

Of this species we have only seen four examples—one (a male) in the collection of Dr. Staudinger, another (a female) in our own, and two in the Vienna Museum. Our specimen is figured on Plate III. fig. 3. All these were taken on the line of the Panama Railway. The nearest ally of *N. hemimelæna* is *N. peridia* (Hew.), of Colombia, from which it differs in having the two inner series of yellow spots in the apex of the primaries blended into one large one, and in the almost total absence of the large yellow spots in the apical angle of the secondaries.

2. *Napeogenes tolosa*. (Tab. II. fig. 1, & Tab. III. fig. 4.)

Ithomia tolosa, Hew. Ex. Butt., *Ith.* t. xii. f. 72¹.

Napeogenes tolosa, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 334².

Alis fulvis, anticarum costa et dimidio apicali nigris, hoc maculis quinque flavis notato, una discali subquadrata, reliquis in area apicali positis; margine externo serie punctorum alborum notato; posticis nigro marginatis: subtus ut supra, sed alis pallidioribus, marginibus externis punctis albis notatis.

Hab. MEXICO¹; GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*H. Hague*); SAN SALVADOR (*Mus. Staudinger*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*²), Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui and Veraguas (*Arcé*).

The typical specimen of this species came from Mexico; but we have never yet met with it in collections from that country. In Guatemala it must be very rare, as a single specimen only has reached us; and this was taken in the valley of the Rio Polochic by one of Mr. Hague's collectors. For the sight of a male specimen from San Salvador we are indebted to the kindness of Dr. Staudinger. This we have represented on Plate II. fig. 1. The presence of yellow spots at the apical angle of the secondaries in this example makes us doubt the accuracy of the determination of the sex of Hewitson's specimen, which we believe to be a female, and not a male as there stated¹. Nicaraguan examples, and all from more southern localities, depart somewhat from the northern type. The primaries of these have the fulvous of the basal portion more restricted, in some specimens the base of these wings being wholly black. The spots, too, of the apex are usually of smaller size. As very considerable variation exists between individuals from these southern localities, and as some almost exactly resemble our Guatemalan example, we cannot separate them as a distinct race, though differentiation has proceeded to a considerable extent. Our figure on Plate III. fig. 4, represents a male of the Nicaraguan form. Though doubtless rare in the northern parts of Central America, it must be common in Nicaragua, judging from the number of specimens sent from that country from time to time. The pattern of *Mechanitis isthmia* is that which this species affects in the countries where both species are found.