

As will be seen above this species has a continuous range from Mexico in the north to South-eastern Brazil, and in our series of twenty-six specimens it is represented from nearly every point. Some variation in specimens from so wide an area was to be expected, but on the whole there is little individual variation, still less any that can be fixed to a definite locality. Mexican and Brazilian specimens are inseparable, and it is only in the Amazons region, and perhaps Guiana, that a slight thickening of the outer band of the primaries can sometimes be traced. With the evidence of the specimens before us, together with the published descriptions and figures, we are driven to the conclusion that there is but one species of this form which should bear the Linnæan name *D. butes*.

Mr. Butler has endeavoured to show that at least two South-American species exist of this form; but when he argues that Swainson figures both of them on the same plate, the subjects of which, we infer from the text, that traveller captured flying around the same shrub, we feel justified in doubting the value of Mr. Butler's differential characters.

Regarding *D. thia* of Morisse, which has usually been kept separate from *D. butes*, we are of the opinion that the Mexican form has nothing to distinguish it with certainty from the insect of Colombia or Brazil.

D. butes flies usually in open scrubby brushwood, such as is found at San Gerónimo and other places in Central Guatemala, lying at an elevation of about 3000 feet above the sea.

ERYCINA.

Erycina, Fabricius, Ill. Mag. vi. p. 286 (1807); Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 428.

This genus includes about twenty-two species, ranging from Mexico to the valley of the Amazons, Bolivia, and Guiana. Two only are certainly found within our limits, which have the same range from Mexico to Panama; one of them, *E. inca*, just passes our southern border into Colombia, the other is represented in that country by a very closely allied species. A third species, *C. cacica* of Colombia, is stated by Boisduval to be found in Nicaragua.

The subcostal nervure in the primaries of *E. inca* emits one branch before the end of the cell and two after it; the upper discocellular is perfect but short, meeting the subcostal at a slightly acute angle; the lower discocellular is atrophied in the middle and meets the median a little beyond the second branch; the upper radial meets the subcostal a little beyond the cell; the costal side of the cell is slightly longer than the median side. The secondaries have a strong basal nervure; the discocellulars run nearly in a line from the subcostal nervure beyond the first branch to the median a little beyond the second; both are atrophied for the greater part of their length; the costal side of the cell is much shorter than the median side.

The front legs of the male have the trochanter inserted about the middle of the coxa;