

uncommon in Mexico and Guatemala, and ascends to a considerable elevation, is, we believe, confined to our region, and its nearest ally *M. laertes* inhabits South Brazil, there being no representative of this group in the intervening country.

The Brassolinæ are confined to the New World, and include some of the largest of the American butterflies, which belong to the genus *Caligo*, as well as others of smaller size, six genera being represented. Unlike the Morphinæ, they are nearly all of crepuscular habits, flying but little during the hottest hours of the day, and when disturbed making for the nearest tree-trunk, usually in the dense growth; *Narope* has even been attracted by light, like a moth. The genera are all tropical, four of them reaching Southern Mexico, the other two not extending north of Nicaragua or Costa Rica. In the eastern tropics this group appears to be replaced by *Thaumantis*, *Tenaris*, *Discophora*, &c., of the subfamily Morphinæ.

The Acræinæ are numerous in species in Central and South Africa and Madagascar, as well as in certain parts of South America, but within our limits very few are found, four only being known to us, and one of these is but doubtfully distinct. The American forms have been separated from *Acræa* under the generic name *Actinote*. The paucity of species in Central America is, however, compensated by the abundance of individuals of one or two of them.

The Heliconiinæ, like the Brassolinæ, are all American, and characteristic inhabitants of the tropical portions of the New World. The two genera, *Heliconius* and *Eueides*, extend throughout the whole of our region, and also occur in the Antilles, the first-mentioned reaching the United States. Some of the species are very variable in colour, especially *H. erato* and the forms mimicking the Danaine genera *Mechanitis*, *Thyridia*, *Tithorea*, &c. We recognize twenty-eight species of *Heliconius* and seven of *Eueides* from Central America. There seem to be no corresponding forms replacing this subfamily in the warmer parts of the Old World.

The Nymphalinæ include some of the most widely distributed forms amongst the butterflies, and are particularly numerous in Central America, no fewer than fifty-seven genera being here recorded. Amongst those not confined to America are *Eurema*, *Vanessa*, *Grapta*, *Pyrameis*, *Junonia*, *Argynnis*, *Melitæa*, and *Limenitis*; some of these, however, are holarctic, merely extending down the central plateau to Mexico or Guatemala. *Phyciodes*, *Anæa*, *Adelpha*, *Synchlœ*, *Eunica*, *Eresia*, *Eubagis*, *Timetes*, and *Catagramma* are each represented by numerous species. Of the