

4. *Ageronia lelaps*, sp. nov.

♀ *A. atlanti* affinis et ocellis posticarum eodem modo cæruleo pupillatis, alis omnibus supra fuscescentioribus viridi haud tinctis, anticis lituris indistinctis duabus haud una transfasciatis.

♂ adhuc ignotus.

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas (*Forrer*).

A single female specimen of this *Ageronia* was captured by Mr. Forrer at Ventanas in the State of Durango, Mexico, at an altitude of about 3000 feet above the sea. It differs from *A. atlantis* in its upper surface being browner, the apical band being dusky instead of white, and having the indications of a second band within. The ocelli are smaller, the blue pupils are obsolete on the upper surface, but are plainly visible beneath. Our single specimen is not in very good condition, and we look anxiously forward for more perfect examples, including the male.

PERIDROMIA.

Peridromia, Boisduval, Sp. Gen. t. 23. f. 5 (1858).

Ageronia, part., Hübner et auctt.

In this genus we propose to place the species of *Ageronia* which have in the male the first two branches of the subcostal nervure anchylosed in a common origin from the subcostal, and in which the lower discocellular has a double curve and meets the median halfway between the first and second branches. In the female the neuration is much more like that of both sexes of *Ageronia*; the first and second subcostal branches have each a separate origin, and the lower discocellular joins the median nearer to, if not actually at, the origin of the second branch. In other respects the two groups are very similar; the femur, tibia, and tarsus are, perhaps, more slender in *Peridromia* than in *Ageronia*, but the difference is not great; the lower radial too of the primaries is not so straight.

There are thirteen species known of *Peridromia*, the focus of the genus being the valley of the Amazons. In Central America we find seven species, all of which, with the exception of *P. guatemalena*, are also found in South America.

a. Sexes differently coloured; underside of wings black.

1. *Peridromia arethusa*.

Papilio arethusa, Cr. Pap. Ex. i. t. 77. ff. E, F¹.

Ageronia arethusa, Doubl. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 83²; Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 314³.

Papilio laodamia, Cr. Pap. Ex. ii. t. 130. f. A⁴.

Peridromia arete, Luc. Rev. Zool. 1853, p. 310⁵ (nec Doubl.); Boisd. Lep. Guat. p. 27⁶.

Alis velutino-cyaneo-nigris, maculis cyaneis præcipue ad costam et marginem externum anticarum et margines externum et interiorem posticarum notatis; subtus nigris, posticis punctis ad basin tribus aliisque ad marginem interiorem et externum coccineis ornatis.

♀ mari similis, sed punctis cyaneis crebrioribus, anticis fascia alba bisectis; subtus maculis coccineis majoribus.