

The variations of this species have caused it to be described many times; but with our long unbroken series of specimens before us we do not think it possible to separate more than two species. Our Costa-Rican specimens are of the usual type found in Central America; and we do not separate them under the names selected for them by Messrs. Butler and Druce<sup>4</sup> and Mr. Distant<sup>5</sup>.

## ANARTIA.

*Anartia*, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schm. p. 33 (1816); Doubl. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 214.

The peculiar arrangements of the subcostal branches of the primaries in the members of this genus render it of easy definition. Doubleday first drew attention to these characters, and described them with his usual care; but on one or two small points we find he is not quite correct, as we will shortly show.

In *Anartia iatrophæ* the first subcostal branch traverses the costal nervure; the second anastomoses with it, but does not pass out to the costa as a separate nervule.

In *A. fatima* the first subcostal branch seems to be entirely absent; the second cuts the costal nervure and passes beyond it.

In *A. lytræa* and *A. chrysopelia* the second subcostal branch starts as a branch of the first, and does not originate from the subcostal nervure. Doubleday says that the first branch is wanting; but this, so far as we can see, is not the case.

Thus the members of the genus group themselves into three categories as regards their neurulation, and not two as arranged in the 'Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera.'

The front legs of the male of *A. iatrophæ* are slightly hairy; the coxa > femur + trochanter; tibia=femur; tarsus (single-jointed) <  $\frac{1}{2}$  tibia. The middle and posterior legs are spinous, and the claws moderately curved. The palpi are slender, moderately hairy, the terminal joint rather attenuated, and the middle joint but slightly swollen. The antennæ have 33 joints, the terminal 9 forming a slender club. The secondary male organs have a tegumen with the central spine bifid for the greater part of its length; the harpagones are simple, without spines or projections, and they do not protrude beyond the point of the tegumen.

*Anartia* comprises five species, most of which are very common insects, being inhabitants of the more open country. Two species are found in our region—one, *A. fatima*, being peculiar to it, but represented in South America by *A. amalthæa*; the other, *A. iatrophæ*, is common everywhere throughout the Neotropical Region. Two other species are peculiar to the Antilles—*A. chrysopelia* belonging to Cuba, and *A. lytræa* to Haiti and Jamaica.

1. *Anartia iatrophæ*.

*Papilio iatrophæ*, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 779<sup>1</sup>.

*Anartia iatrophæ*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 346<sup>2</sup>; Strecker, Butt. N. Am. p. 139<sup>3</sup>.