

1. **Ceratinia decumana**, sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 3.)

Napeogenes excelsa, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 334 (nec Feld.)¹.

Ceratinia excelsa, var., Dewitz, Mitth. münch. ent. Ver. 1877, p. 87.

Alis anticis nigris, macula obliqua subquadrata per cellulam, fasciola subapicali venis divisa, duabus majoribus infra eam, et octo in margine externo seriatim positus flavido-hyalinis; posticis ferrugineis, limbo apicali nigro albo punctato, area venæ medianæ maris (nec feminis) obsolete pellucida: subtus sicut supra, area interna posticarum albicante.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*¹), Irazu, Caché, Rio Sucio, San Francisco (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé, Ribbe*), Calobre (*Arcé*).

This species is undoubtedly very nearly allied to *Napeogenes excelsa*, Felder, from Colombia, which is admirably figured in the 'Voyage of the Novara' (Lep. t. 44. f. 13, ♂); but having now seen a large number of specimens both from Colombia and Central America, we are able to trace a constant difference between them. The conspicuous semitransparent band in the secondaries of both sexes of *C. excelsa* is only faintly perceptible in the male of *C. decumana*, and altogether wanting in the female. In this species the whole of the base of the primaries in both sexes is black, whilst the male of *C. excelsa* has the region of the median nervure fulvous.

C. decumana and its ally are almost the largest species of the section *Ceratinia*; and they both appear to be not uncommon in the regions to which they respectively belong. Our description and figure are taken from Costa-Rican examples in our collection.

2. **Ceratinia megalopolis**. (*Ithomia megalopolis*, Tab. III. fig. 8.)

Ithomia megalopolis, Feld. Voy. Nov., Lep. p. 360, t. 44. f. 9¹.

Alis anticis nigris, dimidio basali macula nigra ornato, intra eam fulvo, extra eam sulphureo-flavo, sinuato; maculis paucis exterioribus et serie submarginali sulphureo-flavis; posticis fulvis, margine externo et macula apicem versus valde irregulari nigris, hac punctulis flavis ornata: subtus sicut supra, posticis macula basali nigra et punctis submarginalibus albis ornatis.

Hab. PANAMA, Veraguas (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*); COLOMBIA¹.

We have several specimens from the State of Panama agreeing closely with Dr. Felder's figure¹. Considerable variation is observable in the amount of black near the apical angle of the secondaries: in some specimens there is an almost isolated black spot distinct from the black of the outer margin; in others the black is a large patch with an irregular inner edge; and in others there are indications of a band of black extending towards the abdominal edge. The distinction of *C. megalopolis* from *C. cleis* consists in the greater breadth of the median yellow patch on the primaries; but we are by no means certain that this difference is of specific value.

The specimen figured is a *female* from Lion Hill.

3. **Ceratinia cleis**. (*Ithomia cleis*, Tab. III. fig. 5.)

Ithomia (Ceratinia) cleis, Bates, Ent. M. Mag. i. p. 33¹.

Ceratinia mylassa, Druce, Ent. M. Mag. xii. p. 126².