

Though of wide range in South America, a single specimen from Guatemala is the only one we have received from Central America. It is most nearly allied to *C. clymena*, but, besides having the markings of the underside less deeply impressed, there is a second submarginal blue band on the secondaries, not seen in any other species of the genus. The inner and wider of the two blue bands of the secondaries is shining blue, like the band of the primaries; this is not so in *C. clymena*, showing that the narrow external dull band in *C. neglecta* is the homologue of the wider band of *C. clymena*.

CATAGRAMMA.

Catagramma, Boisduval, Sp. Gén. i. t. 9. f. 2 (1836); Doubl. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 243.

The genus *Catagramma* is a purely Neotropical one, containing about forty species, which are distributed throughout Tropical America to the exclusion of the West-Indian Islands. The greatest number of species are to be found in the Amazons valley and the eastern slopes of the Andes of Ecuador and Peru. In Central America and Mexico we find twelve species, only four of which reach Southern Mexico, where all are rare, and two of them peculiar to the country, being represented at present by single specimens. Guatemala has six species, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama eight. Of the whole twelve, eight species are peculiar to our country, the other four spreading into the adjoining parts of Colombia and some into Ecuador.

Catagramma may easily be distinguished from *Callicore* by its smooth eyes and by the subcostal nervure of the primaries throwing off its first branch before the end of the cell. The front legs, too, of the male have the tibia and tarsus more dilated at the end.

As already stated, the subcostal nervure of the primaries in *Catagramma* (*C. pitheas*) emits the first branch before the end of the cell, the second some way beyond it; the upper discocellular is very short; the middle discocellular curves abruptly to join the lower radial, there being no trace of a lower discocellular. The front legs of the male are hairy, the coxa slightly $> \frac{1}{2}$ femur+trochanter; femur slender; tibia $<$ femur, slender at its proximal end, but considerably dilated towards its distal end; tarsus (single-jointed) rather $> \frac{1}{2}$ tibia, swollen and rounded at its distal end. The eyes are smooth. Antennæ with 39 joints, of which the terminal 13 form a rather abrupt club. Palpi with terminal joint short, being $< \frac{1}{3}$ the middle joint, which is slender and of nearly uniform thickness throughout. The male secondary sexual organs have a tegumen with a long central spine, below which in the cavity of these organs are two strong spines curved abruptly downwards and outwards; the harpagones are feeble, simple, slightly upturned lobes, projecting to the point of the tegumen and slightly hairy on the ventral and lateral surfaces.