

where they resorted to a low hill, called San Cristobal, which is clothed on its slopes with thin forest.

b. Wings of both sexes black with crimson bands.

3. *Siderone ide*.

Siderone ide, Hübn. Samml. ex. Schmett. ii. t. 56¹.

Siderone thebais, Feld. Wien. ent. Mon. vi. p. 422²; Reise d. Nov. Lep. t. 60. f. 6, 7³; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 340⁴.

Alis anticis extus rotundatis, posticarum angulo anali producto, omnibus fusco-nigris; anticis triente basali et fascia lata obliqua ultra cellulam coccineis, punctis duobus ad apicem albis, posticis macula apud costæ medium interdum in fasciam producta coccinea, maculis indistinctis submarginalibus præcipue ad angulum analem canis; subtus læte velutino-rufo-brunneis maculis obscurioribus irroratis, linea communi ab angulo anticarum apicali ad angulum posticarum analem, plaga magna subtriangulari apice costam posticarum attingente et margine externo dimidio anali glauco rufescentibus, anticarum apice nebuloso cano maculato, palpis subtus et pectore canescentibus.

Hab. MEXICO, Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*Hague*), Las Mercedes (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*⁴); PANAMA, David (*Champion*), Chitra, Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*).—COLOMBIA^{2 3} to SOUTH BRAZIL.

The extreme forms of this species are represented by *Siderone ide*, in which the red of the secondaries is reduced to a costal spot, and by *S. thebais*, in which the red constitutes a distinct band running towards the anal angle.

The *S. ide* type is found prevalent in Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica; in the neighbourhood of Panama the *S. thebais* form is found, but at Chiriqui the two pass completely the one into the other by insensible steps, so that any certain definition between them fails.

Outside our limits we find *S. ide* in Brazil, and *S. thebais* in Colombia, and another form appears in *S. marthesia* in Guiana and the valley of the Amazons. This latter insect is distinguished in its typical form by the red of the primaries blending into one continuous patch; but there is evidence in the specimens before us that this character is not very stable. The typical females, moreover, of *S. marthesia* have the red of the primaries replaced by tawny. This character, too, appears to fail in more western examples, as we have insects from Ecuador red like the males. In Cuba and Haiti a *Siderone* occurs which is probably not really separable from *S. ide*, but our series is hardly sufficient to settle the point. The females in this form have a dull reddish border to the secondaries not observable in continental specimens, except at Panama, and these, again, have more red on the secondaries. There are two names available for this Antillean *Siderone*. It is evidently the *Papilio nobilis nemesis* of Illiger described from Haitian specimens, and it is also the *Nymphalis rogerii* of Godart, figured by Lucas in his 'Lépidoptères exotiques.'

Should it be found necessary to unite all these forms under one specific name,