

end of the cell, the second close to the origin of the short upper discocellular; the middle discocellular is slightly curved, its chord standing at right angles to the lower radial; a nerve-rudiment represents the lower discocellular. The front legs of the male have a stout coxa,  $> \frac{1}{2}$  femur + trochanter; tibia = femur; tarsus (single-jointed) = coxa, the femur, tibia, and tarsus are all very slender. The eyes are smooth. Antennæ with 39 joints, the terminal 9 forming a slender club. The palpi have a very short terminal joint, about  $= \frac{1}{5}$  the middle joint in the male,  $= \frac{1}{4}$  in the female; the middle joint is slender and of nearly uniform width throughout. The male secondary sexual organs have a very short tegumen, blunt and without central spine; the harpagones have a blunt terminal spine; below is a short recurved hook; in addition to these there is a strong outwardly curved spine nearly in the middle of the inner surface of harpagones. In structure these parts are unlike what we find in the genera usually associated with *Callizona*, and greatly resemble those of *Melitæa cinxia*.

## 2. *Callizona acesta*.

*Papilio acesta*, Linn. Mus. Ulr. p. 298<sup>1</sup>; Clerck, Ic. Ins. t. 43. f. 3<sup>2</sup>.

*Callizona aceste*, Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 212<sup>3</sup>.

*Trigidia acesta*, Aurivill. K. Svensk. Vet.-Ak. Handl. xix. no. 5. p. 98<sup>4</sup>.

Alis fulvis, maculis paginæ inferioris perlucentibus, anticis dimidio distali nigro fasciam obliquam flavam et alteram maculosam apicalem includente; subtus anticis ut supra, basi vittis nigris notatis et ad apicem maculis albidis ornatis, posticis pallide rosaceo-fuscis, lineis transversis et maculis variegatis, illis ad basin et marginem internum attingentibus crebrioribus, lineis minutis submarginalibus et inter eas linea fulva angulum analem attingente.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Chiriqui (*Champion*), Lion Hill (*M<sup>c</sup>Leannan*).—SOUTH AMERICA to the Amazons valley and North Brazil.

There is but one species of this genus spread over this wide area, which, though subject to some variation, does not admit of subdivision. The chief point of variation is in the amount of black in the distal portion of the primaries: in most cases it extends towards the base so as to isolate a tawny cross band from the rest of the wing; in others it is reduced so that the tawny band becomes united with the basal portion of the same colour. The width of this tawny band varies, and also its colour, being much paler in some individuals than in others.

Mr. Bates tells us that it is a common insect in the Amazonian forest. It is always found about the trunks of trees, settling frequently on the bark with its wings held in a perpendicular position.

*Callizona acesta* was known to Linnæus from specimens in the Museum Ulricæ, which form the subject of Clerck's figure. Doctor Aurivilius, in his recent paper upon these Linnean types, has given a careful summary of the references to this species by early writers.