

P. otolais is a common species throughout our region, where individuals are very constant in their markings.

Mr. Bates says² he met with it only at San Paulo on the Upper Amazons, and remarks that the single specimen he captured there differed slightly from Mexican and Guatemalan insects. We have since received others from Mr. Whitely, taken at Pebas and various places on the upper waters of the Amazons, all showing similar differences. A specimen likewise was sent us by Dr. Felder, who received it from Bogota and marked it "*P. otolais*, var."

The chief points of divergence from the northern form are the presence of a pair of whitish spots near the centre of the outer margin of the primaries, and the rather broader and paler red markings on the underside; but we hesitate to place a specific value on such slight characters, and are content to indicate the points of variation.

Regarding *P. neis*, Felder, we have no hesitation in considering it the same as *P. otolais*; not only does the description agree, but the range indicated of *P. neis* is nearly identical with that of *P. otolais*.

One of our Guatemalan specimens is figured.

ADELPHA.

Adelpha, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 42 (1816).

Heterochroa, Boisd. Sp. Gén. i. t. 8. f. 4; Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 276.

This large, almost exclusively Neotropical genus contains upwards of seventy species, of which no less than thirty-one are found within our fauna, one only of which, the aberrant *Adelpha bredowi*, passes northwards across the frontier of Mexico, where a closely allied species, *A. californica*, is also found. In South America *Adelpha* does not pass beyond the limits of Brazil and Bolivia; it is more strongly represented in the eastern slopes of the Andes than elsewhere, though Mr. Bates found thirteen species during his sojourn in the valley of the Amazons.

Regarding the position of *A. bredowi*, we have some doubts whether it ought not to be removed from *Adelpha* on account of its smooth eyes and other characters. Though the former feature associates it with *Limenitis* as usually understood, the latter, such as secondary male organs, point rather to an independent position. As for *Limenitis* itself it certainly requires revision, as the type of the genus, *L. populi*, has many points of difference from *L. camilla*, and there are Indian species with hairy eyes that require careful dissection before their position can be settled. On the whole, therefore, we think it best to leave *A. bredowi* in *Adelpha*, at the same time drawing attention to its peculiarities, to be of service when the whole group is recast.

Prof. Westwood, in his note on the genus, speaks of its affinity to *Apatura*; but this view, we think, can hardly be maintained, *Apatura* having several peculiar characters not shared by *Adelpha*.