

a species having a wide range and showing throughout a certain amount of variation, especially in the width of the band crossing the wings, we feel that we are unable to separate it from that insect. A female obtained by Arcé at Bugaba confirms us in this view; it has the white band of the primaries extending nearly to the median nervure, which is not the case in our most southern specimen.

Mr. Butler's figure of *C. plesaurina* is much too dark throughout.

We have a specimen of *C. linda* from Paraguay, which renders it most probable that it is to this species that Dr. Burmeister refers under the name of *A. laura*⁵.

7. *Chlorippe cyane*. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 1, 2 ♀.)

Nymphalis cyane, Latr. in Humb. & Bonpl. Obs. Zool. ii. p. 82, t. 36. f. 3, 4¹.

Chlorippe cyane ♀, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 49².

Apatura lucasii, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. ii. t. 45. f. 2³; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 342⁴.

Apatura laurentia, Hew. Ex. Butt., *Apatura*, f. 5, 6.

Chlorippe mentas ♀, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 48⁵.

Alis nigro-fuscis, litura aream internam posticarum occupante (interdum in marginem anticarum internum extendente) metallico-cyanea, certa luce in viridem mutante, area cyanea crescente; subtus anticis præter apicem fulvis nigro maculatis, apicibus et posticis sordide sericeo ochraceis, lineola transversa sinuata ultra cellulæ finem eunte.

♀ alis fuscis, fascia communi in anticis fulva, ad costam bifurcata, in posticis alba cyaneo utrinque tincta, lineis submarginalibus obscuris notatis; subtus mari similis, linea posticarum transversa recta.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Höge, Rümeli*); GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*Hague*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*⁴), Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui and Bugaba (*Arcé, Champion*).—COLOMBIA¹; VENEZUELA; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA.

Although Latreille's figure of this insect is easily recognizable, it is not a good representation of it¹. All the colours are far too pale. Hewitson, however, faithfully depicts it in Doubleday and Westwood's 'Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera,' under the name of *Apatura lucasii*³. Both these figures have the blue patch confined to the secondaries, and in our series we find that this is the case in all specimens from Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. In Colombian insects we observe it extending to the inner margin of the primaries; and as we get still further north we have this colour encroaching, till in Mexico it has become a blue spot of considerable size on the primaries.

C. cyane is allied to *C. clothilda*, but perhaps it is still more closely related to a species we have lately received from the Argentine Republic which Dr. Burmeister has called *Apatura lucasii**. When looked at from in front the blue marking in all specimens increases considerably and extends over nearly the whole base of the wing,

* *Chlorippe burmeisteri*.

Apatura lucasii, Burm. Descr. Phys. Rep. Arg. v. p. 182 (nec Doubleday).

C. cyane affinis, sed area discali secundariorum saturatiore cyanea.