

O. theoni similis, sed alis anticis nigricantioribus fasciis in dimidio apicali clarioribus, stria venæ medianæ fere obsoleta; posticis medialiter rufescentioribus, fascia mediana irregulariter hyalina: subtus maculis posticarum costalibus duabus albis.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*³), Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA (*Mus. Brit.*²).

The original specimen, now in the British Museum, described and figured by Mr. Butler, is said to have been obtained in Colombia. This example has a semitranslucent patch on the secondary wings, which is hardly shown in our Central-American examples. These, on the other hand, have indications of a fulvous streak along the region of the median nervure of the primaries not observable in the original *O. montagui*; on the underside there is a single large white spot near the costal margin of the secondary wings a little beyond the cell.

3. *Olyras insignis*. (Tab. I. fig. 1.)

Olyras insignis, Salv. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 4, iv. p. 163¹; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 331².

Alis anticis nigris, maculis duabus discalibus, duabus elongatis angulum analem versus et apicibus interne (venis divis) flavo-hyalinis; posticis flavo-hyalinis nigro late marginatis, margine nigro angulum analem versus rufo notato: subtus margine externo albo-punctato, macula unica costali alba.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*²); PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*¹).

This well-marked species differs from all its congeners, except, perhaps, *O. translucens* of Ecuador, in having the intervals between the dark markings of the wings transparent, with only a tinge of yellow suffused over them. It was originally described from a single specimen obtained near Calobre in the State of Panama; but other specimens have since been secured. It appears to be more abundant in Costa Rica. Our figure represents the type specimen.

EUTRESIS.

Eutresis, Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. i. p. 111 (1847).

Femur of front leg longer than coxa; tibia and tarsus together longer than femur; subcostal pencil of hair of secondaries in a single patch; costa of secondaries uniformly curved; middle discocellular straight; recurrent nervule emitted from lower discocellular near the origin of the lower radial.

This small genus, comprising four species, has much the same range as *Olyras*, but in Central America does not spread north of Costa Rica. Of the species in South America, one, the type (*E. hyperia*), is confined to Venezuela; a second, *E. hyspa*, is