

the butterflies are only remotely related. All appear to be scrub country species, some in low country, as some *Cercyonis* and *Minois*, others at high elevations, such as other *Cercyonis* and *Pseudocercyonis*. Such assemblages of ecological equivalents are not uncommon among the Satyridae, as demonstrated by the "*Erebia* series" of unrelated montane butterflies, including the Holarctic *Erebia* Dalman (1816) (*Erebiini*), the *Lymanopoda* series (*Pronophilini*) from the high Andes, *Percnodaimon* Butler (1876) and other New Zealand Hypocystini and some South African Dirini. Careful morphological examination is necessary on members of supposedly cosmopolitan, and particularly pantropical, groups to confirm or deny relationships that have all too long been taken for granted.

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CONSUL PANARISTE (NYMPHALIDAE) IN VENEZUELA

I secured two fresh males of *Consul panariste* (Hewitson) on 5 and 6 February 1968 while collecting in the Venezuelan Andes with Albert Gadou of Caracas. They were taken on banana bait at approximately 1000 meters elevation on the Barinitas to Santa Domingo road in the state of Barinas. This is a humid tropical forest situation, transitional to cloud forest. Albert reported having taken previous examples of the species in the same location.

Comstock (1961. Butterflies of the American Tropics: The genus *Anaea*, p. 188) stated that *Consul panariste* is known to occur only in Colombia. *C. panariste* has been traditionally placed in the genus *Anaea*, before Comstock allied it with *Consul fabius* (Cramer) (= *Protogoniüs hippona* Fabricius). Although Comstock considered *Consul* to be a subgenus of *Anaea*, contemporary usage usually elevates the subgenera in his monograph to generic rank.

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