

The shortest length of abdomen for the males given on page 325 is from an example from Lower California³, the longest hind wing for the females is furnished by the specimen from Dueñas.

Hab. UNITED STATES, Sanford (*M. C. Z.*: 1 ♂) in Florida; LOWER CALIFORNIA, Miraflores³, San José del Cabo³.—MEXICO, Altamira [4 ♂, 11 ♀] and Tampico¹ in Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi [1 ♂, 1 ♀] (*Hoag, colls. A. N. S., P. P. C.*), Vera Cruz (*coll. Adams*: 1 ♀); GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*Champion*: 1 ♀), Amatitlan (*Williamson, coll. ejusd.*: 1 ♂).—VENEZUELA (*U. S. N. M.*: 14 ♂, 8 ♀); BRAZIL, Bahia¹ (*Gomes*²), Lagoa Santa (*M. C. Z.*: 1 ♀), Rio Janeiro [3 ♂, 5 ♀], Rio Grande do Sul [1 ♂]; ARGENTINA, Santa Helena [1 ♀], Goya [1 ♀] (*H. H. Smith, Carn. Mus. Pittsb.*); BAHAMAS, Nassau, New Providence (*Moore & Bullock*³, *Univ. of Pa. Exped.*: 1 ♂; *Maynard, M. C. Z.*: 3 ♂); WEST INDIES, Cuba¹ (*Poey, M. C. Z.*: 1 ♂), Hope Gardens near Kingston (*Maxon, U. S. N. M.*: 1 ♂), in Jamaica^{3 6}, Martinique (*M. C. Z.*: 1 ♂), St. Vincent⁵, Codrington (*Todd, A. N. S.*: 1 ♀) in Barbados⁶, Grenada⁵.

Taken in February (Amatitlan), June to August (Altamira), and September (San Luis Potosi): at Rio Janeiro in January and November, at Nassau in May, June, and November, at Barbados, Sta. Helena, and Goya in December.

2. *Cannacria batesii*.

Cannacria batesii, Kirby, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. xii. p. 341, t. 53. fig. 1 (♂ coloured), t. 57. fig. 9 (apps. ♂) (1889)¹; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xix. p. 607 (1897)²; Calvert, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (2) iv. pp. 547, 551 (1895)³; (3) Zool. i. p. 409 (1899)⁴; Prinzessin Therese, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xlv. p. 260 (1900)⁵.

Cannacria fumipennis, Currie, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci. iii. p. 387, figg. 31–34 (details ♂) (1901)⁶.

As implied on page 325, great individual variation in the colouring of the wings exists. Thus, among the material from Teapa, some females have the wings as in *furcata*, i. e., coloured at the base only; in others, and in some males, there is, in addition to the basal spot, a faint, ill-defined, yellow cloud on the hind pair from arculus to fourth or fifth antecubital; still other males have also some faint yellow on the front pair between base and nodus; all these Teapa examples appear to be rather young, as the body-colours are pale. Darker-bodied individuals of both sexes from other localities (Mazatlan, Tlacotalpam, Georgetown, Galapagos) have the wing-tints darker but not so uniformly distributed as in Mr. Kirby's figure¹; these no doubt are older, although some other examples (Samana, Cuba), of apparently equal maturity, have the wings coloured hardly more than in *furcata* (♀), or as in the most-deeply coloured males from Teapa (♂). The Brazilian specimens agree in age and colouring with those from Teapa. The variation in the number of rows of cells between the subnodal sector and supplementary sector next below (see page 325) is independent of locality and may affect only one wing, one pair or three wings of an individual.

Hab. MEXICO, Mazatlan (*A. M. N. H.*: 1 ♂), Altamira [1 ♀], San Luis Potosi [1 ♀] (*Hoag, A. N. S.*), Tlacotalpam (*Barrett, coll. P. P. C.*: 1 ♂), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*: 15 ♂, 12 ♀).—COLOMBIA, Bodega del Carmen⁵; BRITISH GUIANA, Georgetown (*A. N. S.*: 1 ♀); BRAZIL, Amazons¹, Manaus², Chapada [1 ♂, 1 ♀], Piedra Blanca [1 ♂] (*H. H. Smith, Carn. Mus. Pittsb.*); WEST INDIES, Cuba [*Poey*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀], Samana [*Frazar*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀] in Hayti (*M. C. Z.*), Barbados (*Ballou, Coll. Imp. Agr. Dept. B. W. I.*: 1 ♂); GALAPAGOS, Albemarle I. (*U. S. N. M.*: 1 ♂, type of *fumipennis*⁶).