

*D. aganisa* is found in second-growth woods and in clearings on the borders of the forest.

## 2. *Didonis biblis*.

*Papilio biblis*, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 505<sup>1</sup>.

*Didonis biblis*, Bates, Journ. Ent. 316<sup>2</sup>.

*Papilio hyperia*, Cr. Pap. Ex. iii. t. 236. E, F<sup>3</sup>.

*Didonis pasira*, Doubl. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 406, t. 31. f. 2<sup>4</sup>; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 347<sup>5</sup>.

*D. aganise* similis, sed fascia posticarum coccinea haud subrecta sed margini externo parallela, venisque nigris divisa distinguenda.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>5</sup>), Irazu (*Rogers*).—SOUTH AMERICA from Colombia to Paraguay; HAITI.

*Didonis biblis* is a common species found over nearly the whole of Tropical America, and occurs within our borders as far north as Nicaragua. Though subject to slight variation there seem no sufficient grounds for subdivision of the species; at the same time we note that specimens from the Upper Amazons and the neighbouring districts have the red band of the secondaries unusually wide, agreeing with, and even exceeding in this respect, Cramer's figure of *P. hyperia* from Surinam<sup>3</sup>. We observe no difference between examples from Nicaragua and others from South Brazil and Paraguay.

Messrs. Butler and Druce<sup>5</sup> identify the Costa-Rica insect with *D. pasira* of Doubleday<sup>4</sup>; but we believe this name to be a synonym of *D. biblis*, Fabricius.

Mr. Bates says that this insect flies about waste grounds on the borders of the forest, hovering moderately slowly over bushes<sup>2</sup>.

## CYSTINEURA.

*Cystineura*, Boisduval, Sp. Gén. t. 9. f. 1 (1836); Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 406; Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 317.

Mr. Bates considers this genus to be, with *Olina*, related to *Didonis*, *Pyrrhogyra*, &c.; but without disturbing this arrangement we cannot but feel that the differences separating them are of considerable importance. Besides the difference in the outlines of the wings the fact of the tibia and tarsus of the front leg of the male being atrophied so much as to form a simple knob at the end of the femur is peculiar in the Nymphalinae, and recalls the structure so common in *Ithomia* and its allies. There are points too in the secondary male sexual organs described below which ought not to be overlooked.

Nine or ten species have been recognized of *Cystineura*, whereof only one, *C. amymone*, has been found within our region, though the very closely allied *C. dorcas* may also occur within the northern frontier. The other species are distributed over Tropical South America, one being found in the island of Jamaica.