

range is not so well known. We have a single specimen, said to be from Venezuela; but our sole authority for including it in this work rests upon the plate in the 'Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera,' which was taken from a Mexican specimen, and which undoubtedly belongs to Hübner's insect.

ORESSINOMA.

Oressinoma, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. ii. p. 371 (1851).

This genus contains two species, hitherto only known from the Andes, from Bolivia to Colombia, and from Venezuela. It is not unlike *Euptychia* in general appearance, though differing in the character of its markings. In structure it has several slight points of divergence. In the front legs of the female the tarsal joints form a sort of club at the end of the limb; and these legs seem destitute of hairs. In the secondary wings the upper discocellular is very short, the upper radial and the middle discocellular uniting close to the subcostal nervure. The median and submedian nervures are swollen at the base in *Oressinoma*, whereas in *Euptychia* the costal and median nervures are thus enlarged; the eyes, too, are smooth instead of hairy as is usual in *Euptychia*.

1. *Oressinoma typhla*.

Oressinoma typhla, Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. t. 62. f. 5.

Alis griseo-fuscis, marginibus obscurioribus, fascia communi lata alba a costa anticarum ad angulum posticarum analem extendente, linea submarginali pallida in anticis fere obsoleta, in posticis undulata: subtus ut supra, sed alis linea submarginali fulva et altera angusta alba interiore notatis; alis ad basin griseo irroratis.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Irazu (*Rogers*).—COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA, ECUADOR.

We have only seen from Central America the single female specimen of this delicate insect which we here describe; and this was sent us by Mr. Rogers, who captured it on the volcano of Irazu, in Costa Rica; we presume, therefore, it is scarce in this region. It appears to be tolerably common in Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Peru, whence we have many specimens. In Bolivia a very closely allied race is found having the white band crossing both wings narrower; the outer margins too are darker. To this form we gave the name *O. sorata*.

EUPTYCHIA.

Euptychia, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schm. p. 53 (1816); Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. ii. p. 372.

Mr. Butler, who has long paid attention to the species of this genus, in his latest revision enumerates 192 species as belonging to it. Though the distinctions he draws between many of these are very slight and hardly of specific value, there still remain several undescribed species, which will probably raise the total to about 200 species as comprised within the genus. These are for the most part distributed throughout Tropical America, some half-dozen species only occurring in the extratropical region of