

1. **Chilo densellus.**

Chilo densellus, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. pp. 158, 255, t. 11. fig. 2 (1881) ¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Texas ¹.—MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*).

Our specimens are almost identical with Zeller's type in the National Museum.

DORATOPERAS.

Doratoperas, Hampson, P. Z. S. 1895, p. 961.

1. **Doratoperas atroparsellus.** (Tab. LXIV. fig. 28, ♂.)

Crambus (?) *atroparsellus*, Walk. Cat. xxvii. p. 163 (♀) (1863) ¹.

Doratoperas atroparsellus, Hamps. P. Z. S. 1895, p. 961 ².

Nystalea zeuzeroides, Walk. Cat. xxxiii. p. 761 (♂) ³.

Chilo spectabilis, Feld. & Rogenh. Reise der Novara, Lep. t. 137. fig. 2 (♀) ⁴.

Donoscaptus lanceolata, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xvi. p. 159, t. 11. fig. 4 (♀) ⁵.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé*, in *mus. D.*; *Ribbe*, in *mus. Staudinger*).—COLOMBIA ^{2 5}, Bogota ⁴; ECUADOR; AMAZONS, Ega ³; BRAZIL ², Rio Janeiro ¹.

We figure the male obtained by Arcé in Chiriqui.

MESOLIA.

Mesolia, Ragonot, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1888, p. 282.

1. **Mesolia plurimella.** (Tab. LXIV. fig. 25.)

Crambus plurimellus, Walk. Cat. xxvii. p. 162 ¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*).—ANTILLES, San Domingo ¹.

Two specimens, almost identical with Walker's type in the National Collection.

PRIONAPTERYX.

Prionapteryx, Stephens, Illustr. Brit. Ent., Haust. iv. p. 316 (1834); Walker, Cat. xxx. p. 960 (1864).

Prionapteryx, Zeller, Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 13 (1863); Grote, Check-list of N. Am. Moths, p. 56 (1882); Ragonot, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1888, p. 281.

1. **Prionapteryx elongata.**

Prionapteryx elongata, Zell. Horæ Ent. Ross. xiii. p. 27, t. 1. fig. 9 (1877) ¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*Schaus*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*, in *mus. Staudinger* ¹), Bugaba (*Champion*).

We have to thank Dr. Staudinger for kindly loaning us Zeller's type.

2. *Prionapteryx achatina*.

Prionapteryx achatina, Zell. Chilonid. et Crambid. p. 13 (1863)¹; Grote, Check-list of N. Am. Moths, p. 56².

Hab. NORTH AMERICA¹².—MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen, agreeing with those in the Zeller Collection, now in the National Museum*.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE first enumeration of the Families Sphingidæ to Pyralidæ being completed, it is now proposed to give a Supplement, containing an account of the large amount of additional material that has come to hand during the publication of the subject, which commenced in April 1881. The names of the various species from our region subsequently described by Mr. Schaus, Mr. H. Edwards, and others are also included, as well as corrections in synonymy where required. All the more important fresh localities are given.

ÆLLOPUS (I. p. 1).

Ællopus tantalus (I. p. 1).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Ciudad in Durango 8100 feet (*Forrer*), near Durango city (*Becker*), Jalisco (*Schumann*), Rio Papagaio in Guerrero, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*), Jalapa (*Schaus*), Omealca (*M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, Volcan de Santa Maria (*Richardson*); NICARAGUA, Matagalpa (*Richardson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, near the city (*J. J. Walker*).

Mr. Schaus ('Entomological News,' 1895, p. 141) states that *Æ. titan*, Cram., can always be differentiated from *Æ. tantalus*, Linn., by the grey scales at the anal angle of the secondaries above; but in this I cannot follow him, as in some specimens the grey scales are hardly to be seen, while in others they are very distinct on the underside.

EUPYRRHOGLOSSUM (I. p. 2).

Eupyrrhoglossum sagra (I. p. 2).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus*).

* [N.B.—Page 297 and the first six lines of p. 298 were published in March 1896, and are now reprinted.—EDD.]

Eupyrrhoglossum ceculus (I. p. 2).

To the localities given, add:—BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, Coban in Vera Paz (*Conradt*); PANAMA, near the city (*J. J. Walker*).

PERIGONIA (p. 3).

Perigonia lusca (I. p. 3).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus, M. Trujillo*), Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 to 6000 feet (*Champion*).

Perigonia restituta (I. p. 3).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, near Durango city (*Becker*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Coatepec (*Schaus*); HONDURAS (*Wittkugel, in mus. Staudinger*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

Varies considerably in the width of the yellow band crossing the secondaries.

4. **Perigonia tacita**. (Tab. LXV. fig. 3.)

Perigonia tacita, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) ii. p. 236 (1888) ¹.

Primaries bright reddish-brown, with a large A-shaped darker brown mark extending from the middle of the inner margin nearly to the costal margin, edged on both sides with greyish-brown lines; two small black dots at the end of the cell; several indistinct undulating dark brown lines crossing the wing from the costal margin to near the anal angle; several silvery-brown lunular-shaped marks close to the apex; secondaries dark brown, broadly banded with chrome-yellow from the base to near the apex, and with several very indistinct greyish lines crossing from the anal angle towards the apex; the underside of both wings yellowish-brown, reddish-brown along the outer margin: head, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark brown; antennæ yellowish-brown. Expanse $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger* ¹).

This species is most nearly allied to *P. stulta*, Herr.-Schäff., but very distinct from that insect. The type is in Dr. Staudinger's collection.

PACHYGONIA (I. p. 3).

4. **Pachygonia coffææ**. (*P. ericea*, Tab. LXV. fig. 2.)

Perigonia coffææ, Walk. Cat. viii. p. 101 (1856) (nec Boisd.) ¹.

Pachygonia ericea, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) ii. p. 235 (1888) ².

Hab. HONDURAS (*mus. D.*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger* ²).
—BRAZIL ¹.

The type of *P. coffææ*, Walk., in the National Museum was purchased at Stevens's sale-rooms, without any locality attached. It is very doubtful if it came from Brazil, as all the specimens I have seen are from our region. The insect figured and described by Boisduval under the name *P. coffææ*, Walk., belongs to another species, *P. boisduvali*, Butl., of which I have lately received a specimen from Brazil.

UNZELA (I. p. 4).

Cornipalpus, Felder, Reise der Novara, Lep. t. 82, Erkl. der Taf. 85-107, p. 3 (1874).

Unzela japix (I. p. 4).

Cornipalpus succinctus, Feld. Reise der Novara, Lep. t. 82, fig. 6¹.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*Schaus*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

The sexes in this and the following species are very similar. The only locality given by Felder¹ is "America."

2. Unzela pronoe. (Tab. LXVI. fig. 1, ♂.)

Unzela pronoe, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 168 (1894)¹.

