

Alis cyaneo-nigris, basi cyanescentibus, anticis maculis cyaneis obsoletis ad angulum apicalem; subtus sericeo-rufescenti-fuscis griseo irroratis, margine anticarum externo grisescentibus; posticis fascia obscura discali valde irregulari, altera submarginali, punctisque submarginalibus nigris ornatis.

♀ major colore ad alarum basin dilutiore, maculis anticarum subapicalibus magis distinctis et ab apice magis distantibus, subtus alis omnino pallidioribus et maculis fuscis valde irregulariter notatis.

*Hab.* BRITISH HONDURAS, Corosal (*Roe*<sup>1</sup>); GUATEMALA<sup>2 4</sup>, San Gerónimo (*Champion*), Motagua valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Polochic valley (*Hague*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA<sup>4</sup> (*Van Patten*<sup>3</sup>); PANAMA<sup>4</sup>, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*<sup>6</sup>, *Arcé*, *Champion*), Line of Railway (*M<sup>c</sup>Leannan*).—N. COLOMBIA<sup>5</sup>.

The greatest confusion has existed respecting this species, owing chiefly to the misapplication of the name *Nymphalis iphis* of Latreille. This, we are now strongly of opinion, confirmed by specimens so named from Mr. Bates's collection, is synonymous with *Paphia mæris* of Felder, and applies to quite a distinct species from that named *P. iphis* by Dr. Felder in our collection, and from the one so called in Mr. Druce's monograph.

With the true *P. iphis* (= *P. mæris*), therefore, this species has no relationship. It is in fact so near to *P. morvus* of Fabricius that we have some hesitation in separating it. The chief difference, if not the only really stable one, is in the general colour of the female, which is devoid of any of the purple tinge seen in that sex of *P. morvus*.

Regarding the name *P. onophis* of Boisduval, we know, from the types having been submitted to us by M. Charles Oberthür, that they belong to this insect; but unfortunately Dr. Felder has previously used this name for another species, so that it is not available here.

The title we adopt was given by Mr. Druce to a single female specimen in our collection from British Honduras. This differs to some extent, especially on the underside of the wings, from other Central-American examples of the same sex. The wings beneath are rather yellower and the markings are few and obscure; above the blue of the base of the hind wings is rather more restricted. In view of the great diversity in the colour of the wings of specimens of many species of *Anæa* we do not think these differences are of specific value.

*A. morta* is found throughout Central America and in Northern Colombia, where Mr. Simons obtained it at Manaure, at the foot of the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta. His specimens are rather dark, and beneath are rather richer ferruginous than our Guatemalan examples.

## 9. *Anæa cenomais*.

*Paphia cenomais*, Bdv. Lép. Guat. p. 51<sup>1</sup>.

*A. mortæ* affinissima, sed minor, alis anticis magis falcatis, alarum basi viridescentiore.

♀ quoque minor et alis purpurascente tinctis.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA<sup>1</sup>, Polochic valley (*Hague*), Cubilguitz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA,