

on the eastern slope of the mountains of Oaxaca in Southern Mexico, at an elevation of about 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

12. *Catagramma pitheas*.

Erycina pitheas, Latr. in Humb. & Bonpl. Obs. Zool. ii. p. 90, t. 37. f. 5, 6¹.

Alis nigris, anticis fascia subapicali et altera communi a basi costæ ultra posticarum cellulam extendente coccineis; subtus anticis sicut supra fascia subapicali flava et altera ultra eam angustissima cyanea, posticis rosaceo-flavis, maculis duabus nigris (una cyaneo pupillata ad medium costæ, altera interdum bipupillata angulum analem versus), extra has annulo nigro incompleto costam haud occupante, parte submarginali linea cyanea notata, parte marginem internum attingente linea flava picta.

♀ mari similis, sed major et colore coccineo dilutiore distinguenda.

Hab. NICARAGUA, San Juan del Sur (*Salvin*), San Miguelito (*Janson*), Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Calobre, Bugaba (*Arcé*), David (*Champion*), Lion Hill (*M'Leannan*).—COLOMBIA¹; VENEZUELA; PERU; LOWER AMAZONS.

There are two forms of this insect which seem always associated together in the same locality. In one, the marks of the secondaries beneath are narrow and the spot nearer the anal angle has a single light centre; on the upperside the red of the secondaries is less produced: this is the true *C. pitheas* of Latreille. In the other form the dark marks of the secondaries beneath are wider, the anal spot contains two light marks, and the red of the secondaries above extends further toward the outer margin. Both these forms occur in Central America.

Though not yet met with in Costa Rica, *C. pitheas* is not uncommon in Nicaragua, where it was taken by both Belt and Janson. Salvin also captured some specimens in the month of April 1873, in the scrubby forest in the outskirts of the seaport of San Juan del Sur.

In the State of Panama it is not uncommon; but in Northern Colombia it occurs in abundance, and thence southward to Peru.

CALLIZONA.

Callizona, Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 246 (1850).

As Doubleday remarks, the single species composing this genus seems somewhat out of place in the position he has assigned to it, and where subsequent writers have been content to leave it. As will be noticed below, there are characters in the secondary male sexual organs which suggest an affinity between *Callizona* and *Melitæa*. Godart placed *C. acesta* in the genus *Argynnis*, which allocation Doubleday admitted to be not without justification. Our observations, therefore, tend somewhat to confirm this view. On the other hand the pupa, according to Stoll, has appendages like those of *Ageronia*, a fact of undoubted weight.

In *Callizona* the subcostal nervure of the primaries emits two branches before the