Male. Primaries brown, very similar to those of *U. japix*, but without the distinct brown band that crosses the wing in that species; a small dark brown spot on the costal margin, and a large dark brown patch at the anal angle; secondaries semihyaline pale brown, broadly bordered from the apex to the anal angle with dark brown; head, palpi, and thorax dark brown; upperside of the abdomen pale brown; underside of the head, thorax, and abdomen white; antennæ and legs brown.—*Female*. Very similar to the male, but with the primaries slightly paler in colour. Expanse, ♂ $2\frac{1}{4}$, ♀ $2\frac{4}{10}$ inches.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); HONDURAS (*Wittkugel, in mus. Staudinger*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch*¹).

This species is allied to *U. japix*. The male from Belize is figured.

CALLIOMMA (I. p. 5).

Calliomma licastus (I. p. 5).

Eucheryx licastus, Boisd. Sp. gén. des Léop. i. p. 220, Sping. t. 6, fig. 3 (1874)¹.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Flohr; Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

This insect is probably not distinct from *C. parcae* (Fabr.).

1 (A). Calliomma galianna.

Sphinx galianna, Burm. Sping. Brasil. p. 6 (1856)¹.

Calliomma galianna, Butl. Trans. Z. S. ix. p. 539 (1877)².

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*).—BRAZIL¹, Rio Janeiro².

1 (B). Calliomma denticulatum. (Tab. LXVIII. fig. 2.)

Calliomma denticulata, Schaus, Ent. News, 1895, p. 141¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa¹.

Mr. Schaus states¹ that there is a second specimen of this species in the Saunders Collection at Oxford.

Calliomma thorates (I. p. 5).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus, M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Flohr; Boucard, in mus. D.*), Mirador (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*), Panama city (*J. J. Walker*).

4. Calliomma nomius. (Tab. III. fig. 3.)

Calliomma nomius, Walk. Cat. viii. p. 109 (1856)¹; Butler, Trans. Z. S. ix. p. 539 (1876)².

Hab. GUATEMALA, Mirandilla 1700 feet (*Champion*).—VENEZUELA; BRAZIL^{1 2}.

One specimen from the Pacific slope of Guatemala, agreeing with others from Venezuela in my own collection.

5. Calliomma germen. (Tab. LXVI. fig. 10.)

Calliomma germen, Schaus, Ent. Americana, vi. p. 20 (1890)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Coatepec (*Schaus*¹), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

The specimen from Jalapa is figured.

6. Calliomma zurcheri. (Tab. LXVI. fig. 2.)

Calliomma zurcheri, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 352 (1894)¹.

Primaries fawn-colour, shaded with olive-green along the costal margin and outer half of the wing; an olive-green band crosses the wing near the base from the costal to the inner margin, and a second band beyond the cell; a row of lunular-shaped olive-green markings extends across the wing from the middle of the inner margin to the apex; the anal angle is slightly irrorated with black scales; the fringe greenish-fawn-colour; secondaries brownish-black, crossed from near the apex to the anal angle by a wide fawn-coloured band, the outer margin bordered with olive-green, the fringe fawn-colour; the underside of both wings reddish-brown, irrorated with black scales, the outer margins grey, the basal portion of the primaries brownish-black: head, collar, tegulae, thorax, and abdomen fawn-colour shaded with olive-green; antennae greyish-brown. Expanse 4 inches.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Santa Clara Valley 1200 feet (*Zurcher*¹).

A very distinct species, quite unlike any other known to me.

ENYO (I. p. 6).

Enyo lugubris (I. p. 6).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*), Jalapa (*Godman, Schaus, M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in Mus. D.*), Coatepec (*Brooks*), Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Enyo danum (I. p. 7).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Paso de San Juan (*Schaus*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Coatepec (*Brooks*), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

2 (A). **Enyo riscus.** (Tab. LXVI. fig. 3, ♂.)

Enyo riscus, Schaus, Ent. Americana, vi. p. 20 (1890) ¹.

Pachygonia stuarti, Rothsch. Novit. Zool. i. p. 665 (1894) ², ii. t. 9. fig. 11 (1895) ³.

Hab. MEXICO, Rinconada (*Schaus* ¹), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard*, in *mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch*, in *mus. Staudinger*).—PERU ².

The Peruvian specimens in my collection are considerably larger than those from Mexico and Guatemala, but in other respects are almost identical. The example from Chiriqui communicated by Dr. Staudinger agrees well with Mr. Rothschild's figure of *Pachygonia stuarti*.

Enyo gorgon (I. p. 7).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus*, *M. Trujillo*), Coatepec (*Brooks*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*), Coban in Vera Paz (*Conradt*); PANAMA, Bugaba 800 to 1500 feet (*Champion*).

4. **Enyo tædium.** (Tab. LXVI. fig. 4.)

Enyo tædium, Schaus, Ent. Americana, vi. p. 19 (1890) ¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus* ¹, *M. Trujillo*), Coatepec (*Schaus* ¹); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*, in *mus. D.*).

ALEURON (I. p. 7).

Aleuron chloroptera (I. p. 7).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Paso de San Juan (*Schaus*), Coatepec (*Brooks*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Cayo (*Blancaneaux*).

1 (A). **Aleuron tachasara.** (Tab. LXV. fig. 7.)

Aleuron tachasara, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) ii. p. 236 (1888) ¹.

Male. Primaries brownish-olive-green, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by five indistinct dark brown lines; a silvery-grey mark on the costal margin towards the apex, almost crossing to the middle of the outer margin and then extending to the anal angle; secondaries blackish-brown, greenish at the base and along the costal margin to the apex; the underside of the basal half of the primaries brownish-black, the outer half olive-brown with an indistinct silvery line crossing from near the apex to the inner margin, that of the secondaries olive-brown, with a silvery gloss extending over the wing from the base to the central whitish band, which crosses from the costal margin near the apex to the inner margin: head, thorax, abdomen, and legs brownish-olive-green, the thorax and abdomen paler beneath; antennæ brown. Expanse 4 inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard*, in *mus. D.*), Coatepec (*Brooks*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch*, in *mus. Staudinger* ¹).

The type of this distinct species is in Dr. Staudinger's collection. The female is considerably larger than the male and paler in colour.

Aleuron iphis (I. p. 7).

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO, Paso de San Juan (*Schaus*), Coatepec (*Brooks*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); HONDURAS (*Wittkugel, in mus. Staudinger*); GUATEMALA, Volcan de Atitlan 3500 to 4500 feet (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Varies considerably in size and colour.

GONENYO (I. p. 8).

Gonenyio carinata (I. p. 8).

To the localities given, add :—BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*).

HEMEROPLANES (I. p. 8).

Hemeroplanes triptolemus (I. p. 8).

Hemeroplanes ornatus, Rothsch. Novit. Zool. i. p. 74, t. 6. fig. 9 (1894)¹.

