

The species has now been traced over a wide area, being found in low-lying lands almost uninterruptedly from Southern Mexico to Ecuador. We have, however, not yet received specimens from any part of the State of Panama; nor have we seen it from other districts of Colombia.

It frequents the same forests as *E. ocirrhoe*, flying amongst the low herbage of the undergrowth.

We have figured a Guatemalan specimen from the Polochic valley.

- b.* Wings either chalky white on the inner area of the wings or brown, the transverse lines and spots of the underside showing distinctly above; middle discocellular of primaries angular, emitting a strong recurrent nervule at the angle; two subcostal branches emitted before the end of the cell.

### 3. *Euptychia mollina*. (*E. westwoodi*, Tab. VIII. figg. 13, 14.)

*Euptychia mollina*, Hübn. Zutr. i. p. 20, f. 105, 106<sup>1</sup>.

*Euptychia westwoodi*, Butl. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 481<sup>2</sup>, 1867, t. 12. f. 3<sup>3</sup>; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 336<sup>4</sup>.

*Euptychia mollis*, Staud. Verh. z.-b. Gesellsch. Wien, 1875, p. 105<sup>5</sup>.

Alis albescentibus, fasciis duabus transversis fuscis, anticarum costa et area apicali (ocellum includente) eodem colore tinctis; posticis linea submarginali obscura ocellisque duobus ornatis, uno ad apicem, altero ad angulum analem positis: subtus alis albidis, fasciis sicut supra rubido-fuscis, altera ad basin (in anticis obliqua) notatis; posticis ocellis sex submarginalibus ornatis, secundo et quinto maximis.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Oaxaca (*Deppe*, *Mus. Berol.*); GUATEMALA, Pancina, Polochic valley, Cubilguitz, Cahabon (*Champion*), HONDURAS (*Mus. Brit.*<sup>2</sup>); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>4</sup>); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*<sup>5</sup>), Lion Hill (*M<sup>c</sup>Leannan*). — VENEZUELA; GUIANA; AMAZONS.

We have now seen a large number of specimens of this species from various parts of its range, which extends from the valley of the Amazons through Guiana, Venezuela, and Central America as far north as Southern Mexico. Though specimens vary considerably from different places, we are unable to group any races in a definite manner, the extremes being connected by intermediate forms so completely. It has been proposed to divide the species into three, the name for the oldest of which is Hübner's *E. mollina*, the type of which probably came from Northern Brazil. A Honduras example was the type of Mr. Butler's *E. westwoodi*; and the Chiriqui insect was described by Dr. Staudinger as *E. mollis*.

We have seen typical specimens of both of the latter, and have compared them with Amazons and Guiana examples. The Central-American butterfly has the cross bands of the wings usually rather wider and more rufous in colour; and this difference is especially obvious in Nicaraguan insects; but others are undistinguishable from Amazonian specimens, so that a race has not yet been completely formed. *E. mollis* and *E. westwoodi* seem to us to be almost absolutely alike.