

C. megalopoli simillima, sed fascia trigona flava alarum medium anticarum occupante angustiore et macula nigra inter ramos medianos primum et secundum interrupta; posticis omnino ut in *C. megalopoli*.

Hab. PANAMA, Veraguas (*Arce*²), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*¹).

C. mylassa seems inseparable from this species, the difference apparently consisting of the reduction of the median yellow patch of the primaries into smaller spots than in *C. cleis*, and is thus a somewhat further departure from *C. megalopolis* than *C. cleis* is. But as no two of Mr. Druce's typical specimens are alike in this respect, and as the passage into *C. cleis* is almost perfect, *C. mylassa* cannot be distinguished with certainty. *C. cleis* is apparently by no means common in the State of Panama, where alone it has been found. Should it hereafter be found necessary to unite this species with *C. megalopolis*, as seems not improbable, the name the insect should bear is *C. cleis*. Its nearest ally is *C. mergelena*, Hew.

Our figure represents the type, which came from Lion Hill.

4. *Ceratinia dionæa*.

Ithomia dionæa, Hew. Ex. Butt., *Ith.* tab. v. f. 24¹.

Alis anticis fulvis, parte apicali, costæ basi, margine interno et maculis duabus triangularibus (una intra cellulam, altera inter ramos medianos primum et secundum, hac apici nigro conjuncta) nigris; fasciis subapicalibus, una infra eas, et septem in margine externo seriatim positis sulphureo-flavis; posticis fulvis, stria transversa et margine externo nigris: subtus sicut supra sed alis pallidioribus et margine posticarum nigro punctis septem albis ornato.

Hab. GUATEMALA, forests of Northern Vera Paz and Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*).—VENEZUELA¹.

This species was described by Hewitson from specimens said to have come from Venezuela; but we have not yet met with it in collections from that country, whereas examples of *C. fenestella* occur in them not unfrequently. The only specimens we have seen are those obtained by ourselves in Guatemala, where, however, it cannot be said to be a common species. These agree very well with Hewitson's figure. They show, however, some variation amongst themselves, in that the isolated spot between the first and second median branches of the primaries is in some specimens yellow (as in the typical figure), in others tawny. In *C. fenestella* this spot becomes part of the transverse yellow subapical band, and thus shows a somewhat different disposition of the yellow marks of this portion of the wing. The two races, however, are very closely allied.

5. *Ceratinia fenestella*.

Ithomia fenestella, Hew. Ex. Butt., *Ith.* tab. v. f. 25¹.

Ceratinia fenestella, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 334².

C. dionææ simillima, sed alarum anticarum macula sulphurea inter ramos secundum et tertium margini externo propiore et fasciola transversa subapicali plerumque confluentibus, macula nigra inter ramos medianos primum et secundum subrotunda et apice nigro disjuncta.