

In the neuration of the wings *Amphirene* differs but little from *Victorina*. In *A. epaphus* the middle discocellular of the primaries passes into the lower radial in a simple curve, there being no trace of a lower discocellular. In *A. superba* these two nervures form an angle, where a short spur is emitted, as in *Victorina stelenes*. The tarsi of the front legs of the male in *Amphirene* are shorter in proportion than in *Victorina*, those of *A. superba* being shorter than in *A. epaphus*. In the secondary sexual organs of the male the tegumen and harpagones are much as in *Victorina*, there being no essential difference; but the penis in *Amphirene* is much dilated for more than its distal half, and there is no rod between it and the hinges of the harpagones. There is, moreover, considerable difference between the penis of *A. superba* and that of *A. epaphus*: in the former the lower surface of the distal half is flattened, and in it are two parallel rows of strong papillæ; in the latter there are no papillæ, but in the interior of the organ are two strong chitinous pieces, which bifurcate in the middle, one branch going straight forwards, the other upwards.

Of the three known species of *Amphirene*, *A. superba* is restricted to Central America from Mexico to Costa Rica; *A. epaphus* is a very common butterfly, ranging throughout our region, and southwards through the western parts of South America. It is absent from Guiana and the valley of the Lower Amazons; but occurs in numbers in South-eastern Brazil. *A. trayja*, the third and last of the genus, is found in Brazil alone.

1. *Amphirene epaphus*.

Vanessa epaphus, Latr. in Humb. & Bonpl. Obs. Zool. ii. p. 74, t. 35¹.

Amphirene epaphus, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. t. 33. f. 2²; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 345³.

Alis nigricanti-brunneis, anticis linea alba bipartitis dimidio apicali rufescente venis nigris diviso, posticis fascia submarginali, dimidio costali albo, dimidio anali tenui cærulescente, ciliis albis; subtus rufescenti-brunneis, anticis ad cellulæ finem maculis albis nigro circumcinctis, fascia submarginali alba intus nigro limbata, fascia quoque extra eam rufescente; macula ad costæ mediam et fascia altera brevi ab angulo anali, albis.

♀ mari similis, sed plerumque paulo major.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümel*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Polochic valley, Chuacus, Dueñas, Central Valleys (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), San Isidro (*Champion*); HONDURAS, San Pedro (*G. M. Whitely*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*³); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA¹ to BOLIVIA.

This common species was first described by Latreille from specimens obtained in Colombia, where it is abundant, and also throughout the Andes, as far south as Bolivia. North of the isthmus it ranges to Mexico. We trace no variation between individuals in any part of this wide area. The species is in no way represented, so far as we know, in Guiana; but in South Brazil an allied form (*A. trayja*) takes its place; this, however, may at once be distinguished by having the apex of the primaries the same colour as the base, instead of being tawny. In Guatemala the range in altitude of *A. epaphus*