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO, Paso de San Juan (*Schaus*).—VENEZUELA &c.¹

I am unable to separate *H. ornatus*, Rothsch., from *H. triptolemus* (Cram.). Most of the females before me agree with Mr. Rothschild's figure and the males with that of Cramer.

Hemeroplanes oiclus (I. p. 8).

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Schaus*).

3. **Hemeroplanes pluto**.

Sphinx pluto, Cram. Pap. Exot. iii. p. 40, t. 216. fig. E (1779)¹.

Hemeroplanes plutonius, Hübn. Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 133².

Calliomma pluto, Walk. Cat. viii. p. 111³.

Madoryx pluto, Schaus, Ent. News, 1895, p. 141⁴.

Madoryx deborrei, Boisd. Sp. gén. des Lép. i. p. 155 (1875)⁵.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus*⁴); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—GUIANA, Surinam¹; BRAZIL^{3 5}.

Mr. Schaus states⁴ that *Madoryx deborrei*, Boisd., is evidently the female of *H. pluto* (Cram.); the identity was first suggested by Maassen, in the 'Stettiner entomologische Zeitung,' 1880, p. 68.

The larva and pupa of this species are figured by Burmeister.

PERGESA (to follow the genus *Hemeroplanes*, I. p. 8).

Pergesa, Walker, Cat. viii. p. 149 (1856); Butler, Trans. Zool. Soc. ix. p. 547 (1876).

1. **Pergesa mexicana**. (Tab. LXVIII. fig. 3.)

Pergesa mexicana, Schaus, Ent. Americana, vi. p. 20 (1890)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*Schaus*¹).

This is the first species of *Pergesa* described from the New World. We figure one of Mr. Schaus's specimens.

CHÆROCAMPA * (I. p. 9).

Chærocampa trilineata (I. p. 9).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Cayo District, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, Volcan de Atitlan 2500 to 3500 feet (*Champion*).

Chærocampa libya (I. p. 9).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Paso de San Juan (*Schaus*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*).

2 (A). **Chærocampa damocrita**. (Tab. LXVI. fig. 8.)

Chærocampa damocrita, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 168 (1894)¹.

Male. Primaries dark brown, thickly marked with black streaks near the base and along the costal margin; a pale brown line extends from the base, partly along the inner margin and then crosses the wing to the apex; on both sides of the pale line are several narrow dark brown lines; a golden-brown mark just above the anal angle; the outer margin finely speckled with minute black dots; secondaries black, with a rather wide golden-brown submarginal band extending from the apex to the anal angle; the underside of both wings bright reddish-brown, thickly irrorated with black scales: head, thorax, and abdomen dark brown, the sides of the head and thorax fawn-colour, the sides of the abdomen streaked with golden-brown.—*Female*. Very similar to the male, but larger, and with the black spots on the primaries more distinct. Expanse, ♂ 3, ♀ 3½ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*¹).

This species is allied to *C. libya*.

Chærocampa lælia (I. p. 9).

To the localities given, add:—COSTA RICA, Santa Clara Valley 1200 feet (*Zurcher*).

3 (A). **Chærocampa turbata**. (Tab. LXVI. fig. 6.)

Chærocampa turbata, H. Edwards, Ent. Americana, iii. p. 89 (1887)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz (*Schaus*¹); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*)

The specimen from Belize is figured.

Chærocampa porcus (I. p. 9).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*).

Chærocampa tersa (I. p. 10).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*),

* Incorrectly written *Chærocampa* in the earlier part of this work: see Duponchel (Hist. Nat. Lép. Fr., Suppl. ii. p. 159, nota), who gives the derivation of the word—*χοῖρος*, pig, and *κάμπη*, caterpillar.

Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*, *Schaus*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Santa Clara Valley 1200 feet (*Zurcher*), Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

The Costa Rican specimens are darker than usual. The larva and pupa of this species are well figured by Abbot and Smith, also by Burmeister.

7 (A). **Chærocampa eumedon.** (Tab. LXVI. fig. 9.)

Chærocampa eumedon, Boisd. Sp. gén. des Léop. i. p. 272¹; Butl. Trans. Z. S. ix. p. 631².

Chærocampa ortospina, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) iv. p. 77 (1889)³; *Schaus*, Ent. News, 1895, p. 141⁴.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Jalapa (*Schaus*), Coatepec (*Brooks*³), Orizaba (*Boucard*, in *mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

I have not seen Boisdual's type, but sink my species upon Mr. *Schaus*'s authority⁴.

Chærocampa belti (I. p. 11).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Schaus*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch*, in *mus. Staudinger*).

Two specimens, precisely similar to the type.

Chærocampa nitidula (I. p. 11).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus*, *M. Trujillo*, *Höge*); GUATEMALA, Volcan de Atitlan 2500 to 3000 feet (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*).

13. **Chærocampa drucei.**

Chærocampa cyrene, Druce, anteà, i. p. 11, t. 1. fig. 5 (nec Westw.).

Theretra drucei, Kirby, Cat. Lep. Het. p. 658 (1892).

The name *cyrene* being preoccupied in the genus, Mr. Kirby has renamed the Central-American insect.

13 (A). **Chærocampa docilis.**

Chærocampa docilis, Butl. P. Z. S. 1875, p. 9¹; Trans. Z. S. ix. p. 564, t. 94. fig. 1².

Theretra staudingeri, Rothsch. Novit. Zool. i. p. 76 (1894)³.

Theretra stuarti, Rothsch. Novit. Zool. i. p. 665, ii. t. 9. fig. 10⁴.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard*, in *mus. D.*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); HONDURAS (*Wittkugel*, in *mus. Staudinger*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Staudinger*³), Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 to 5000 feet (*Champion*).—ECUADOR^{1 2}; PERU³.

I am quite unable to separate *C. staudingeri* or *C. stuarti* (Rothsch.) from the variable *C. docilis*, Butl. The long series of specimens before me vary in colour from green to brown.

13 (B). **Chærocampa jocasta.** (Tab. LXV. fig. 6.)

Chærocampa jocasta, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) ii. p. 237 (1888)¹.

Primaries pale silvery-fawn-colour, thickly mottled with olive-brown; a wide central olive-brown band crosses the wing from the costal to the inner margin; on the outer side of the band two indistinct waved lines, beyond which are two patches of olive-green, the first close to the apex, the second the largest and about the middle on the costal margin; secondaries blackish-brown, with an indistinct fawn-coloured band crossing the wing from the anal angle to near the apex; the underside pale yellowish-fawn-colour, thickly irrorated with dark brown scales, a narrow blackish line crossing the middle of both wings: head, thorax, and base of the abdomen olive-green, the underside of the thorax and the rest of the abdomen pale yellowish-fawn-colour, the legs and tegulæ similarly coloured; antennæ greenish. Expanse $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus*); GUATEMALA (*mus. Staudinger*¹).—PERU.

