

duals of *M. lycidice* shows its relationship to *M. lysimnia*, a species inhabiting the eastern coasts of South Brazil, and is thus an instance of the similarity to be traced in races and species found inhabiting these widely-separated localities.

M. isthmia is rarely found beyond the isthmus of Panama and as far north as Costa Rica; we have, however, a single specimen of *M. lycidice*, from Guatemala, picked out of hundreds of the common form of that species, which has several characteristics of *M. isthmia*.

M. labotas appears to be confined to Panama, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, no specimens from elsewhere having as yet come under our notice.

M. macrinus, though as common in the State of Panama as in Colombia, does not spread northward of Costa Rica.

1. *Mechanitis lycidice*. (Tab. I. figg. 7, 8.)

Mechanitis lycidice, Bates, Ent. M. Mag. i. p. 33¹.

Mechanitis doryssa, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 31 (nec Bates)².

Mechanitis isthmia, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 334 (partim)³.

Mechanitis ovata, Dist. Proc. Ent. Soc. 1876, p. xi⁴.

Sexus quoad colores fere similes; alarum anticarum dimidio basali fulvo; posticarum margine anguste nigro, macula intra ramos medianos primum et secundum cum nigro alarum anticarum apicum confluyente; anticarum dimidio distali nigro, maculis aut fasciis flavis trifasciato, fascia harum interna valde distincta; posticis fulvis fascia una longitudinali flava, altera nigra.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Retalhuleu, Dueñas, Motagua valley, Chuacus, Chisoy valley, Polochic valley (*S. & G.*¹ and *H. Hague*); HONDURAS, San Pedro (*G. M. Whitely*); NICARAGUA¹ (*Bridges*), Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*^{3 4}, *Carmioli*), Caché, Irazu (*H. Rogers*).

In this race the extent of black on the primaries is variable, some specimens showing almost the dark colour of *M. isthmia*; the black band of the secondaries in the females varies considerably, in some being well defined, in others evanescent and reduced to a rudimentary band at the apical angle. The extent of the yellow band on the secondaries is also very variable, in some specimens being well defined, in others altogether wanting. In Guatemala, though individuals showing considerable variation are not wanting, this race has more constant characters than in Nicaragua and Costa Rica; here we find the influence producing *M. isthmia* becomes very apparent, and it would not be difficult to arrange a complete series of specimens connecting *M. lycidice* with the more southern race. To one of these intermediate forms Mr. Distant applied the name *M. ovata*⁴; but we do not see how its distinctness as a race can be maintained. We have no specimens from the southern continent agreeing accurately with *M. lycidice*; but two examples from Chanchamayo in Peru are certainly very closely allied. Dr. Boisduval², under the name *M. doryssa*, evidently describes this species. He gives Mexico as one of its habitats: it very probably occurs there; but we have seen no