

of which, and also the third branch, unite with the costal, and there are two slips beyond the costal to the costa itself. There is practically no middle discocellular, as the radials start from the same point; the upper discocellular is very short, and the lower crosses the end of the cell in a curve to the median, some way beyond the origin of the second branch. The front legs of the male, the palpi, and the secondary male sexual organs are quite similar to those of *Anæa electra*.

1. *Hypna clytemnestra*.

Papilio clytemnestra, Cr. Pap. Ex. t. 137. f. A, B, & t. 364. A, B¹.

Hypna clytemnestra, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. t. 49. f. 1²; Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 339³.

Hypna clytemnestra, globosa, hubneri, hubneri var. et *velox*, Butl. P. Z. S. 1866, pp. 208, 209⁴.

Anticis plus minusve hamatis, costa arcuata, posticis margine externo dentatis, vena mediana spatulata vena submediana producta, nigricanti-fuscis; anticis ad apicem nigricantioribus fascia lata transversa a costa fere ad angulum analem extensa flavido-alba, punctis duobus subapicalibus albis; posticarum costa flavida maculis duabus coloris ejusdem ad angulum apicalem; subtus læte brunneis undique marmoratis, maculis variis ad basin argenteis, fascia anticarum sicut supra ad costam argentea et fusco lentiginosa, macula subapicali argentea.

♀ mari similis, sed major et alis paullo dilutioribus.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia to South Brazil.

In the P. Z. S. of 1866 Mr. Butler reviewed the genus *Hypna*, which up till that time contained but one species. He there broke it up into what he considered six distinct species, which he described under various names. He remarks that the acuteness or non-acuteness of the fore wings is no proof of the identity of the species, and also that pattern and coloration can only be used as general characters, as they vary considerably; but he then proceeds to describe the new species, making use of these characters, which he says are valueless. Our large series, of thirty-four specimens, of what we take to be *H. clytemnestra*, comes from countries ranging from Panama to South Brazil, in which, it is true, individuals show considerable variation in form, in the convexity of the costa, the apex of primaries being either acute or hooked, in the extent to which the outer margins are excavated, in the prolongation of the secondaries, and also in the size of the spatulate tail. On a careful examination of our series, including several of Mr. Butler's types, we find every gradation in form between the extremes; and this apparently occurs without any relation to the locality in which the insect exists, hence we are compelled to reunite them under one name.

In Colombia and Venezuela there is a race, of which we have several specimens, showing a considerable amount of rufous colouring on the secondaries; this has been described by Mr. Butler as *H. rufescens*. We likewise have a third from Pernambuco, which appears to us to be distinct from *H. clytemnestra*, in which the