

Alis extus sinuatis cyaneo-nigris, basi cyanescentibus, anticis maculis quatuor aut quinque (interdum duabus) exterioribus pallide cyaneis, posticis punctis submarginalibus albidis; subtus omnino nitide cinereis fascia communi discali irregulari obscuriore, alteraque eodem colore submarginali in posticis extra eam punctis nigris notatis.

♀ *alis* extus valde sinuatis, colore alarum cæruleo pallidiore quam in mare; subtus sordide pallide fuscis undique ferrugino-fusco irroratis.

Hab. MEXICO (?)³; GUATEMALA³, Polochic valley, Tablelands (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Volcan de Atitlan, El Tumbador, Rio Naranjo, Panima (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé, Champion*), Bugaba (*Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA; ECUADOR¹; PERU.

This is not the *Paphia onophis* of Boisduval's published work; but nevertheless the species must pass under this name on Dr. Felder's authority, as he publicly used it several years before its inventor, though in a different sense.

The name actually given to it by Boisduval is *P. eubæna*, as reference to the type has shown us.

The original description by Dr. Felder was based upon a specimen from Ecuador, whence we also have examples. In these the submarginal spots of the primaries are five in number. At the other extreme of the range of the species a less number prevails, but there is no specific difference between individuals from these extremes.

A. onophis is closely allied to *A. pithyusa*, but the males may be distinguished by the base of the wings being bluer beneath; the discal dark band of the primaries has the outer edge much more irregular. If we are right in the determination of the female described above, it is a very different insect from that sex of the allied species. The base of the wings of the former is bright blue, in the latter they are hardly tinted, and the spots of primaries are very distinct in *A. pithyusa*, being five in number and nearly white; in *A. onophis* only two distinct spots are seen. The undersides present hardly any similarity.

Mr. Champion found this species on the banks of rivers in the forest during the dry season, and settled on dung in the pathways; on being disturbed they would fly to a tree-trunk.

16. *Anæa pithyusa*. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 7, 8.)

Nymphalis pithyusa, R. Feld. Verh. k. k. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1869, p. 473¹.

Paphia pithyusa, Godm. & Salv. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1880, p. 124²; Druce, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 638³.

A. onophi similis, sed alarum basi viridescente, posticis paullo magis productis et subtus margine externo fasciæ communis in anticis haud sinuato, macula quoque fulva ad costæ posticarum medium distinguenda.

♀ a femina *A. onophis* omnino differt, maculis anticarum valde distinctis cæruleo-albidis, subtus omnino dilutioribus maculis sicut in mare.

Hab. MEXICO, Potrero (*Hedemann*¹), Cordova (*Rümeli*), Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA³, Central valleys and Pacific slope (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Chisoy valley and Choctum (*Hague*), Rio Naranjo, Coatepeque, Cubilguitz (*Champion*); BIOL. CENTR.-AMER., Rhopal., Vol. I., July 1884.