

style of marking common to various butterflies inhabiting the same districts. The Ithomiina appear to be replaced in the Oriental region by *Euploea* and its allies, which belong to the group Danaina.

The Satyrinæ inhabiting Central America are distributed by us under sixteen genera, all South-American but three; two of these, *Paramecera* and *Drucina*, have not been recorded from outside our limits, and the third, *Gyrocheilus*, is apparently confined to Mexico and the United States. Nearly half the total number of species are referred to *Euptychia*, which extends north of the Mexican frontier, as well as into South America. Of this subfamily various southern genera do not reach our region, as *Steroma*, *Dædalma*, *Lasiophila*, *Corades*, *Bia*, &c., though most of these are represented in the northern part of the South-American continent. So far as we are aware, three only of the Central-American genera of this subfamily have been recorded from the West-Indian Islands, and these have never been confirmed. The transparent-winged forms, *Callitæra*, &c., are not found north of Nicaragua, and *Cærois*, *Oressinoma*, and *Pronophila* only enter the southern part of our country. *Lymanopoda*, *Pedaliodes*, *Oxeoschistus*, *Pronophila*, and *Drucina* inhabit the forest-clad mountain-slopes of the Cordillera at a considerable elevation; and *Antirrhæa*, *Hetæra*, *Pierella*, and *Callitæra* frequent shady places in dense forest at a lower altitude. Some of the species are extremely local, e. g., *Drucina championi* and *Euptychia nelsoni*, conspicuous forms which are only known from a very restricted locality on the Pacific slope of Guatemala. *Taygetis* includes some very variable forest-species, their wings on the underside resembling dead leaves.

The Morphinæ are represented by the single well-known genus *Morpho*, of which we have mentioned nine species as occurring in Central America, less than half of these reaching Guatemala. Its northern limits—Tampico on the Atlantic side (*M. peleides*) and Mazatlan on the Pacific (*M. polyphemus*)—indicate very clearly where the tropical insect-fauna ceases, though southwards the genus extends to the Argentine Republic. These magnificent butterflies are eminently characteristic of Tropical America, there being nothing quite analogous to them in the warmer parts of the Eastern Hemisphere; all the Old World Morphinæ are of a different type, and in general appearance more like some of the Brassolinæ. The beautiful, delicate, opalescent forms apparently do not reach so far north as the Isthmus of Panama, though we possess a specimen of *M. sulkowskii* labelled "Costa Rica," but this locality requires confirmation. The pearly-white *M. polyphemus*, which is not