

extends from near the sea-level to an altitude of 5000 feet ; but it is, perhaps, most numerous in places of an intermediate height.

## 2. *Amphirene superba*. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 1, 2.)

*Amphirene superba*, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. i. p. 161<sup>1</sup>; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 345<sup>2</sup>.

*Victorina aphrodite*, Butl. P. Z. S. 1865, p. 483<sup>3</sup>.

Alis nigricanti-brunneis, anticarum apicibus paulo dilutioribus, fascia communi alba cæruleo limbata, a costa anticarum ad medium marginis posticarum externi transeunte, posticis lunulis pallide fuscis submarginalibus et intra eas alteris sagittiformibus cæruleis ornatis: subtus rufo-brunneis, area anticarum apicali et posticis ad medium rosaceo-albicantibus, posticis seriebus duabus lunularum albidis et una fulva extra eas, omnibus nigro separatis submarginalibus notatis; anticis quoque similariter extus (præter apice) marginatis; anticarum cellula ad medium serie punctorum alborum nigro marginata transfasciata alisque ad finem ejus.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>3</sup>, Cordova (*Rümelii*); GUATEMALA, Choctum, San Gerónimo, Polochic valley, Retalhuleu (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), San Gerónimo, Purula (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>2</sup>); PANAMA, Chiriqui, Veraguas (*Arcé*).

Mr. Bates first described this species from specimens obtained by us in Central Guatemala, where it is by no means uncommon up to an elevation of about 4000 feet<sup>1</sup>. It is not, however, confined to that district, for we also found it in the forest-country bordering the Pacific Ocean. It extends also to Southern Mexico, as we are unable to distinguish the insect of that district separated by Mr. Butler under the name of *Victorina aphrodite*<sup>3</sup>. Southwards it spreads as far as the State of Panama; but has not yet been found in the southern continent.

At first sight *A. superba* bears a strong resemblance to *V. trayja*; but, besides having more falcate primaries and dentate secondaries, it has beneath a series of transverse spots across the cell of the primaries, and the secondaries have three series of submarginal lunules, and there are other differences. *A. trayja*, as already remarked, is really more closely allied to *A. epaphus* than it is to the present insect.

## TIMETES.

*Tymetes*, Blanchard in Cuv. Règne Anim. Atlas Ins. ii. t. 139. f. 1 (ex Boisduval, MS.) (1836).

*Timetes*, Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 262.

*Megalura*, Blanch. Hist. Nat. Ins. iii. p. 446.

This genus was sufficiently indicated in the illustrated edition of Cuvier's 'Règne Animal,' where a good figure of *T. merops* is given. It contains about twenty-two species, all belonging to the Neotropical Region. Of these, thirteen are found within our borders, only four of which are peculiar to the region, the rest being more or less widely distributed over the Southern continent.

The external structure of the various species of *Timetes* presents few points of variation, with the exception of the shape of the primaries, which, in some species,