

*Z. bogota* seems to be rare in Central America, and our series includes but few examples; with them is a single damaged male from Belt's Chontales collection.

Frequents sunny openings in the forest (*Champion*).

b. Subcostal nervure of the primaries with one branch emitted before and two after the end of the cell.

a'. Middle discocellular of primaries perfect\*.

### DIORHINA.

*Diorina*, Morisse, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, vi. p. 422 (1837).

We recognize four species of this genus, its range extending from South Mexico to South Brazil; all but one of these are also found in our country, only one of them, however, *D. butes*, is at all common.

*Diorhina* is very closely allied to *Erycina*, the neuration of the wings offering, so far as we can see, no material difference, except that one branch is emitted from the subcostal of the primaries instead of none; the palpi projecting in front of the head are very apparent when viewed from above, and the absence of metallic colouring from the wings of both sexes serve as distinguishing characters; there are differences in the secondary sexual organs. The harpagones have a single lobe which bends upwards rather abruptly at its extremity, near which are some strong spines directed upwards and mingled with them some long hairs; an arch extends over the penis bearing two lobes directed upwards and slightly expanded towards the extremity and edged with short strong spines directed slightly outwards; the penis itself is not nearly so dilated towards the base as in *Erycina*; the strap connecting it with the base of the harpagones is directed forward before being bent backwards again. In *D. butes* both the lobes of the harpagones and those of the median arch are more pointed and bear strong spines towards their ends. The bursa copulatrix of *D. periander* is without chitinous spines.

#### 1. *Diorhina periander*.

*Papilio periander*, Cram. Pap. Ex. t. 188. f. C<sup>1</sup>.

*Diorhina periander*, Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 429<sup>2</sup>.

*Ancyluris iphinoe*, Hübn. Samml. ex. Schm. iii. t.<sup>3</sup>

Alis fusco-nigris, anticis ad basin et posticis fere omnino læte cærulescentibus; anticis fascia transversa indistincta ultracellulari fusco-albida; posticis maculis duabus puniceis, una ad medium marginis interni, altera ad angulum analem; subtus fuscis bifasciatis, fascia interiori latiore, anticis ad basin costæ coccineis, posticis ad angulum analem maculis tribus (interdum confluentibus) puniceis; palpis extus albidis, cruribus anticis fuscis.

♀ major, alis omnino fuscis albido bifasciatis, aliter mari similis.

*Hab.* BRITISH HONDURAS (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, forests of Northern Vera Paz (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Lion Hill (*M'Leannan*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia to Peru, Amazons valley and Guiana<sup>1</sup>.

\* The extralimital genera *Orestia* and *Threnodes* (?) come into this division.