

the central portion becoming greener; this, however, is not observable in any other position.

The female of Boisduval's *Chlorippe mentas* belongs here, as proved by an inspection of the types.

8. **Chlorippe cherubina.** (Tab. XXXI. figg. 3, 4 ♀.)

Apatura cherubina, Feld. Reise d. Nov. Lep. p. 435¹.

Apatura laurentia, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 342² (nec Godart).

C. cyane affinis, sed colore cyaneo posticarum fere ad costam anticarum extendente distinguenda.

♀ a femina *C. cyane* forsan vix distinguenda, sed fascia communi alarum ad costam anticarum in maculas disjuncta.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümeli*); GUATEMALA¹, Polochic valley, Dueñas (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), San Gerónimo (*Hague*), Las Mercedes (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*⁵); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*), Veraguas (*Arcé*).—WESTERN SOUTH AMERICA from Colombia to Bolivia¹; Rio Negro in North Brazil¹.

This *Chlorippe* is very closely allied to *C. seraphina* (Hübner) and it is questionable whether it is really distinct. It is, however, a larger insect, and the blue band of the wings is wider. The true *C. seraphina* does not enter our fauna, though it is found in Colombia in company with the allied form. In Brazil *C. seraphina* alone is found. Regarding the females of this species and of *C. cyane*, we are in considerable doubt whether we have rightly assigned our specimens to their respective males, and further we are also in doubt if the females of these species can always be distinguished from one another. Of what we consider to be females of *C. cherubina* we have only two specimens, which differ from a considerable series of females associated with *C. cyane* in having the band of the primaries broken up into spots instead of being entire to nearly the costal margin.

C. cherubina was separated by Dr. Felder upon specimens from various parts of South America, with which he included Guatemalan examples obtained by ourselves.

DOXOCOPA.

Doxocopa, Hübner, Samml. ex. Schm. iii. t.—; Scudder, Rep. Peabody Ac. Sci. 1871, p. 30.

Some American entomologists hesitate to separate this group of Butterflies from the genus *Apatura*, but Mr. Scudder seems rightly to urge its definite independent position. Not only does the subcostal nervure of the primaries emit but a single

♀ valde dissimilis a femina *A. cyane*, alis multo pallidioribus, fascia communi omnino sordide fulva, extra eam altera submarginali ejusdem coloris.

Hab. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, Tucuman (*Burmeister*), Sierra de Tortoral, Catamarca (*E. W. White*).

The male of this insect hardly differs from that sex of *A. cyane*, but the specific characters are in the female, which are indicated above. We have several males and two females, all taken by Mr. E. W. White in the Sierra de Tortoral, in Catamarca, in the Argentine Republic.