Described from a specimen in Dr. Staudinger's collection, and subsequently found by Mr. Schaus at Jalapa. I also possess a specimen of it from Peru.

13 (c). **Chærocampa potentia.** (Tab. LXVI. fig. 5.)

Chærocampa potentia, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 169 (1894)¹.

Male. Primaries pale fawn-colour, darker along the costal margin from the base almost to the apex; the costal margin itself dark yellow; a small black dot at the end of the cell; a rather wide dark brown line extends from the base to about the middle of the inner margin and then crosses to the apex; the outer margin of the wing thickly irrorated with black scales; the fringe dark brown; secondaries dark brownish-black; the inner margin, apex, and outer margin fawn-colour; the underside of both wings pale yellowish-fawn-colour, thickly irrorated with brownish-black scales, the basal half of the primaries black: head, thorax, and the upperside of the abdomen pale brown; the sides of the head, thorax, and underside of the abdomen pale brownish-white; legs pale brown; antennæ white above, dark brown beneath. Expanse 4 inches.

Hab. MEXICO (*mus. Staudinger*¹).

This species resembles *C. clotho* (Drury), but the brown line crossing the primaries is in a very different position.

13 (D). **Chærocampa tyndarus.**

Chærocampa tyndarus, Boisd. Sp. gén. des Lép. i. p. 264, Sphing. t. 4. fig. 5¹; Butl. Trans. Z. S. ix. p. 631².

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Flohr*; *Boucard, in mus. D.*); HONDURAS (*mus. Staudinger*), San Pedro Sula (*Wittkugel, in mus. D.*).—BRAZIL¹.

Chærocampa nechus (I. p. 12).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus, M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Flohr*; *Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*), Coban in Vera Paz (*Conradt*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

16 (A). **Chærocampa godmani.** (Tab. III. fig. 2.)

Chærocampa godmani, Druce, Ent. Monthly Mag. xix. p. 16 (1882)¹.

Primaries dark greyish-brown at the base, which colour extends beyond the middle, the apical third ochreous, clouded with dark brown; several indistinct lines crossing the wing from the inner margin to the black

discal dot; secondaries shining dark slaty-brown, the outer margin dark brown, a small ochreous spot close to the anal angle; the underside of the primaries dark brown, richly clouded with red and yellow scales near the apex, that of the secondaries greyish-brown, crossed in the middle by three indistinct dark lines speckled with reddish scales: head, thorax, and abdomen above dark brown, the sides black, bordered above with red and beneath with white lines, the underside pale brown. Expanse $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion* ¹).

One specimen. The insect is nearest allied to *C. falco*, Walk.

Chærocampa falco (I. p. 12).

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Mexico city (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

Apparently a rare insect. The specimen from Guatemala is darker in colour than those from Mexico.

Chærocampa ceratomioides (I. p. 12).

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO, Coatepec (*Schaus*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Burmeister has separated the southern form (from Paraguay and the Argentine Republic) from *C. ceratomioides* under the name *xylobates*, but I do not think they can be retained as distinct.

EVERYX (to follow the genus *Chærocampa*, I. p. 12).

Everyx, Ménétries, Enum. Corp. Anim. Mus. Petr., Lep. ii. p. 93 (1857); Boisduval, Sp. gén. des Lép. i. p. 208 (1874); Butler, Trans. Z. S. ix. p. 631 (1876).

Otus, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 142 (1816).

1. **Everyx astyanor**.

Everyx astyanor, Boisd. Sp. gén. des Lép. i. p. 211 ¹.

Hab. ? MEXICO.

This species is unknown to me.

DEILEPHILA (I. p. 12).

Deilephila lineata (I. p. 13).

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Mexico city (*Höge*), Jalapa (*Schaus, M. Trujillo*), Coatepec (*Brooks*), Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

PHILAMPELUS (I. p. 13).

Philampelus vitis (I. p. 13).

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO, Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Jalapa (*Schaus*), Coatepec (*Brooks*); NICARAGUA, Matagalpa (*Richardson*).

Philampelus linnei (I. p. 13).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Jalapa (*Schaus, M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); NICARAGUA, Matagalpa (*Richardson*); PANAMA, Taboga I. (*J. J. Walker*).

Philampelus typhon (I. p. 14).

To the Mexican locality given, add:—Near Durango city (*Becker*).

3 (A). Philampelus achemon.

Sphinx achemon, Drury, Illustr. Exot. Ins. ii. p. 51, t. 29. fig. 1 (1773)¹.

Philampelus achemon, Harris, Amer. Journ. Sci. xxxvi. p. 300 (1839)²; Walk. Cat. viii. p. 174³;

Scudder, Harris Corresp. p. 283, t. 3. fig. 11 (1869)⁴; Butl. Trans. Z. S. ix. p. 575⁵.

Sphinx crantor, Cram. Pap. Exot. ii. p. 11, t. 104. fig. A (1779)⁶; Abbot & Smith, Nat. Hist. Lep., Ins. Georgia, i. p. 81, t. 41⁷.

Pholus crantor, Hübn. Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 134⁸.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, New York^{3 5}, California.—MEXICO, near Durango city (*Becker*).—ANTILLES, Jamaica¹.

4. Philampelus licaon.

Sphinx licaon, Cram. Pap. Exot. i. p. 86, t. 55. fig. A (1779)¹.

Philampelus licaon, Butl. Trans. Z. S. ix. p. 576².

Philampelus pandorus (Hübn.), antea, i. p. 14.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO (*Sallé*²), Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Jalapa (*Schaus, Höge, M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

At the time I identified this species, I had no North-American specimens for comparison. There can be little doubt that *P. pandorus* (Hübn.) is nothing more than a northern form of *P. licaon* (Cram.).

Philampelus satellitia (I. p. 14).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus, M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Costa Rican specimens are considerably darker in colour than those from Mexico. The larva of this species is described by Saunders, Rep. Ent. Soc. Ont. 1881, pp. 18, 19, figg. 1, 2.

Philampelus labruscæ (I. p. 14).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Jalapa (*Schaus, M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*).

PACHYLIA (I. p. 15).

Pachylia ficus (I. p. 15).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*), Jalapa (*Schaus, Höge, M. Trujillo*), Cordova (*Höge*), Coatepec (*Brooks*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*), Solola (*Richardson*), Volcan de Atitlan (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*), Santa Clara Valley 1200 feet (*Zurcher*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Pachylia syces (I. p. 15).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus*), Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*).

Pachylia resumens (I. p. 16).

Pachylia inconspicua, Walk. Cat. viii. p. 190 (1856)¹; Butl. Trans. Z. S. ix. p. 579².

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Jalapa (*Schaus, M. Trujillo*), Coatepec (*Brooks*), Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*), Volcan de Atitlan (*Champion*).—ANTILLES, Jamaica^{1 2}.

