

silvery colour crossed with darker bands, while the outer half varies from a dull tawny to dark brown, which is frequently tinged with a steely blue. The silvery band crossing the wings is always present. Cramer's figure represents a dark variety<sup>4</sup>.

We once witnessed a migration of this species near San Gerónimo in Guatemala. We were riding one afternoon down the mountain-side skirting the plain of Salama, when we met thousands of this species, which were flying with the wind along the hill-side. All were going in the same direction, which took them to the higher ranges of this district, and beyond into the valleys of the Polochic and Motagua.

### 10. *Timetes coresia*.

*Nymphalis coresia*, Godt. Enc. Méth. ix. p. 359<sup>1</sup>.

*Megalura coresia*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 345<sup>2</sup>.

*Marpesia zerynthia*, Hübn. Samml. ex. Schmett. ii. t. 51<sup>3</sup>.

Alis anticis hamatis, velutino-brunneis marginibus externis rufescentibus linea submarginali fusca, subtus linea rufa, extus valde sinuosa et nigro marginata bisectis, dimidio proximo albo, lineolis tribus fulvis transfasciatis, dimidio distali sericeo-fusco, lineolis submarginalibus rufis et nigris notatis.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Cordova (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>2</sup>), Caché (*Rogers*); PANAMA Chiriqui (*Champion*), Veraguas (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA; BRAZIL<sup>1</sup>.

*T. coresia* may readily be distinguished by the uniform rich chocolate colouring of its upperside, which contrasts strongly with the silvery base of the wings beneath, and makes it a conspicuous insect. There is nothing similar to it in the disposition of its markings.

It frequents clearings and second-growth woods and the banks of streams in the dry season, and is often found about sugar-factories, resorting to the bruised cane after the juice has been recently extracted.

*c.* Primaries short, sharply falcate; anal lobe of secondaries obsolete.

### 11. *Timetes iole*.

*Papilio iole*, Drury, Ill. Nat. Hist. iii. t. 38. f. 2<sup>1</sup>; Stoll, Suppl. Cr. t. 29. f. 4, 4d<sup>2</sup>.

*Megalura iole*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 346<sup>3</sup>.

Alarum dimidio proximo saturate fulvo, dimidio distali nigro, area discali purpureo tincta; subtus fusco-ferrugineis, lineolis variis valde sinuatis notatis.

♀ alis ad basin obscure fulvis lineis nigris distincte transfasciatis, triente apicali fusco-nigra maculis sex ad apicem notata.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>3</sup>); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*), Chiriqui, Veraguas (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA.

This *Timetes* is said by both Drury<sup>1</sup> and Stoll<sup>2</sup> to inhabit Jamaica. At present, however, we have it from the mainland alone, where it does not appear to be found