URANIDIA.

Uranidia, Westwood, Trans. Zool. Soc. x. p. 521 (1879).

Prof. Westwood in his Monograph enumerated eight species of this genus, several of which are of very doubtful value. Some of its members have the remarkable habit of migrating in large numbers.

An important paper on the life-history of the Cuban U. boisduvali (fernandina, MacL.) has been published by Mr. MacLeay, Trans. Zool. Soc. i. pp. 180 et seq.

1. Uranidia fulgens. (Tab. XLI. fig. 16.)

Urania fulgens, Walk. Cat. i. p. 5 1; Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 77 2.

Cydimon fulgens, Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. ix. p. 93; Boisd. Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1874, p. 414.

Uranidia fulgens, Westw. Trans. Zool. Soc. x. p. 522 5.

Hab. Mexico ^{1 2 5}, Cordova (Rümeli), Coatepec (Brooks); Guatemala ^{2 4 5}, in the city (Rodriguez), Zapote, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (Champion); Honduras, San Pedro (G. Whitely, mus. D.), Ruatan Island (Gaumer); Nicaragua, Chontales (Belt); Costa Rica (Van Patten, mus. D.), Rio Sucio, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (Rogers); Panama, Bugaba 800 to 1500 feet, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 4000 feet (Champion).— Colombia ^{2 3 4 5}, Bogota ¹.

Respecting this species Mr. Schaus writes me as follows:—"I found Urania fulgens extremely abundant at Jalapa during certain seasons, and for a fortnight or three weeks at a time a perfect succession of specimens would be flying daily from the north to the south, but difficult of capture. In Vera Cruz (the town) I secured a large number at night: between midnight and two A.M. they would be attracted by the lights, and would settle on the white walls of the houses, with their wings spread out, and would thus remain motionless. I consider this fact very remarkable, as I had always thought that U. fulgens was only a day-flier; but evidently it must continue its migrations at night also, or does it return at night to the north? In the daytime I have always seen them flying in the one direction."

Boisduval states 2:—" Cette espèce est tellement abondante dans quelques contrées du Mexique, que l'on pourrait souvent en prendre par centaines. Il paraît qu'à certaines époques de l'année, elle émigre par bandes nombreuses. C'est probablement lorsque les chenilles ont dépouillé tous les arbres d'une localité, que, par un instinct naturel, elles vont chercher ailleurs un berceau pour leur progéniture."

Migrations of large numbers of examples of this species were also observed by Mr. Champion in Chiriqui; and others have been recorded from the Isthmus of Panama (cf. 'Nature,' viii. p. 536), the specimens in this case travelling from east to west, in the months of August and September.

Mr. Salvin saw numbers of this Urania flying daily during his short visit to the