According to Mr. Schaus (Ent. News, 1895, p. 141), *P. inconspicua*, Walk., is a large female of *P. resumens*.

AMBULYX (I. p. 16).

Ambulyx strigilis (I. p. 16).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus, M. Trujillo*), Coatepec (*Brooks*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Ambulyx gannascus (I. p. 16).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus, M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*F. D. G.*), Coatepec (*Brooks*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

3 (A). **Ambulyx donysa**. (Tab. LXVI. fig. 7.)

Ambulyx donysa, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) iv. p. 78 (1889)¹.

Male. Primaries from the base to the middle pinkish-fawn-colour and from the middle to the outer margin shaded with dark brown and olive-green; a large oval-shaped dark brown spot near the base, which extends from the inner margin across the wing, but does not reach the costal margin; a dark brown line crosses the wing about the middle from the costal to the inner margin; an indistinct dark brown marking on the inner margin close to the anal angle; three waved lines cross the wing from the costal margin near the apex to near the inner margin, but do not quite reach it; the apex is pale fawn-colour; secondaries bright rose-pink, crossed from near the apex to the anal angle by a wide black band, deeply dentated on

the outer edge; above the black band are two very indistinct, narrow, brownish-black lines; the inner margin and two spots close to the anal angle pale yellowish-fawn-colour; the underside of both primaries and secondaries pale yellowish-fawn-colour, the primaries from the base to about the middle dark rose-pink: head and front of the thorax pale brown, the tegulae and base of the thorax and abdomen dark brown; the underside of the head, thorax, and abdomen pale yellow; legs and antennae dark brown.—*Female*. Very similar to the male, but larger, and with most of the lines crossing the primaries very indistinct. Expanse, ♂ $4\frac{3}{4}$, ♀ 5 inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Cuesta de Misantla¹, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

This very distinct species is allied to *A. gannascus* (Stoll) and *A. rostralis*, Boisd.

The specimen from Orizaba is very much darker than any of the others before me, and on the underside it is reddish-brown instead of yellow. It may belong to another species.

TRIPTOGON (to precede the genus *Smerinthus*, I. p. 17).

Triptogon, Bremer, Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb. iii. p. 474 (1861); Butler, P. Z. S. 1875, p. 253; Trans. Z. S. ix. p. 586.

1. *Triptogon modesta*, var. *occidentalis*. (Tab. LXVII. fig. 2.)

Smerinthus modestus, Harris, var. *occidentalis*, H. Edwards, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. vi. p. 92 (1876)¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, California¹.—MEXICO, near Durango city (*Becker*).

Probably a southern form of *T. modesta*.

SMERINTHUS (I. p. 17).

Smerinthus saliceti (I. p. 17).

To the locality MEXICO, add:—Near Durango city (*Becker*), Guadalajara (*Goldsmith*).

3. *Smerinthus* (?) *pseudambulyx*. (Tab. LXVIII. fig. 4.)

Smerinthus (?) *pseudambulyx*, Boisd. Sp. gén. des Lép. i. p. 29 (1874)¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹ (*coll. Schaus*).

This species closely resembles *Ambulyx donysa*, Druce; it was accidentally omitted in the earlier part of this work.

AMPHONYX (I. p. 17).

Amphonyx duponcheli (I. p. 17).

Amphonyx godartii, Boisd. Sp. gén. des Lép. i. p. 65 (1874)¹; Schaus, Ent. News, 1895, p. 142².

Cocytius affinis, Rothschild, Novit. Zool. i. p. 92 (1894)³.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO², Jalapa (*Schaus, Höge*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in*

mus. D.); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*), Coban in Vera Paz (*Conradt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); CENTRAL AMERICA³.—VENEZUELA^{2 3}; BRAZIL, Minas Geraes¹.

The name *A. godartii*, Boisd., must be sunk as a synonym of *A. duponcheli*, described and figured by Poey.

The twenty-five specimens before me from our region agree well with others (including both sexes) from Cuba in my own collection, and also with Poey's figure.

Mr. Rothschild's statement (*op. cit.* p. 91) that I figured a specimen of the true *A. godartii* under the name of *A. rivularis* is not correct: in error I figured *A. beelzebuth*.

Amphonyx medor (I. p. 17).

Amphonyx tapayusa, Moore, Proc. Liverpool Soc. xxxvii. p. 245 (1883)¹; E. D. Jones, *op. cit.* p. 246, t. 7. fig. 1 (larva)².

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*), Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).—BRAZIL^{1 2}.

Mr. Schaus has already noted (*Ent. News*, 1895, p. 142) the identity of *A. tapayusa*, Moore, with *A. medor* (Cram.). I cannot agree with Mr. Rothschild in regarding *A. medor* as synonymous with *A. hydaspus* (Cram.), in which species each segment of the abdomen is spotted, a character well shown in the figure.

I have before me some thirty specimens of *A. medor* from Central and South America, not one of which shows the faintest trace of spots.

Amphonyx rivularis (I. p. 18).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*).

Mr. Schaus (*Ent. News*, 1895, p. 142) also records it from Mexico.

3 (A). **Amphonyx beelzebuth.** (*A. rivularis*, Tab. III. fig. 4.)

Amphonyx beelzebuth, Boisd. Sp. gén. des Léop. i. p. 63, Sphing. t. 5. fig. 1 (wrongly named *A. godartii* in the index and lettering of the plate)¹; Schaus, *Ent. News*, 1895, p. 142².

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba 800 to 1500 feet (*Champion*).—BRAZIL¹.

3 (B). **Amphonyx walkeri.** (Tab. LXV. fig. 4.)

Amphonyx walkeri, Boisd. Sp. gén. des Léop. i. p. 67 (1874)¹; Schaus, *Ent. News*, 1895, p. 142².

Amphonyx staudingeri, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) ii. p. 237 (1888)³.

Cocytius magnificus, Rothsch. Novit. Zool. i. p. 92, t. 7. fig. 21 (1894)⁴.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, mus. Oxon.*³); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*³).—GUIANA^{1 4}.

Mr. Rothschild's figure appears to have been drawn from a very faded specimen.

Amphonyx cluentius (I. p. 18).

Amphonyx cluentius (Clem.), H. Edwards, Papilio, iv. p. 11 (1884)¹.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa and Orizaba in Vera Cruz (*Schaus*¹), Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, Coban (*Conradt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*).

We have only received three specimens of this species from our region.

ANCERYX (I. p. 18).**Anceryx alope** (I. p. 18).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*), Coatepec (*Brooks*), Jalapa (*Schaus, M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Mr. Schaus (Ent. News, 1895, p. 144) considers *Sphinx fasciata*, Swains. (Zool. Illustr. iii. t. 150. fig. 2), to be conspecific with this insect, but in this I do not agree with him. Swainson's species is always smaller and paler than *A. alope*.

