

♀ major, alis cæruleo inornatis, fascia communi omnino alba, macula bene separata fulva prope anticarum costam, macula apicali nulla; alis ambabus lineis submarginalibus obscuris notatis.

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*), Presidio (*Forrer*), Cordova (*Rümeli*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*) GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*Hague*), Yzabal, Motagua valley, Pacific slope (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*⁴); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé*), Bugaba (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA.

Although Drury states¹ that he received the specimen from which his description and figure of *C. laure* were taken "from a part of Africa situated about six degrees of north latitude," there can be no doubt that he really refers to this insect, whose range we have given above.

Doubleday's figure of *C. laure*, as pointed out by Boisduval, undoubtedly refers to another insect. It exhibits none of the beautiful blue colour shown on the upper-side of that species, and Brazil and the West Indies are given as the locality where it is found, while the true *C. laure* does not, so far as we can trace it, extend south of Venezuela.

C. laure is included by Messrs. Butler and Druce in their catalogue of the Butterflies of Costa Rica⁴, under the name of *Apatura druryi* of Hübner, a closely allied but distinct insect, inhabiting the island of Cuba.

The outer margins of *C. druryi* are much paler in both sexes, but especially in the female, and the double-spotted submarginal line is more strongly marked. Besides this there is a third closely allied species inhabiting Peru and the Upper Amazons, *C. griseldis*. In this insect all the colours, including the purple gloss on the upper-side, are of a darker hue, and the tawny spot at the apex of the primaries of the male is absent.

6. *Chlorippe linda*.

Apatura linda, Feld. Wien. ent. Mon. vi. p. 117¹.

Apatura plesaurina, Butl. & Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 102²; P. Z. S. 1874, p. 342³; Butl. Lep. Ex. p. 173, t. 60. f. 4⁴.

Apatura laura, Burm. Descr. Phys. Rep. Arg. v. p. 181⁵ (nec Drury).

C. laure affinis, sed colore cæruleo alarum maris absente differt.

♀ a femina *C. laure* fasciæ anticarum parte superiore fulva nec alba dignoscenda.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*^{2 3 4}); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Arcé*).—ECUADOR; PERU; AMAZONS VALLEY; BRAZIL; PARAGUAY; ARGENTINE REPUBLIC⁵.

A single specimen procured by Van Patten in Costa Rica was named *Apatura plesaurina* by Messrs. Butler and Druce. They compared it with *Chlorippe laure* and pointed out its chief differences from that species; to this, however, it is not very closely allied, having no blue on the upper surface of the wings. The above-named example is now before us, and after comparing it carefully with our series of *C. linda*,