

We have not yet met with any representatives in our region of the variety represented by Hübner as *Temenis merione*, nor yet of that called by Cramer *Papilio laothoe*. The two Central-American varieties are not strictly localized as indicated above; for in Guatemala the dark-tipped insect occurs with the lighter one, though more sparingly.

Temenis ariadne in Guatemala enjoys a wide range in altitude, being found from nearly the sea-level at Teleman to 5000 feet above the sea at Dueñas. It is a forest-loving species, though not always forest of the densest kind.

NICA.

Nica, Hübner, Samml. ex. Schm. ii. t. 17; Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 204.

Three species are included in *Nica*, all of which are very closely allied, if indeed they are really separable. *N. flavilla* is the Brazilian race; *N. sylvestris* that of the Amazons valley; and *N. canthara* is found in Venezuela and Colombia, and thence northwards to Guatemala.

In its general coloration *Nica* much resembles the lighter forms of *Temenis*; but the hind wings are more rounded and less produced at the anal angle than in that genus. A dark transverse line crosses both wings beneath—a character *Nica* has in common with *Peria*, but which is not found in *Temenis*.

The subcostal nervure in *Nica* throws off the first branch before the end of the cell, the second at the junction of the short upper discocellular; the chords of the middle and lower discocellular nervules are in a line running at right angles to the subcostal, and meeting the median a little beyond the origin of the second branch; neither the subcostal nor the median nervures are swollen at their bases. The front legs of the male are slightly hairy; coxa stout, $> \frac{1}{2}$ femur + trochanter; tibia thickened at its distal end, $<$ femur; tarsus thickened at its proximal end, $<$ tibia. Eyes smooth. Palpi slightly hairy, terminal joint rather $> \frac{1}{3}$ middle joint, which is slightly swollen towards its distal end. Antennæ with 31 joints, the terminal 12 forming a rather abrupt club. The male secondary sexual organs have a tegumen with a long central spine, which is abruptly depressed into an almost recurved hook; the harpagones project beyond the tegumen, are hairy at the end, but have no spines.

1. *Nica canthara*.

Myscelia canthara, Doubl. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 226¹.

Nica flavilla, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 344².

Alis posticis rotundatis margine externo sensim undulato; supra alis fulvis, anticarum apicibus fuscis aut nigris interdum maculam includentibus; subtus ochraceo-flavidis linea communi transversa extra cellulas fusca, lineis undulatis duabus submarginalibus fulvidis, anticarum apicibus ocellis albo pupillatis duobus, posticis duobus ad costam extra lineam transversam altero versus angulum analem.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panan, Pantaleon, San Gerónimo (*Champion*), Pacific slopes, Motagua and Polochic valleys (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA