ANÆA.

Anæa, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schm. p. 48 (1816).
Paphia, Fabr. in Ill. Mag. f. Insectk. vi. p. 282 (nec Lamarck); Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 317.

Anæa is one of the largest as well as one of the most characteristic of Neotropical Nymphalinæ, and it probably contains not less than 100 species, so far as our present knowledge extends. All of these, with the single exception of *Anæa ops*, which occurs on the northern side of our frontier, are found within the Neotropical Region, no less than thirty-five occurring within our limits.

One of the most remarkable features in this genus is in the relative positions of the costal nervure of the primaries to the subcostal and its branches, the branches of the subcostal coalescing with the costal in various ways, independent slips passing between the costal and the margin. Prof. Westwood, with his usual care, has drawn attention to this feature; but the question which he raises of the relationship of these slips to the subcostal branches which they, to some extent, supersede, we are still unable to explain satisfactorily. Proceeding along the costa in most butterflies from the base of the primaries the first nervure that reaches the margin is the costal, then come the subcostal branches in their order (first, second, third, fourth), and then the subcostal itself, or, as it is sometimes reckoned, its fifth branch. In *Anæa* the subcostal branches all unite with costal, except the fourth, and there are two or three slips from the costal to the margin; these do not start from opposite the subcostal branches, but usually between them. It seems probable that the first of these slips is the termination of the costal, that between it and the second slip and the apparent extension of the subcostal is in reality the continuation of the first subcostal branch which passes abruptly to the costa as the second slip, the second subcostal does the same, and so on. If this be correct, the costal, which apparently runs the whole length of the wing to the apex, does not really do so, but for a considerable part of its length it is made up of the costal branches, which unite for some distance to separate again. Two other points require notice: in some species the first subcostal branch is atrophied, and does not reach the costal at all; in others the third subcostal branch is itself branched, the upper limb reaching the costal, the lower running free to the margin. In this instance there are but three subcostal branches, and it is reasonable to suppose that the third is the third and fourth united till the subbranch separates. Against this supposed arrangement of the nervures is the fact that the costal presents no indication that it is thus built up, but it runs in a single tube uninterruptedly throughout its length to the apex, gradually diminishing in size without reference to the nervules it receives and emits.

The arrangement of the nervures in the neighbourhood of the costa throughout the genus all partake of this tendency to anchylosis; but the variations are so many and so little in accordance with other characters, that we hesitate to adopt them for the purpose of dividing the genus into groups; but taking these characters in a primary