

3. *Emesis mandana*.

Papilio mandana, Cram. Pap. Ex. t. 271. E, F¹.

Emesis mandana, Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 436².

Nelone mandana, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 24³.

Erycina ops, Latr. in Humb. & Bonpl. Obs. Zool. ii. p. 89, t. 37. ff. 3, 4⁴.

Nelone ops, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 23⁵.

Emesis furor, Butl. & Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 104⁶; P. Z. S. 1874, p. 353⁷.

Alis rufo-brunneis transversim obscure-fusco lineolatis, punctis submarginalibus nigricantibus; subtus læte ochraceo-ferrugineis nigricanti-brunneo sicut supra magis distincte notatis.

♀ mari similis sed alis sordidioribus.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümeli*), Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Corosal (*Roe*); GUATEMALA³, Polochic valley, San Gerónimo (*F. D. G. & O. S.*, *Champion*); HONDURAS^{5 6}; COSTA RICA⁵ (*Van Patten*^{6 7}), Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, David (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia² to Paraguay, Amazons², and Guiana^{1 2}.

As may be seen above, this species ranges over the whole of Tropical America, and, as might be expected, shows some variation within the limits of this wide area. We do not, however, see characters sufficiently strong in any one district to enable us to divide the species. Moreover, Mexican and South-Brazilian specimens are almost absolutely alike.

Found in thinly-wooded districts (*Champion*).

4. *Emesis tenedia*. (Tab. XLIII. figg. 16, 17 ♂, 18 ♀.)

Emesis tenedia, Feld. Wien. ent. Monatschr. v. p. 99¹; Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 436²; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 353³.

Alis fuscis, lineis sinuosis obscuris transfasciatis; subtus fusco-rufescentibus lineis interruptis nigris transvittatis, ad margines externos punctulatis.

♀ alis pallidioribus lineis transversis magis obviis, anticis fascia transversa irregulari ultra cellulam plus minusve distincta fulva; subtus fulvis, punctis nigricantibus ad margines externos distincte notatis.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümeli*), Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA², Dueñas, Polochic valley, Chisoy valley, Choctum (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Guatemala City Dueñas, Cubulco, San Gerónimo, San Juan in Vera Paz, Senahu, Panima, Cahabon (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*³), Rio Sucio, Cache, Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Zahn, Arcé, Champion*), Bugaba (*Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA^{1 2}; VENEZUELA¹.

This is the commonest species of *Emesis* in Central America, being especially abundant in Guatemala, where it is found from nearly the sea-level to an elevation of about 5000 feet. It frequents the second-growth woods and the margins of the forest. The males of *E. tenedia* are very constant in their colour, but the females vary in the extent and colour of the cross-band of the primaries, which is in some examples almost a dirty white, and in others it approaches the colour of the rest of the wing, so as to be not very distinct. These differences in the female are found, so far as we can see, nearly