

of the violet hue on the upper surface of the wings, this colour being confined to the region within the blue stripe of the fore wings, while in the former species it extends over nearly the whole surface of both wings within and beyond the blue stripe. It also wants the tawny patch on the underside of the primaries which exists in *P. demodice*.

Mr. Bates says that the blue costal spots are also wanting; but to this we attach little importance, as it is not a constant character, since we find them faintly indicated in one of our Colombian, and more fully developed in some of our Guatemalan specimens. Examples from this latter country slightly differ, however, from Colombian in a still less extension of the purple coloration. In the females the purple hue is absent.

Our figure represents a male from the State of Panama.

AGANISTHOS.

Aganisthos, Boisduval & Leconte, Lép. Am. Sept. p. 194 (1833); West. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 301.

A single species represents this genus, and is very widely distributed throughout the tropics, from Mexico to Brazil. It is also found in Florida, and in a slightly modified form in some of the Antilles.

Aganisthos orion is an insect of powerful flight, and in this respect resembles the members of *Prepona*.

The wings are entire without projections, the subcostal nervure of the primaries emits two branches before the end of the cell, the third branch running for a long distance parallel to the subcostal before diverging to the costa. The upper discocellular is short, the middle bent in the centre, the lower is absent, but an atrophied spur a little beyond the submedian branch shows its position; the cell of the secondaries is open. The front legs of the male have a stout coxa = $\frac{3}{4}$ femur + trochanter; tibia < femur; tarsus = $\frac{1}{2}$ tibia; terminal joint of the palpi long = $\frac{1}{2}$ middle joint, which is slightly swollen at the distal end. Antennæ with 52 joints, of which 13 form a moderate club. Of the male secondary organs the tegumen has a simple, slightly depressed central spine, and two strong dependent central spines directed outwards; the harpagones are turned upwards at the end, on the inside of which is a strong, upturned spine, and on the ventral edge a recurved notch.

1. *Aganisthos orion*.

Papilio orion, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 485¹.

Aganisthos orion, Boisd. & Lec. Lép. Am. Sept. p. 195, t. 52²; Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 335³;
Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 53⁴; Strecker, Butt. N. Am. p. 146⁵.

Papilio odius, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 457⁶.

Aganisthos odius, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 341⁷.

Papilio danaë, Cr. Pap. Ex. t. 84. f. A, B⁸.

Alis fusco-nigris, anticis litura a basi ultra cellulam extendente ad marginem externum obtusum fulva,