ISOGNATHUS (I. p. 18).**2. Isognathus inclitus.** (Tab. LXVII. fig. 1.)

Isognathus inclitus, H. Edwards, Ent. Americana, iii. p. 90 (1887)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz (*Schaus*¹), Jalapa (*F. D. Godman, M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); NICARAGUA, Matagalpa (*Richardson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Our specimens agree well with Edwards's description. The species is allied to *I. laura*, Butl., from Venezuela.

3. Isognathus yucatanus. (Tab. LXV. fig. 1.)

Isognathus yucatanus, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) ii. p. 238 (1888)¹.

Primaries pale grey, thickly irrorated with dark brown scales, and very indistinctly banded with a waved brown line, which crosses the wing from the costal to the inner margin; a zigzag black line crosses from the costal margin beyond the middle nearest the apex to the middle of the inner margin, where it joins a black streak from the base, and a marginal row of black spots extends from the apex to the anal angle; secondaries reddish, broadly bordered with brownish-black from the apex almost to the anal angle, where they are greyish; the underside of both wings reddish-brown, paler near the base; head, thorax, and abdomen brownish-grey; the abdomen with two central narrow brown lines extending from the base to the anus; the underside of the thorax and abdomen paler than above; antennæ and legs greyish-brown. Expanse $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Flohr; Boucard, in mus. D.*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Yucatan (*mus. Staudinger*¹).

The type is in Dr. Staudinger's collection. This species resembles *Dilophonota ello* in colour, but may be at once distinguished from it by its different form and the entire absence of the black band on the abdomen.

CAUTETHIA (to follow the genus *Isognathus*, I. p. 18).

Ænosanda, Walker, Cat. viii. p. 231 (1856); Boisduval, Sp. gén. des Lép. i. p. 318 (nomen præocc.).

Cautethia, Grote, Ann. Lyc. Nat. N. York, viii. p. 202 (1867); Kirby, Cat. Lep. Het. i. p. 699 (1892).

Boisduval placed this genus among the Macroglossæ, as also H. Edwards. Walker's name *Ænosanda* is preoccupied, according to Mr. Kirby.

1. *Cautethia spuria*.

Ænosanda spuria, Boisd. Sp. gén. des Lép. i. p. 319, Sphing. t. 8. fig. 3 (1874)¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

Accidentally omitted in the earlier part of this work.

DILOPHONOTA (I. p. 18).

Dilophonota ello (I. p. 19).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Puebla (*Richardson*), Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*), Solola (*Richardson*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*), Santa Clara Valley, 1200 feet (*Zurcher*).

Dilophonota ænotrus (I. p. 19).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*), Jalapa (*Schaus. M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*), Quezaltenango, Solola (*Richardson*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

3 (A). *Dilophonota merianæ*.

Erinnyis merianæ, Grote, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil. v. p. 75, t. 2. fig. 2 (1865)¹.

Anceryx merianæ, Boisd. Sp. gén. des Lép. i. p. 128 (1874)².

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); NICARAGUA²; COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA (*Whitely, in mus. D.*).—ECUADOR; CUBA^{1 2}.

Dilophonota obscura (I. p. 19).

Dilophonota (Anceryx) rhæbus (Boisd.), anteà, i. p. 19.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Flohr*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

Dilophonota rhæbus (Boisd.) is inseparable from this species.

5 (A). **Dilophonota festa.**

Dilophonota festa, H. Edwards, Papilio, ii. p. 11 (1882) ¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, N.W. Texas ¹.—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); COSTA RICA, Santa Clara Valley 1200 feet (*Zurcher*).

Central-American specimens agree with Edwards's description, but I have not seen the type.

ORYBA (to follow the genus *Dilophonota*, I. p. 20).

Oryba, Walker, Cat. viii. p. 197 (1856).

1. **Oryba achemenides.**

Sphinx achemenides, Cram. Pap. Exot. iii. p. 53, t. 225. fig. C (1797) ¹.

Clanis achemenides, Hübn. Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 138 ²; Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) v. p. 214 ³.

Oryba achemenides, Schaus, Ent. News, 1895, p. 141 ⁴.

Oryba robusta, Walk. Cat. viii. p. 197 (1856) (nec Boisd.) ⁵; Rothschild, Novit. Zool. i. p. 88 (1894) ⁶.

Hab. HONDURAS (*mus. D.*).—COLOMBIA ³; TRINIDAD ⁶; BRAZIL.

Had Mr. Rothschild read Walker's description of *O. robusta*, instead of Boisduval's description of Walker's species, he would have found that it was quite distinct from *O. imperialis*, Druce (= *Pachylia kadenii*, Schauf.). The type of *O. robusta*, Walk., is in the Oxford Museum.

2. **Oryba kadeni.** (*Clanis imperialis*, Tab. III. fig. 1.)

Pachylia kadenii, Schauf. Nunq. Otiosus, i. p. 16 (1870) ¹.

Oryba kadenii, Schaus, Ent. News, 1895, p. 141 ².

Pachylia robusta, Boisd. Sp. gén. des Lép. i. p. 135 (1874) (nec Walker) ³.

Oryba imperialis, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) v. p. 213 (1890) ⁴.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*, in *mus. Staudinger* ⁴).—SOUTH AMERICA ¹, Brazil ³, Peru ⁴.

PROTOPARCE (I. p. 20).

Protoparce rustica (I. p. 20).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Jalapa (*Schaus*, *M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard*, in *mus. D.*), Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*), Merida in Yucatan (*F. D. G.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Protoparce ochus (I. p. 20).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard*, in *mus. D.*), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney*, in *mus. D.*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*).

Protoparce carolina (I. p. 21).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Jalapa (*Schaus, M. Trujillo*), Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); NICARAGUA, Matagalpa (*Richardson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*).

3 (A). **Protoparce petuniæ.**

Sphinx petuniæ, Boisd. Sp. gén. des Lép. i. p. 73, Sping. t. 5. fig. 2 (1874)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Brazil¹, Buenos Ayres¹.

Mr. Kirby in his Catalogue of Heterocera (i. p. 689) places Boisduval's name as a synonym of *P. diffusa*, Butl., but in this I do not follow him. *P. petuniæ* is stated¹ to be a plague in gardens, the larva living upon tobacco and capsicum plants.

3 (B). **Protoparce capsici.** (Tab. LXVII. fig. 4.)

Sphinx capsici, Boisd. Sp. gén. des Lép. i. p. 80 (1874)¹.

Protoparce capsici, Schaus, Ent. News, 1895, p. 143².

Pseudosphinx morelia, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 169 (1894)³.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*³), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).—COLOMBIA, Bogota¹.

I have only seen two specimens of this fine insect.

3 (C). **Protoparce celeus.**

Phlegethontius celeus, Hübn. Samml. exot. Schmett. ii. t. 164. figg. 3, 4 (1806–1824)¹.

