

This species seems to have an uninterrupted range over a very wide area. I am unable to detect any tangible specific characters whereby to separate the large series of specimens before me. It remains a question whether the insect described by Cramer as *Sphinx fadus* is really distinct from *A. tantalus*. The figure, it is true, shows no abdominal white band on the upper surface; but this, I think with Boisduval, is probably due to the greasy state of Cramer's specimen. I have a Mexican example in this condition, which is not separable from others in the normal state. Mr. Butler keeps the two insects separate, but gives no reasons for so doing. Boisduval, in his latest work on the Sphingidæ (Sp. Gén. des Lép. Hét. i. p. 358, 1874), was strongly of the opinion that *Macroglossa tantalus*, *M. titan*, and *M. fadus* were only varieties of a single species.

EUPYRRHOGLOSSUM.

Eupyrrhoglossum, Grote, Pr. Ent. Soc. Phil. v. p. 42 (1865).

A purely Neotropical genus containing two species, both of which are found within our fauna.

1. *Eupyrrhoglossum sagra*.

Macroglossum sagra, Poey, Cent. Lep. dec. 2¹ (fide Butler).

Macroglossa sagra, Walk. Cat. viii. p. 89²; Boisd. Sp. Gén. des Lép. Hét. i. p. 360³.

Eupyrrhoglossum sagra, Butl. Trans. Z. S. ix. p. 531⁴.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé, mus. D.*).—CUBA¹³; COLOMBIA²; ECUADOR (*mus. D.*); UPPER AMAZONS (*mus. D.*); BRAZIL²³.

A wide-ranging southern species, of which I have as yet seen only a single Central-American specimen, which was taken near Chiriqui.

2. *Eupyrrhoglossum ceculus*.

Sphinx ceculus, Cr. Pap. Ex. ii. p. 80, t. 146. f. G¹.

Macroglossa ceculus, Walk. Cat. viii. p. 88²; Boisd. Sp. Gén. des Lép. Hét. i. p. 359³.

Macroglossum fasciatum, Sw. Zool. Ill. iii. t. 132. f. 2⁴.

Macroglossa corvus, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 66⁵?

Hab. MEXICO²; GUATEMALA, El Jicaro and Cubilguitz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA⁵; PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé, mus. D.*).—COLOMBIA³; ECUADOR (*mus. D.*); TRINIDAD (*mus. D.*); GUIANA, Surinam¹, Cayenne³; AMAZONS, Para²; BRAZIL²³⁴.

A species closely allied to the last, but easily recognized by the greater width of the yellow fascia on the secondaries and the absence of the yellow margin. *M. corvus* is a name proposed by Boisduval for a specimen said to have come from Nicaragua⁵. I believe it belongs to this species, but am not certain on the point.