

coloured cross band of its primaries, which from the straightness of its margins suggested the name given it by Messrs. Butler and Druce<sup>1</sup>; but we fail to find any example in Dr. Van Patten's collection at all answering to *E. liria*, a name which is also included in their list<sup>2</sup>.

Mr. Bates, who found allied species throughout the Amazons region, observed them in company with *Gynæcia dirce*, all settling on the trunks of trees, but the *Ectima* lying with its wings flat, in the manner of the *Ageroniæ*.

We never met with *Ectima* ourselves, as the most northern point of its range is Nicaragua, where Belt obtained it. In the neighbourhood of Chiriqui it appears to be abundant, judging from the number of specimens Mr. Champion has forwarded to us.

### AGERONIA.

*Ageronia*, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schm. p. 41 (1816), partim.

The species usually placed in *Ageronia* naturally group themselves into two sections, each of which presents sufficient characters to justify its being considered a genus. These differences are pointed out below.

The name *Ageronia* was applied by Hübner to four species, all belonging to the genus as hitherto understood. Three of these, however, go with *A. arethusa* into Boisduval's genus *Peridromia*; the fourth, *Ageronia chloe*, therefore, we retain as the type of *Ageronia*. With this species we place five or six others, all having the essential characters of *Ageronia*. In Central America we find four species of *Ageronia* as thus restricted, one being the widely spread *A. ferentina*, which ranges from Mexico and some of the Antilles to the Argentine Republic; of the rest, *A. glauconome* is found from Southern Mexico to Nicaragua, *A. atlantis* is common to Mexico and Guatemala but nowhere abundant, and *A. lelaps* has hitherto only occurred in the Mexican State of Durango.

The peculiar habits of the *Ageroniæ* have been frequently described, how they settle on the trunks of trees with the wings expanded and the head down, and how when pursuing one another they produce a sharp cracking noise apparently with the wings; but this point has never yet been satisfactorily determined.

The subcostal of the primaries (*A. atlantis*) emits two branches before the end of the cell; the upper discocellular is very short, the middle convex, and the lower also slightly convex in a simple curve and meeting the median nervure at the origin of the second branch. The front legs of the male have a rather stout coxa about  $=\frac{2}{3}$  femur + trochanter; tibia = femur; tarsus with sutures of joints sometimes visible = tibia. Eyes smooth. Antennæ with 48 joints, whereof 9 form a moderate club. Palpi slightly hairy; terminal joint short, about  $=\frac{1}{3}$  the middle joint, which is of nearly uniform width throughout. The male secondary sexual organs have a pointed tegumen, beneath which in the anal cavity is a strong spine directed outwards; the harpagones are