

these occur within our limits, of which *A. carausius* is spread over the whole of our region; the others belong chiefly to more southern parts, though *A. roratus* occurs in Guatemala.

The primaries of *A. formosus* differ from those of *A. chrysus* in having practically no upper discocellular, though in *A. carausius* there is a very short one; and the front legs of the male of *A. formosus* have no tarsal spines as in the allied genus. The legs are hairy. The tegumen of the male sexual organs in *A. formosus* has a very short central spine between the lateral lobes; the harpagones have two long rods, both of them dentate along their upper edge, and setose towards their extremity, the upper lobe has also a single dentate process beyond the middle; the penis is straight for half its length, then curves upwards and finally downwards, there is the usual strap from its centre to the base of the harpagones. These organs in *A. carausius* differ in the form of the harpagones, the upper rod is flattened and widened out towards its extremity, where it is strongly setose on its outer surface as well as along its upper edge, the lower rod is much shorter, with a few hairs at its extremity.

a. Wings beneath yellowish white, with jewelled spots.

1. *Anteros cupris*.

Anteros cupris, Hew. Ex. Butt., Erycinidæ, f. 4, 5¹.

Alis fuscis, anticis macula magna subtriangulari infra cellulam lactea; subtus lacteis, maculis saturate castaneis punctis metallicis notatis undique diffusis, posticis costa lactea.

♀ mari similis macula anticarum permagna; posticis præter aream costalem et lineam submarginalem lacteis.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*), Bugaba (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA¹.

This is the northern form of *A. achæus* of Guiana and the valley of the Amazons, and certainly very closely allied to it. The milky spot on the primaries is considerably larger, and the secondaries have nearly the whole of the outer portion of that colour; the chestnut spots beneath are not quite so dark in colour, and the metallic spots inside them are of less extent. It was described by Hewitson from specimens said to come from Venezuela.

Found on the margins of the forest of the low country (*Champion*).

2. *Anteros formosus*.

Papilio formosus, Cram. Pap. Ex. t. 118. f. G¹.

Anteros formosus, Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 435².

Papilio cræsus, Fabr. Sp. Ins. ii. p. 117³.

Papilio valens, Fabr. Mant. Ins. ii. p. 67⁴.

Anteros micon, Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 360⁵.

Alis fuscis, macula rotunda et posticarum costa lacteis; subtus ochraceo-lacteis maculis castaneis metallico gemmatis, linea submarginali aurea, intra eam altera castaneo-atomata.

♀ mari similis.