. In Costa Rica both forms occur, but in none are the yellow spots more than just visible, showing that here the two races coalesce.

The name *S. hippodrome* was applied by Geyer to Mexican specimens obtained by the traveller *Karwinski*<sup>3</sup>; and the species has since been found abundantly in the southern parts of that country. In Guatemala it is also a common insect at various elevations up to about 3000 feet.

### 4. *Synchloe melanarge*. (Tab. XX. figg. 9, 10.)

*Synchloe melanarge*, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. i. p. 85<sup>1</sup>.

*Synchloe paupera*, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 38<sup>2</sup> (nec Felder).

Alis nigris, anticis fascia maculosa arcuata flava; subtus ut supra, sed posticis lunulis submarginalibus flavis, macula (interdum aliis fasciam interruptam formantibus) ad angulum analem rubra, costa ad basin anticarum coloris ejusdem.