

is placed further from the margin), and in the principal band of the wings beneath being straighter. In Guatemalan specimens the anal ocellus is the only one that is enlarged, but in the example from Nicaragua in the British Museum, which Mr. Butler first described as a variety of *E. similis*<sup>2 3</sup>, and afterwards as a distinct species<sup>4</sup>, the second spot from the costa is also enlarged. We do not feel confident that the Nicaraguan insect is really distinct, a larger series being requisite to establish its validity.

*E. similis* has a rather restricted range in Guatemala, being found in the central districts at an elevation of about 3000 feet above the sea.

We have figured the type specimen.

#### 14. **Euptychia renata.** (Tab. VIII. fig. 5.)

*Papilio renata*, Cramer, Pap. Ex. iv. t. 326. f. A<sup>1</sup>.

*Euptychia renata*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 336<sup>2</sup>.

*Euptychia disaffecta*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 336<sup>3</sup>.

Alis fuscis, linea submarginali duplici notatis, area posticarum anali ocellata: subtus alis griseo-fuscis, fusco irroratis et lineis duabus transfasciatis; posticis ocellis tribus (aliquando omnino absentibus), uno ad angulum apicalem, duobus ad angulum analem, ornatis.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Polochic and Chisoy valleys (*Hague*), Chiacam and Pancina, Polochic valley (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*v. Patten*<sup>2 3</sup>), Caché (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M<sup>c</sup>Leannan*).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; GUIANA; AMAZONS VALLEY.

There seems to be no certain local variation in specimens from the wide area indicated above. The ocelli of the under surface of the secondaries are perhaps rather smaller, as a rule, in Central-American examples; but the difference is not material. The specimen described by Messrs. Butler and Druce from Costa Rica as *E. disaffecta*<sup>3</sup> proves to be an example of *E. renata* with rather small ocelli; but we have a specimen from that country where the ocelli are obsolete, and this was selected from others of more normal type.

One of the chief characteristics of this species is the mottled appearance of the under surface of the wings. This is well rendered in Cramer's figure; so that the applicability of his name is hardly doubtful.

We have figured a female specimen from the Chisoy valley.

#### 15. **Euptychia rubricata.**

*Euptychia rubricata*, W. H. Edw. Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. iii. p. 212<sup>1</sup>.

Alis valde rotundatis, supra brunneis, lineolis tribus submarginalibus notatis, plaga magna læte ferruginea ornatis, ocellis duobus argenteo bipupillatis, uno ad angulum anticarum apicalem, altero ad angulum posticarum analem: subtus alis griseo-brunneis, area media anticarum læte ferruginea, lineolis marginalibus et ocellis sicut in pagina superiore; anticis stria rubida a costa ad angulum analem ultra cellulam trans-eunte, duabus maculis duplicibus cæruleo-argenteis infra ocellum apicalem notatis; posticis stria fusca a costa