

North America. In our limits no less than thirty-four species occur, of which twelve or thirteen are peculiar to the country, three pass northwards into the United States, and the remainder southwards into South America.

The limits of the genus *Euptychia* are by no means easy to define; for though its members are for the most part small insects, the gradation by size into the genus *Taygetis* is quite imperceptible. Then, again, the hairiness of the eyes, a character upon which considerable stress has been laid, is not one that is quite trustworthy, many of the larger *Taygetes* having eyes quite as hairy as most *Euptychiæ*. The palpi, too, seem to fail to give any definite distinction between the two genera. In *E. squamistriga*, the type of the genus *Pindis* of R. Felder, the palpi are so hairy that the terminal joint is hidden; whilst in most of the other members of the genus the terminal joint is plainly visible, long and slender, and directed forwards and upwards from the head; but between these extremes many intermediates occur.

The neuration of the primaries, too, is very variable; and we have not been able to satisfy ourselves that by trusting too much to these differences the species can be sorted into natural groups. In *E. eurytus*, of North America, the first subcostal branch is thrown off after the cell in the primaries, a character we have not yet found in any southern species. In a good many species the first branch is thrown off before the end of the cell, and the second after it. In others the second branch is emitted close to the end of the cell; and in others both first and second are emitted before the end of the cell.

The length of the upper discocellular is also variable: in by far the majority of species it is quite short; but in *E. camerta* and its immediate allies it is long; and in *E. hedemanni* it is altogether absent. The former of these has been placed in a genus *Neonympha*, and the latter as *Cyllopsis*.

We are hardly prepared to split the genus on such slight and variable characters, though this may be necessary at some future day. But to do so a close examination of the majority of the species will be necessary, as well as comparison with the surrounding genera.

In the eight divisions we have used in grouping the various species of Central-American *Euptychiæ* we have found apparently slight characters of colour give tolerably satisfactory results in our endeavour to define them; but with these we have associated characters drawn from the neuration of the primaries, as well as a few other minor points.

Though these groups would include many South-American species, we are fully aware that by no means all these southern forms are represented in Central America; so that, were the whole genus under revision, considerable additions to and modifications of our arrangement would become necessary. To do this would carry us beyond the scope of this work; so we have confined our attention to the species occurring within the limits of our fauna.