

SMYRNA.

Smyrna, Hübner, Samml. ex. Schmett. ii. t. 65; Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 297.

There are two apparently closely allied species of this genus, both of which occur throughout our region; but whereas *S. blomfieldia* is also found in Western South America as far as Paraguay, *S. karwinskii* does not extend its range beyond Colombia. These two species are very much alike in all the details of the coloration of their wings; but besides a difference in the shape of the anal angle of the secondaries, the secondary male sexual organs are so distinct that there can be no doubt as to the validity of the two species.

In *S. blomfieldia* the subcostal emits two branches before end of the cell, and the third branch diverges at once on leaving the subcostal. The upper discocellular is short and transverse, the second rounded into the lower radial; an atrophied lower discocellular crosses the cell transversely to a point a little beyond the origin of the second median branch. A similar nervule closes the cell of the secondaries. The front legs of the male have a stout coxa = $\frac{2}{3}$ femur + trochanter; tibia = femur; tarsus single-jointed, = $\frac{2}{3}$ tibia; the front legs of *S. karwinskii* have two tarsal joints; terminal joint of the palpi long and rather slender, = $\frac{1}{2}$ the middle joint, which is rather swollen towards the distal end. The antennæ have 52 joints, and terminate in a moderate club. The tegumen has a strong central spine, which terminates rather abruptly in a decurved point; the harpagones are simple lobes, terminating in a blunt point. In *S. karwinskii* the tegumen has two recurved hooks dependent from its edges, but these do not approach one another in the middle line; the harpagones have a long, slightly incurved spine arising about the middle of the dorsal edge, inside of which is another short spine.

1. *Smyrna blomfieldia*.

Papilio blomfieldia, Fabr. Spec. Ins. ii. p. 84¹.

Smyrna blomfieldii, Hübn. Samml. ex. Schmett. ii. t. 65²; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 348³.

Papilio proserpina, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. p. 228.

Nymphalis bella, Godart, Enc. Méth. ix. p. 375⁵.

Alis fulvis ad basin saturationibus, anticis triente apicali nigris maculis tribus subapicalibus sordide albis; posticis linea submarginali nigra ad angulum apicalem multo latiore, angulo anali leviter producto; subtus anticis fascia transversa lata ochraceo-flava, extra eam nigris, basi et apice nigro et albo variegatis; posticis marmoratis ocellis submarginalibus quatuor, duobus mediis cæcis.

♀ alis multo brunnescentioribus, anticis fascia transversa ochraceo-flavida bisectis.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümeli*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Sarstoon river (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, San Isidro (*Champion*), Polochic river (*Hague*), Dueñas, Chuacus, Retalhuleu (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*³); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*), Veraguas (*Arcé*).—SOUTH AMERICA, from Colombia to Paraguay.