Protoparce celeus, Butl. Trans. Z. S. ix. p. 607 (1876)².

Sphinx carolina, Donovan. Nat. Hist. Brit. Ins. ii. t. 361 (1804)³ (nec Linn.).

Sphinx quinquemaculata, Steph. Illustr. Brit. Ent., Haust. i. p. 119 (1828)⁴; Boisd. Sp. gén. des Lép. i. p. 76 (1874)⁵.

Macrosila quinquemaculata, Clem. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. iv. p. 166 (1859)⁶.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, United States^{2 5 6}.—MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Jalapa (*Schaus, M. Trujillo*).

Protoparce jamaicensis (I. p. 21).

According to Mr. Schaus (Ent. News, 1895, p. 142), who has examined the types, *P. jamaicensis*, Butl.=*Sphinx nicotianæ*, Boisd. [Sp. gén. des Lép. i. p. 75 (1874)], the type of which was from Colombia; Boisduval's name will therefore have to be used. In my opinion *P. jamaicensis* is very doubtfully distinct from *P. carolina*, intermediate forms occurring.

Protoparce lucetius (I. p. 21).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Flohr*), Cordova (*Rümeli, Höge*), Jalapa (*Schaus, M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*).

Cramer's figure is a very bad one, but I have very little doubt that the specimens I have included under this name belong to his species.

6 (A). **Protoparce dilucida.** (Tab. LXVIII. fig. 5.)

Protoparce dilucida, H. Edwards, Ent. Americana, iii. p. 89 (1887)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*Schaus*¹).

The specimen figured is in Mr. Schaus's collection.

6 (B). **Protoparce indistincta.**

Phlegethontius indistincta, Rothsch. Novit. Zool. i. p. 93 (1894)¹.

Hab. HONDURAS¹.

To judge from the description, this species appears to be very near *P. dilucida*, H. Edwards.

Protoparce cingulata (I. p. 21).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Jalapa (*Schaus*, Höge, *M. Trujillo*), Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard*, in *mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); NICARAGUA, Matagalpa (*Richardson*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

PSEUDOSPHEX (I. p. 22).

Pseudosphinx tetrio (I. p. 22).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith*, in *mus. D.*), Puebla (*Richardson*), Jalapa (*Schaus*, *M. Trujillo*), Coatepec (*Brooks*), Orizaba (*Boucard*, in *mus. D.*), Progreso in Yucatan (*F. D. G.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*), Solola (*Richardson*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

2. **Pseudosphinx crocala.** (Tab. LXVII. fig. 5.)

Pseudosphinx crocala, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 169 (1894)¹.

Primaries dark brown; a few scales at the base; a wide band crossing the wing, about the middle, from the costal to the inner margin; the apex and outer margin dark grey, irrorated with brown scales; a zigzag black line extends from the apex, curving round to the costal margin; the fringe alternately brown and grey; secondaries dark brown, slightly greyish at the base; the underside brown, paler at the base of both wings: head, thorax, and abdomen greyish-brown; a row of black spots on each side of the abdomen; the underside of the thorax and abdomen white; legs pale brown; antennæ grey above, dark brown beneath. Expanse $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. HONDURAS (*Wittkugel*, in *mus. Staudinger*¹).

DOLBA (I. p. 22).

Dolba hartwegi (I. p. 22).

To the localities given, add:—HONDURAS (*Wittkugel*, in *mus. Staudinger*).

MONARDA, gen. nov. (to follow the genus *Dolba*, I. p. 22).

Head rather small; palpi short; antennæ stout, nearly two-thirds the length of the primaries, very deeply pectinated; thorax very robust, thickly clothed with long hairs; abdomen extending considerably beyond the wings; legs rather slender. Primaries narrow, the costal and inner margins straight, the apex rounded, the outer margin curved to the anal angle; secondaries rather long and broad, the costal and inner margins straight, the apex rounded; neuration very similar to that of the genus *Apocalypsis*, Butler, to which *Monarda* is allied.

Type *Monarda oryx*, Druce.

1. *Monarda oryx*, sp. n. (Tab. LXVIII. fig. 6.)

Primaries dark blackish-brown, thickly irrorated with greyish-white and reddish scales, the veins all dull black, the base and inner margin thickly clothed with long reddish hairs, the fringe dark brown; secondaries grey, crossed about the middle from the costal margin to the anal angle by a black band, the outer margin from the apex to the anal angle broadly bordered with blackish-brown, the inner margin clothed with long blackish-brown hairs; the underside blackish-brown, with an indistinct central black band crossing both wings: head, sides of the thorax, and abdomen black, the latter with the segments edged with grey, the thorax and base of the abdomen thickly clothed with long reddish-brown hairs; antennæ pale yellowish-brown. Expanse $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalisco (*coll. Schaus*).

This species is quite unlike any other known to me.

DILUDIA (I. p. 22).

Diludia sesquiple (I. p. 22).

To the locality given, add:—GUATEMALA, Coban (*Conradt*); NICARAGUA, Matagalpa (*Richardson*).

The specimens from Matagalpa are much darker than the one from Coban.

Diludia corallina (I. p. 22).

Diludia lanuginosa, H. Edwards, Ent. Americana, iii. p. 89 (1887)¹.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa, Vera Cruz (*Schaus*¹); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Diludia lichenea (I. p. 23).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Jalapa (*Schaus*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

4. *Diludia brevimargo*. (Tab. LXVIII. fig. 1, ♂.)

Diludia brevimargo, Butl. P. Z. S. 1875, p. 12¹; Trans. Z. S. ix. p. 613².

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio de Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*Schaus*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*).—BRAZIL^{1 2}.

This species is very closely allied to *D. florestan* (Cramer). We figure a male in very fine condition from Mr. Schaus's collection. Dr. Butler described the female.

5. *Diludia collaris*.

Macrosila collaris, Walk. Cat. viii. p. 201 (1856) ¹.

Diludia collaris, H. Edwards, Papilio, iv. p. 12 (1884) ².

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa, Vera Cruz (*Schaus* ²).—ANTILLES, Jamaica ¹, San Domingo ¹.

Dr. Butler (Trans. Zool. Soc. ix. p. 612) included *D. collaris* under *D. brontes* (Drury), but Mr. H. Edwards states ² that the specimens taken by Mr. Schaus in Mexico prove it to be distinct.

6. *Diludia albiplaga*.

Macrosila albiplaga, Walk. Cat. viii. p. 202 ¹.

Sphinx albiplaga, Boisd. Sp. gén. des Lép. i. p. 84 ².

Diludia albiplaga, Grote & Robinson, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. ii. p. 76 ³; Butl. Trans. Z. S. ix. p. 614 ⁴.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*).—BRAZIL ², Rio Janeiro ^{1 4}.

HYLOICUS (to follow the genus *Diludia*, I. p. 23).

