

13. **Castnia zagræa.** (Tab. IV. figg. 1, 2.)

Castnia zagræa, Felder, Reise d. Novara, Zool. B. ii. t. 79. f. 2¹; Westwood, Trans. Linn. Soc. ser. 2, Zool. i. p. 189².

Gazera zagræa, Boisduval, Sp. Gén. des Lép.-Hét. p. 543.

Hab. CENTRAL AMERICA (*Salvin, mus. Felder*)¹; PANAMA², Chiriqui (*Ribbe, mus. Staudinger*); Bugaba 800 to 1500 feet, Boqueron 1000 feet (*Champion*).

This fine species resembles *Papilio ascolius*, Felder, in its general coloration. The specimens figured, I believe to be sexes; but only having two examples, I am unable to determine this point with absolute certainty. Dr. Staudinger's specimen is a female, and agrees well in all respects with Dr. Felder's figure.

14. **Castnia salvina.**

Castniu salvina, Westwood, Trans. Linn. Soc. ser. 2, Zool. i. p. 190, t. 32. f. 1¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Veraguas (*Salvin, mus. Oxf.*¹).

This species is very closely allied to *C. colombina*, Boisd., the only difference being the black margin of the secondaries. The only specimen known to me is the type in the Oxford Museum.

15. **Castnia linus.**

Papilio linus, Cram. Pap. Exot. iii. t. 257. f. A¹.

Castnia linus, Walk. Cat. i. p. 32².

Castnia heliconioides, Herr-Schäff. Samml. aussereur. Schm. t. 4. f. 15³; Westwood, Trans. Linn. Soc. ser. 2, Zool. i. p. 192⁴.

Gazera linus, Boisd. Sp. Gén. des Lép.-Hét. p. 544⁵.

Hab. GUATEMALA².—COLOMBIA (*mus. D.*); ECUADOR (*mus. D.*); GUIANA, Surinam¹; AMAZONS, Santarem (*mus. D.*); NORTH BRAZIL^{3 4} (*mus. D.*).

My only authority for including *Castnia linus* in our fauna is the specimen in the British Museum, said to be from Guatemala. As it is a southern species, I feel doubtful if it should be admitted without further confirmation of its occurrence within our limits.

Fam. ÆGERIIDÆ.

This family has received very varied treatment of late years, having been shifted about from place to place by various authors, and has not as yet found, so far as I can see, any position better suited for it than immediately preceding the Zygaenidæ, following after the Sphingidæ. To some extent I agree with Mr. Butler that in many respects the Ægeriidæ appear to be allied to the Pyralidæ, but in others they most certainly are not. The flight of these moths is very different, that of the former being very rapid, and in many of the species resembling that of the Sphingidæ. They generally fly in the hottest sunshine, whereas the Pyralidæ are almost exclusively evening and night fliers.