

the type of Mr. Druce's description of this species, which is a southern race of the Guatemalan *A. proserpina*. A female from Costa Rica attributed with doubt to *A. proserpina* by Messrs. Butler and Druce<sup>2</sup> we have little hesitation in placing here. In so doing we are influenced by the general similarity of the Costa Rica and Panama faunas, rendering it much more probable that this female belongs to the Panama than to the Guatemalan race.

**23. Anæa ambrosia.** (Tab. XXXVI. figg. 11, 12 ♀; Tab. XXXVII. figg. 6, 7.)

*Paphia ambrosia*, Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 288<sup>1</sup>; P. Z. S. 1877, p. 648<sup>2</sup>.

Alis cyanescenti-nigris, basi viridescentibus, anticis macula obliqua subquadrata conspicua pone apicem nitide viridis, margine externo eodem colore suffuso; posticis quoque maculis submarginalibus et margine externo ipso ejusdem coloris; subtus læte sericeo-castaneis, linea communi ab angulo antistarum apicali ad marginis interni postistarum medium, in posticis valde angulata fusco-ferruginea, anticis ad apicem et marginem externum albo marmoratis; anticis acutis haud hamatis; posticis ecaudatis rotundatis.

♀ mari similis et macula antistarum apicali eodem modo collocata, subtus quoque castaneis sed pallidioribus; posticis cauda spatulata ornatis.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Arcé*<sup>1 2</sup>, *Zahn*, *Ribbe*, *Champion*), Bugaba (*Champion*).

This beautiful species was described by Mr. Druce from a specimen in our collection sent us by Arcé from the Volcano of Chiriqui<sup>1</sup>, where other collectors have since found it, and where, and at Bugaba, Mr. Champion obtained us a good series of specimens, including the female.

As Mr. Druce remarks<sup>1</sup>, *A. ambrosia* is a very distinct species, having no near allies that we know of. It seems to find its place in the genus next to *A. proserpina* and *A. laura*.

*A. anassa* group.

**24. Anæa anassa.** (Tab. XXXVI. figg. 1, 2 ♂, 3, 4 ♀.)

*Nymphalis anassa*, Feld. Wien. ent. Monatschr. vi. p. 120<sup>1</sup>.

*Paphia anassa*, Druce, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 647<sup>2</sup>.

*Paphia cleomestra*, Hew. Ex. Butt. *Paphia*, t. 2. figs. 8, 10<sup>3</sup>; Druce, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 641<sup>4</sup>.

*Paphia ada*, Butl. Ann. & Mag. N. H. ser. 4, xv. p. 222<sup>5</sup>.

Alis cyaneo-nigris, basi vix cyanescentiore, fascia arcuata transversa subapicali ad angulum analem producta cyanea; posticis margine lato externo ejusdem coloris; subtus saturate sericeo-brunneis albo irroratis fascia transversa indistincta communi ab antistarum apice ad medium marginis postistarum interni, fasciisque duabus aliis margini externo subparallelibus; anticis acutis, posticis ecaudatis.

♀ alis fusco-nigris, basi obscure cyanescente, fascia lata communi cyanea, supra eam costam antistarum prope macula duplice ejusdem coloris; subtus sordide ochraceis fusco sparsim irroratis; fasciis omnibus ut in mare.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*<sup>4</sup>); PANAMA, Bugaba<sup>5</sup> (*Arcé*, *Champion*), Veraguas<sup>5</sup> (*Arcé*<sup>2 4</sup>).—COLOMBIA<sup>2 3 5</sup>; RIO NEGRO<sup>1</sup>.

We have little doubt that the insects hitherto known as *A. anassa* and *A. cleomestra* are the males and females of one species; they have the same geographical range. Up to the present time *A. anassa* has only been known from male specimens, and on