Hyloicus, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 138 (1816).

1. *Hyloicus haterius*. (Tab. LXV. fig. 5.)

Hyloicus haterius, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) ii. p. 239 (1888) ¹.

Primaries pale grey, streaked with brown lines, which are very indistinct along the inner margin, an indistinct row of black dots along the outer margin from the apex to the anal angle; secondaries uniform dark brown, the fringe greyish; the underside dark brown, paler at the base of the secondaries: head, thorax, and abdomen greyish-brown; a central black line extends from the base of the abdomen to the anus; antennæ and legs greyish-brown. Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Yucatan (*mus. Staudinger* ¹), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

This small species closely resembles *H. juniperi*, Boisd., from South and East Africa. The type is in Dr. Staudinger's collection.

SPHINX (I. p. 23).

Sphinx lugens (I. p. 23).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Milpas in Durango 5900 feet (*Forrer*), Jalapa (*Schaus, M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

Mr. Schaus has published (Ent. News, 1895, p. 143) some remarks on the synonymy of this species.

Sphinx justiciæ (I. p. 23).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus, Höge, M. Trujillo*), Coatepec (*Brooks*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); NICARAGUA, Matagalpa (*Richardson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

3 (A). **Sphinx andromedæ.**

Sphinx andromedæ, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 74 (1870)¹; Sp. gén. des Lép. i. p. 89 (1874)²; Schaus, Ent. News, 1895, p. 143³.

Sphinx separatus, Neum. Ent. Americana, i. p. 93 (1885)⁴.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, New Mexico⁴.—MEXICO (*Schaus*³), Oaxaca^{1 2}; HONDURAS^{1 2}.

3 (B). **Sphinx perelegans.** (Tab. LXVII. fig. 3.)

Sphinx perelegans, H. Edwards, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. v. p. 109 (Jan. 1874)¹.

Lintneria (?) *perelegans*, Butl. Trans. Z. S. ix. p. 621².

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, California, Santa Clara county^{1 2}.—MEXICO, near Durango city (*Becker*).

A very distinct species. Our specimens were named by Mr. Edwards.

Sphinx lanceolata (I. p. 23).

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus*, *M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Flohr*).

CERATOMIA (I. p. 24).

Ceratomia amyntor (I. p. 24).

To the locality MEXICO, add :—Orizaba (*Boucard*, *in mus. D.*).

ACENTROCNAME (to precede the genus *Castnia*, I. p. 24).

Ægiale, Felder, Wien. ent. Monatschr. iv. p. 110 (1860) (nec Latreille).

Acentrocname, Scudder, Proc. Amer. Acad. x. p. 100 (1875).

1. **Acentrocname hesperiaris.** (Tab. LXIX. fig. 6.)

Castnia hesperiaris, Walk. Cat. vii. p. 1583 (1856)¹.

Acentrocname hesperiaris, Kirby, Cat. Lep. Het. i. p. 895².

Ægiale kollari, Feld. Wien. ent. Monatschr. iv. p. 111, t. 2. fig. 3 (♀) (1860)³.

Teria agavis, Blasquez, La Naturaleza, i. p. 282, tab. figg. 1–5 (Aug. 1870)⁴ (*cf.* Boisd. Petites Nouv. Ent. 1871, p. 163)*.

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2 3 4} (*colls. Kaden & Saunders*), near Durango city (*Becker*).

A full account of the life-history of this species, with figures of the larva, pupa, and a female of the perfect insect, is given by Blasquez (*loc. cit.* pp. 282–284). The larva is destructive to the maguey or *Agave*, and it is known to the Indians by the name of “meocuillin.” Blasquez appears to have observed it in the vicinity of Puebla.

MEGATHYMUS (to follow the genus *Acentrocname*).

Megathymus, Scudder, Rep. Peabody Acad. iv. p. 83 (1872).

1. **Megathymus indecisus.** (Tab. LXIX. figg. 1, ♂ ; 2, ♀.)

Ægiale indecisa, Butl. & Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 116 (1872)¹.

* The citation given by Mr. Kirby in his ‘Catalogue of Diurnal Lepidoptera,’ p. 608 (1871), is incorrect.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Cartago (*Van Patten*¹); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*mus. D.*).

In 1872 Dr. Butler and I suggested that *Ægiale* was more nearly allied to the Castniidæ than to the Hesperiidæ. The material in our possession is still not large enough to enable us to make many points of structure clear by dissection.

2. **Megathymus neumoegeni.** (Tab. LXIX. figg. 3, ♂; 4, ♀.)

Megathymus neumoegeni, W. H. Edwards, Papilio, ii. p. 27 (1882)¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Southern Arizona¹.—MEXICO (*ex coll. Saunders*), Northern Sonora (*Morrison*).

There is also a male of this species from Mexico in Dr. Staudinger's collection.

3. **Megathymus smithi**, sp. n. (Tab. LXIX. fig. 5, ♂.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries dark brown; the primaries with a small spot at the end of the cell, three spots beyond it on the costal margin near the apex, and a submarginal row of small spots extending almost to the anal angle, the cell pale yellow, the fringe alternately pale yellow and brown; the secondaries with a submarginal row of rather indistinct yellow spots extending from near the apex to the anal angle, the fringe white; the underside of the primaries brown, with the spots as above, but larger and whiter, that of the secondaries brown, broadly bordered with grey from the base to the anal angle, and with two zigzag white lines crossing from the costal to the inner margin: head, thorax, and abdomen dark brown, the underside of the palpi and part of that of the thorax white; antennæ brown above, white beneath, the tip black. Expanse $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen, captured in September 1888. This species is allied to *M. indecisus*, Butl. & Druce.

CASTNIA (I. p. 24).

Castnia atymnius (I. p. 25).

To the localities given, add:—GUATEMALA, Volcan de Santa Maria, Pacific slope (*Richardson*); NICARAGUA, Matagalpa (*Richardson*); PANAMA, Taboga I. (*Mathew, in mus. D.*).

The specimens from Taboga Island are very small, but do not differ in any other respect.

Castnia inca (I. p. 26).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Tampico in Tamaulipas (*Richardson*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*).

9 (A). **Castnia staudingeri.** (Tab. LXVIII. fig. 8.)

Castnia staudingeri, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xviii. p. 28 (1896)¹.

Primaries reddish-brown, shading to yellowish-brown in the middle; a large brown spot at the end of the cell and three smaller brown spots near the anal angle; two round hyaline white dots near the apex; the fringe yellowish-brown; secondaries deep orange, shading to pale yellow in the middle and on the inner margin, the base black, thickly clothed with dark brown hairs; a wide band of deep black submarginal



Druce, Herbert. 1896. "Insecta Lepidoptera Rhopalocera Supplement."
Biologia Centrali-Americana :zoology, botany and archaeology 2, 297–320.

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