

A very abundant widely ranging species over the northern parts of South America, and in our country found as far north as British Honduras and Guatemala, but in the latter countries, as indeed throughout Central America, it is by no means so common.

The name *D. periander* was founded by Cramer upon a female specimen which we have no difficulty in recognizing. Central-American males have an incipient median white band on the secondaries; this can also be traced to a less extent in southern examples. It is not a character of specific value.

The alliances of *D. periander* are with *D. psecas* and *D. dysoni*, but it has many points of distinction; with the former it is compared below.

2. *Diorhina psecas*.

Erycina psecas, Saund. Trans. Ent. Soc. v. p. 219, t. 20. f. 4, 4a¹.

Diorhina psecas, Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 429².

D. periandro similis, sed alis cærulescentioribus et albido distincte bifasciatis, posticis fascia arcuata transversa punicea ad angulum analem; subtus nigricantioribus fasciis, pure albis, anticarum costa multo minus coccinea, posticis macula ut supra pure coccinea distinguenda.

♀ alis fuscescentibus vitta obliqua ab angulo posticarum anali extendente et macula supra eam coccineis; subtus fere omnino ut supra.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia to Bolivia¹ and to Guiana.

Mr. Champion captured two male specimens undoubtedly belonging to this species on the slopes of the Volcan de Chiriqui. These are the only Central-American examples of it we have seen. In South America it has a wide range, the original types having come from Peru¹.

3. *Diorhina butes*.

Papilio butes, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 794¹; Clerck, Icon. Ins. t. 46. f. 6².

Diorhina butes, Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 429³.

Papilio licarsis, Fabr. Gen. Ins. p. 271⁴.

Erycina licarsis, Morisse, Ann. Ent. Soc. Fr. 1837, p. 419, t. 14. f. 1, 2⁵; Butl. Ent. Monthl. Mag. iii. p. 53⁶.

Papilio rhetus, Cram. Pap. Ex. t. 63. f. C⁷.

Rhetus crameri, Sw. Zool. Ill. ser. 2, i. t. 33⁸.

Diorhina thia, Morisse, Ann. Ent. Soc. Fr. 1837, p. 419, t. 14. f. 3, 4⁹; Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 430¹⁰.

Alis fusco-nigris, albo bifasciatis; anticis ad costæ basin coccineis, posticis parte distali nitide cæruleis valde productis, ad angulum analem coccineis et ultra vitta transversa albida; subtus ut supra, colore cæruleo absente; thorace cæruleo, abdomine utrinque coccineo lineato.

♀ mari similis, sed alis supra colore cæruleo absente, posticis magis productis.

Obs. A *D. psecas* statura minore et posticis valde productis differt.

Hab. MEXICO⁷, Cordova (*Rümeli*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*), Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Corosal (*Roe*); GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz (*Champion*), San Gerónimo, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); PANAMA, David (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia to South Brazil⁸.