

found in South-western Texas. We have specimens from Mexico and from various points in Central and South America down to Rio Grande in Brazil. The species, however, appears to be absent from Guiana and the valley of the Amazons. Its range in altitude in Guatemala does not exceed 3000 feet.

c. Underside of secondaries pure grey, or slightly tinged with fulvous.

5. *Peridromia feronia*.

Papilio feronia, Linn. Mus. Ulr. p. 283¹; Clerck, Ic. Ins. t. 31. f. 1².

Ageronia feronia, Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 312³; Aurivillius, Kongl. Sv. Ak. Handl. xix. no. 5, p. 87⁴.

Alis supra fere ut in *P. fornaci*, ocellis posticarum albo pupillatis, subtus posticis cinereis, ocellis simplicibus annulo nigro macula alba circumcingente.

♀ mari sat similis.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui, Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*).—VENEZUELA; COLOMBIA; PERU; BOLIVIA; AMAZONS VALLEY³; BRAZIL; HAITI; TRINIDAD.

This widely spread South-American species is only found within our limits in the State of Panama, its place being taken in Costa Rica and elsewhere in Central America by the very nearly allied form *A. guatemalena*, from which it differs in having the secondaries beneath pure grey without any admixture of buff. In the Amazonian region Mr. Bates tells us it is the commonest species of the genus, being found in spaces in the forest where there is no underwood, or in plantations, settling on the trunks of trees³.

6. *Peridromia guatemalena*. (*Ageronia guatemalena*, Tab. XXVI. figg. 1, 2.)

Ageronia guatemalena, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. i. p. 115¹.

Ageronia feronia, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 347²; Strecker, Butt. N. Am. p. 139³?

P. feroniæ persimilis, sed maculis anticarum paginæ superioris plerumque majoribus, ocellis posticarum cinereo nec albo pupillatis et subtus posticis ochraceo tinctis vix distinguenda.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, S.W. Texas³.—MEXICO, Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*), Cordova (*Rümeli*), Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Corosal (*Roe*); GUATEMALA, Polochic valley, San Gerónimo (*Hague*), Chuacus, central valleys, Pacific slopes (*F. D. G. & O. S.*¹); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*²), Irazu (*Rogers*).

Mr. Bates separated this form from *P. feronia*¹. The differences, he says, are in the belt of dingy white spots of the fore wing, which consists of much more elongate spots giving a different aspect to the insect. The submarginal ocelli are very different from those of *P. feronia*. In the fore wing they have much larger round pupils (of a dingy grey instead of a white colour) and narrower black irides; in the hind wing they have also large suboval dingy pupils encircled by three concentric rings, two narrow and grey,