

This is a somewhat isolated species, having no very near allies, though *C. cleis* appears to be its next of kin. Great variation, irrespective of sex, is noticeable in the black median band of the secondaries. In the majority of specimens an isolated black spot beyond the end of the cell is all that is shown. In some a well-defined black band is present; and between these extremes every gradation can be traced.

The species seems to be abundant in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but does not pass much beyond these limits, as we have as yet only seen a single specimen from the State of Panama and none from more northern districts.

Our figures are taken from two male specimens, one (fig. 6) from Costa Rica (agreeing exactly with the types), the other (fig. 7) from Nicaragua.

NAPEOGENES.

Napeogenes, Bates, Trans. Linn. Soc. xxiii. p. 533 (1861).

Tarsus of female with four joints, a pair of spurs on each of the second and third joints; primaries with recurrent nervule on upper discocellular; no recurrent nervule on secondaries; median nervure and discocellulars of secondaries nearly in a line; cell very long.

Mr. Bates, when describing this genus in 1861, enumerated seventeen species as belonging to it. Subsequent researches have since more than doubled this number. Though well represented in the valley of the Amazons, the genus has many species inhabiting the slopes of the Andes from Bolivia to Colombia; but none of them have a wide range. Central America has but three—one (*N. tolosa*) extending from Mexico to Panama, one peculiar to Costa Rica, and one restricted to Panama.

The genus is an extremely interesting one, from the fact that almost all its members mimic some commoner species of *Ithomia* found in the same district. Dr. Boisduval (Lep. Guat. p. 32) includes two other species of this genus as found in Central America under the names *Ceratonia stella* (Hew.), from Nicaragua, and *Choridis peridia* (Hew.), from Costa Rica; but both are Colombian species, from which country doubtless his specimens came.

1. *Napeogenes hemimelæna*. (Tab. III. fig. 3.)

Napeogenes hæmimelæna, Godm. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1877, p. 60¹.

♀ alis anticis nigris, flavo maculatis, maculis duabus discalibus, una majore extra cellulam venis divisa, duabus inter ramos medianos, serie quoque punctorum submarginalium a costa ad angulum analem extendente; posticis dimidio basali lateritio-fulvo, margine exteriori irregulari, dimidio apicali nigro, angulo anali punctis duabus minutis et serie submarginali flavis notato.

Hab. PANAMA (*Ribbe*), Lion Hill (*M'Leannan*¹, *Mus. Vindob.*).