

Hab. MEXICO^{4 5}, Oaxaca (*Fenochio*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*³), Las Mercedes (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Chiriqui, Veraguas (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA²; PERU; BOLIVIA²; GUIANA^{1 2}.

Some confusion has existed regarding this species, owing to its close relationship to the South-Brazilian *P. arete**, which, however, may be distinguished from it by the upper surface of the wings of the male being much more profusely and evenly spotted with blue. The female is not so easily recognized; but, as far as we can see from our own examples, the white cross-band of the primaries in *P. arete* is narrower and more distinctly cut by the veins, the portion nearest the anal angle being broken off into a spot.

With the exception of South-eastern Brazil, *P. arethusa* is found throughout Tropical America. It was first described by Cramer from Surinam examples¹. Mr. Bates found it at many places on the banks of the Amazons and its tributaries³. In our region it occurs as far north as Mexico; in Guatemala it is found in the hot lowlands, and up to an elevation of about 3000 feet.

b. Sexes nearly alike; underside of wings nearly black or black and red.

2. *Peridromia amphinome*.

Papilio amphinome, Linn. Syst. Nat. ii. p. 779¹; Cr. Pap. Ex. i. t. 54. ff. E, F².

Ageronia amphinome, Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 314³; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 347⁴.

Peridromia mexicana, Lucas, Rev. Zool. 1853, p. 311⁵.

Alis nigris cyaneo variegatis, anticis ultra cellulam fascia sordide alba obliqua venis divisa notatis; subtus nigris, fascia anticarum ut supra et maculis subapicalibus notatis; anticarum basi et posticis pro majore parte coccineis venis nigris divisis, posticis ad apicem nigris punctis cyaneis notatis, margine externo quoque nigro, alis omnibus maculis marginalibus albidis notatis.

♀ mari haud dissimilis.

Hab. MEXICO⁵, Oaxaca (*Fenochio*), Cordova (*Rümeli*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA³, central valleys and Pacific coast (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Polochic valley (*Hague*), San Isidro (*Champion*); NICARAGUA (*Bridges*), Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*⁴); PANAMA, Chiriqui and Veraguas (*Arcé*), David (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA generally to Bolivia and Brazil³.

Lucas separated Mexican specimens of this insect under the name of *Peridromia mexicana*⁵, stating that the differences between them consisted in the band of the primaries in the northern form being straighter and more distinctly cut up by the veins and powdered with grey scales, and also in its having an extra spot in the apex of the primaries, and the wings being of a more rusty red. We have examined a large series of specimens closely, and though we notice the points alluded to by Lucas, they are by

* Boisduval⁶ complains that Doubleday gave his name *P. arete* to a different species from that to which he intended it to apply; but as Boisduval's name was only in MS., Doubleday's assignment of it must hold good.