

essentially tropical genera, those found in the Southern United States are:—*Colænis*, *Agraulis*, *Phyciodes*, *Anartia*, *Eunica*, *Peridromia*, *Victorina*, *Cystineura*, *Timetes*, *Adelpha*, *Aganisthos*, and *Anæa*; *Microtia*, *Myscelia*, *Eubagis*, *Callicore*, *Ageronia*, *Didonis*, *Chlorippe* (as understood by us), *Prepona*, and *Smyrna* do not reach beyond Northern Mexico; *Metamorpha*, *Hæmateræ*, *Ectima*, *Pycina*, and *Hypna* inhabit the southern portion only of Central America, and *Panacea* just touches our southern boundary. The most conspicuous South-American forms wholly absent are *Callithea*, *Batesia*, *Perisama*, and *Cybdelis*. The holarctic genera extending southward are *Argynnis* (which has only come under our notice from Northern Mexico during recent years), *Melitæa*, *Vanessa*, *Grapta*, *Limenitis*, and *Doxocopa*. Of those widely distributed and common to both the Nearctic and Neotropical regions may be mentioned *Synchlœ*, *Euptoieta*, *Phyciodes*, *Pyrameis*, and *Junonia*. So far as at present known, *Morpheis* and *Bolboneura* are peculiar to Mexico or Guatemala. Twenty-seven at least out of the total number of genera (57) are common to the Antilles.

These insects are nearly all strong on the wing, but are of very diverse habits. The species of *Ageronia*, *Peridromia*, *Ectima*, *Gynæcia*, and *Callizona* have the habit of resting on tree-trunks, with their wings fully extended horizontally (placing them vertically when disturbed), after the manner of various Geometrid moths, or of the Noctuid genus *Thysania*, those of the first two invariably turning their heads towards the ground. Others, *Chlorippe*, *Aganisthos*, *Victorina*, *Amphirene*, *Timetes*, *Adelpha*, *Colænis*, *Eresia*, *Phyciodes*, *Eubagis*, *Pyrrhogyra*, *Callicore*, *Catagramma*, &c., frequent the pools left in the water-courses during the dry season, as well as the refuse cane thrown out from the sugar-mills, damp places in the roads, &c.; while *Siderone*, *Anæa*, and *Protogonius* resort to moist spots, dung, &c., amongst dead leaves. *Timetes chiron*, like the moth *Uranidia fulgens*, has been noticed by various observers migrating in great numbers; but it is possible that most or all of these specimens are of the male sex, the females of this genus being rarely found. Various species of *Anæa* frequent the tops of trees, only descending occasionally to damp spots in the vicinity, and some of the most interesting forms of Nymphalinæ peculiar to Central America belong to this genus, viz. *A. nobilis*, *A. excellens*, and *A. jansonii*; *Agrias ædon* has been observed by Arcé in Chiriqui to have the same habit.

LIBYTHEIDÆ.

The only known genus of this family, *Libythea*, is of very wide distribution, as we have already stated in our remarks on these insects (I. p. 359). The single species