

Bugaba (*Arcé, Champion*), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; LOWER AMAZONS⁴; BRAZIL.

Dr. Aurivillius has recently⁶ drawn attention to the misapplication of Linnæus's name *P. neærea*, which, instead of belonging to a species distinct from *P. tipha*, is really synonymous with that name, and precedes it by a few pages in the work in which they were both published. For this latter reason apparently the learned Doctor adopts the name *P. neærea* for the species commonly known as *P. tipha*, and, at the same time, he suggests that the species hitherto called *P. neærea* should be called *P. crameri*. The inconvenience of thus shifting the name *P. neærea* from one species to another in the same genus is obvious. As we can, without doing violence to the law of priority, still continue to use the title *P. tipha* as hitherto understood, with *P. neærea* as a synonym, we prefer to do so, adopting at the same time Dr. Aurivillius's name *P. crameri*.

Clerck's figure² no doubt represents a female of this species and agrees well with examples in our collection of that sex from Brazil. The two pairs of whitish spots shown on the primaries and the obsolete submarginal series on the upper surface are not indicated in the males, which are also of a darker hue. These markings, however, on the underside are represented by a submarginal series of very distinct white spots, which is present in all the closely allied races with which we are acquainted, except *P. hypsenor*.

P. tipha does not appear to extend into our region beyond Nicaragua, whence northward through Guatemala and British Honduras it is replaced by its last-named ally.

2. *Pyrrhogyra hypsenor*, sp. nov. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 3, 4.)

P. tiphæ similis, sed fascia alarum alba angustiori, subtus marginibus externis fuscis haud albo notatis.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Corosal (*Roe*), Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Polochic and Motagua valleys, Pacific slope (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Zapote (*Champion*).

As mentioned above, this species differs from *P. tipha* in having the white band of the wings narrower, and also in the absence of the submarginal series of white spots beneath. All our specimens from countries north of Nicaragua are constant in these respects, and the insect therefore appears to us to require specific distinction.

Our original Guatemalan specimens were captured by ourselves, and it would appear to be rather uncommon, as we have received but few in subsequent collections from that country; so far as we know it does not extend its range into Mexico.

A Guatemalan specimen is figured.

3. *Pyrrhogyra edocla*.

Pyrrhogyra edocla, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 253. t. 32. f. 5¹; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 348².