

duos includente; subtus ferrugineo perfusis posticis linea fusca bisectis, alis ambobus serie obsoleta ocellorum submarginalium pupillis nigris ornatis.

♀ mari similis, sed major et lineis omnibus magis distinctis forsitan distinguenda.

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz, Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Cordova (*Rümeli*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*), Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Corosal (*Roe*); GUATEMALA, Coatepeque (*Champion*), San Gerónimo, Yzabal, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*⁴); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*), Veraguas (*Arcé*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia to South Brazil.

The elongated and strongly-hooked primaries of *T. peleus* render it easy to be at once distinguished from all other members of the genus. It is found commonly throughout Tropical America. Mr. Bates says³ that on the Amazons it frequents “the open sunny places, gardens, plantations, and banks of streams; settling on flowers and on the ground in moist situations.”

In the males of this species there is but little variation, except in the distinctness of the black cross bands of the upper surface of the wings, which are very plain in some individuals and only just visible in others. On the under surface, too, some specimens are more mottled than others. The females seem always to have darker and broader bands on the upper surface of both wings.

b. Primaries short, sometimes falcate; anal lobe of secondaries moderately developed.

a'. A tawny band on the primaries and a purple patch on the secondaries.

2. *Timetes marcella*.

Timetes marcella, Feld. Wien. ent. Mon. v. p. 108¹.

Timetes corinna, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. t. 32. f. 1².

Megalura valetta, Butl. & Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 101³; P. Z. S. 1874, p. 345⁴; Butl. Lep. Ex. p. 172, t. 60. f. 2⁵.

Megalura corita, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 345⁶.

Timetes napo, Boisd. Léop. Guat. p. 44⁷.

Alis fuscis, anticis fascia permagna fulva ultra cellulam, et lineis transversis ad basin notatis; posticis angulo apicali usque ad medium marginis externi, fascia anticarum concolori; plaga magna alam mediam occupante cyaneo-purpurea; subtus pallide fulvescentibus lineis albis distincte transfasciatis, lunulis albis submarginalibus quoque ornatis, eis ad angulum posticarum analem nigro intus marginatis.

♀ alis fuscis, lineis obscuris transfasciatis, anticis fascia alba ultra cellulam transvittatis, subtus fere ut in mare sed albicantiore et fascia alba paginæ superioris perlucente.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*^{3 5}), Cache, San Francisco (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*), Veraguas (*Arcé*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Ecuador⁷, Peru, Bolivia.

The figure given under the name of *T. corinna*, var., in Doubleday and Hewitson's work, undoubtedly represents this species, as pointed out by Felder, since the tawny