

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

We have only a single female example of this species, agreeing with Dr. Felder's Plate. The specimens so called in Messrs. Butler and Druce's paper are best referred to *D. relata*.

4. *Dircenna lonera*.

Dircenna lonera, Butl. & Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 95¹; Butl. Lep. Ex. p. 139, t. 50. f. 2².

♀ *D. relatae* similis, sed alis latioribus, et maculis anticarum hyalinis (nec flavis) confluentibus; fascia lata sicut in *D. olyras* posticis notatis: subtus margine posticarum externo tantum albo maculato, costæ maculis albis nullis.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*^{1 2}), Rio Sucio (*Rogers*).

Besides the single type specimen of this species we have only seen one other example. Unfortunately both are females. Several characters seem to distinguish *D. lonera* from its ally *D. olyras*, the chief one consisting of the greater transparency of the terminal half of the primaries, owing to the greater size of the hyaline spots. Beneath there are no costal white spots on the secondaries.

5. *Dircenna euchytma*. (*Ithomia euchytma*, Tab. III. figg. 16, 17.)

Ithomia euchytma, Feld. Reis. d. Nov., Lep. p. 357¹.

Dircenna euchytma, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 332².

♂ alis flavo-hyalinis, anticis venis nigris divisis et fusco-nigro (nisi marginis interni parte basali rufa) circumcinctis; macula transversa per cellulæ medium et altera ad finem ejus fumatis, fascia subapicali indistincte fumata a costa ad marginem externum transeunte; posticis venis rufis divisis: subtus ut supra, anticis tribus (posticis una) maculis apicalibus albis notatis, una quoque posticarum costali et octo submarginalibus maculis albis ornatis.

♀ mari similis, sed coloribus multo saturatoribus et maculis obscuris multo latioribus, area quoque posticarum interna unicolori fulva differt.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Choctum and Polochic valley (*Hague*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*²); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé*, *Ribbe*), Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*).—COLOMBIA¹.

This is a common species in the northern parts of South America and Central America as far as Nicaragua. In Guatemala it is not so abundant, its range being apparently restricted to certain parts of the department of Vera Paz. The variation observable in specimens from different parts in this wide area is not great, and consists chiefly in the colour of the basal part of the inner margin of the secondaries. In some specimens this is fulvous, in others almost black; and intermediates occur between these extremes.

Our figures and descriptions are taken from specimens caught in the valley of the Rio Polochic, Guatemala.