

*Euptychia camerta*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 335<sup>2</sup>.

*Papilio hermes*, Fab. Ent. Syst. iii. p. 158<sup>3</sup>.

*Euptychia hermes*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 336<sup>4</sup>.

*Papilio sosybius*, Fab. Ent. Syst. iii. p. 219<sup>5</sup>.

*Euptychia sosybius*, Butl. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 474<sup>6</sup>; Strecker, Butt. N. Am. p. 149<sup>7</sup>.

*Neonympha fallax*, Feld. Wien. Ent. Mon. vi. p. 177<sup>8</sup>.

*Euptychia fallax*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 336<sup>9</sup>.

*Euptychia maimounè*, Butl. Ent. Monthl. Mag. vi. p. 251, t. 1. f. 4<sup>10</sup>; Dist. Pr. Ent. Soc. 1876, p. xiii<sup>11</sup>.

Alis supra fuscis: subtus dilutioribus, lineis duabus submarginalibus fuscis ornatis, interiore sinuata, fasciis duabus subparallelis, una ultra cellulam, altera intra eam transeuntibus; anticis ocellis quinque submarginalibus notatis (sæpe obsoletis), posticis ocellis sex ornatis, secundo et quinto maximis, et omnibus plerumque albo pupillatis.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Southern States, Texas<sup>7</sup>.—MEXICO, Tomasulapam (*Hedemann, Mus. Vind.*), Cordova (*Rümeli*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Corosal (*Roe*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), San Gerónimo (*F. D. G. & O. S., Champion*), Zapote (*Champion*), Polochic and Chisoy valleys (*Hague*), Choctum (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); HONDURAS (*Mus. Brit.*); NICARAGUA<sup>4</sup>, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*), Costa Rica (*v. Patten*<sup>2 4 9</sup>, *Gabb*<sup>11</sup>); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé*).—SOUTH AMERICA generally to Brazil.

With nearly a hundred specimens before us of this species, selected out of several times that number, we have vainly endeavoured to separate them into different races, for which no lack of names exist ready made for their reception. We have failed, however, to see how *E. camerta*, *E. hermes*, *E. sosybius*, *E. fallax*, and *E. maimounè* can be defined by any trustworthy characters so as to distinguish the one from the other. The submarginal spots of the secondaries vary very much; and though Central-American specimens show a tendency to have the outermost but one at each end of the row a well-formed and conspicuous ocellus, examples are not wanting where all the ocelli are nearly equal, this being the prevalent character of the Guianan and Brazilian insects. Other characters are equally fugitive; so that we find it impossible to follow Mr. Butler and others in their minute subdivision of this species.

The name *E. camerta*, which we adopt, is the oldest, and, resting as it does on Cramer's figure, is, on the whole, the most desirable one to use.

The species is quite one of the commonest of *Euptychiæ*, being found nearly everywhere throughout Central America, from an elevation of 5000 or 6000 feet to the sea-level.

We have figured two rather extreme forms, one (fig. 6) from the Polochic valley, the other (fig. 7) from Choctum.