

on the "Insect Fauna of the Amazon Valley" [Journal of Entomology, ii. pp. 175-185 (1864)], except that the Morphinæ are retained as a separate subfamily of the Nymphalidæ, and the Libytheidæ as a family distinct from the Erycinidæ. Six families are therefore recognized—the Nymphalidæ, Libytheidæ, Erycinidæ, Lycænidæ, Papilionidæ, and Hesperiidæ, most of these being again divided into subfamilies, &c. Some remarks on the Central-American species of these families and of their habits and distribution are appended.

#### NYMPHALIDÆ.

This family we have divided into seven subfamilies—Danainæ, Satyrinæ, Morphinæ, Brassolinæ, Acræinæ, Heliconiinæ, and Nymphalinæ.

The Danainæ include two groups, the Danaina and the Ithomiina. The first of these, which is very numerous in the Ethiopian and Oriental regions, is represented in Central America by three genera: *Danais* (in the broad sense), widely distributed over the warmer parts of the world (one species, *D. plexippus*, apparently spreading more and more every year), *Ituna*, and *Lycorea*, the last two being strictly neotropical. The Ithomiina include twenty-three genera, but few of the South-American ones being absent, and *Pteronymia*, *Ithomia*, and *Hymenitis* are each represented by a considerable number of species. They are all neotropical, the last-named genus extending to the Antilles, where we find the islands of Cuba, Jamaica, and Haiti each with its single peculiar species. *Eutresis*, *Scada*, *Epithomia*, and *Heterosais* do not reach north of Costa Rica or Panama. *Dircenna* has been recorded from Rio Grande, Texas, and *Ithomia* and *Mechanitis* from Los Angeles, in California; but as they have not come under our notice from either the north-eastern or north-western parts of Mexico, it seems probable that a mistake has been made about these localities, or that the insects may have been accidentally introduced. They are all of weak flight and live mostly in the deep shade of tropical forests, and are therefore unlikely to occur in the United States of North America. A good many have diaphanous wings, a character also common to a few of the Satyrinæ and Dismorphiina of the same region. In certain genera, *Mechanitis*, &c., many of the so-called species appear to be imperfectly segregated, as is the case with some of the similarly-coloured Heliconiinæ, which do not always vary according to locality; others, again, exhibit a homœochromatic \*

\* We called these "homœochromatic associates," when writing on the species of the genus *Eresia* in this work, in 1882 (I. pp. 184, 185, 188), and Mr. W. F. H. Blandford (Proc. Ent. Soc. London, 1897, p. xxii) subsequently used the term "homœochromatism" for this form of reciprocal mimicry.