

E. philodice similis, sed plerumque minor et posticis macula fulvida absente, subtus fascia flava anticarum et posticarum absentibus, linea transversa posticarum exteriori valde angulata et extrorsum (in specimine typico) flavido leviter limbata; ocellis omnibus multo minoribus.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Dueñas, Calderas, and Cerro de Zunil (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*^{1 2}), Volcan de Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé, Ribbe*).

Typical male examples of this species from Costa Rica are considerably smaller than those from Guatemala, and have a yellowish transverse mark on the secondaries, not seen or only faintly in the more northern insects. These differences, though fairly constant, are scarcely of sufficient importance to justify the division of the species. Chiriqui examples, one of which we have figured, agree with those from Costa Rica.

In a series of specimens from Zunil, recently received, further variation is also to be traced: in some examples the wings are more rounded than in others, and of a rich ferruginous tint; on the underside, too, the colour of the wings varies from ferruginous to almost grey, and the ocelli of the secondaries, well marked in some individuals, are almost obsolete in others.

As in *E. philodice* two, and sometimes three, blind ocelli are visible near the middle of the outer margin of the secondaries. This character distinguishes these species from *E. rogersi*, which shows only one such ocellus.

Some of Mr. Champion's Guatemala specimens were captured at elevations ranging between 5000 and 7000 feet above the sea.

32. *Euptychia rogersi*. (Tab. IX. figg. 13, 14.)

Euptychia rogersi, Godm. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1878, p. 265¹.

E. argentellæ similis, sed posticis supra ocello unico notatis; alis subtus magis fuscis fascia inter strias transversas duas externas griseo-fusca; ocello magno unico ad angulum apicalem et maculis argenteis majoribus differt.

♀ mare pallidior, et alis striis ferrugineis paginae superioris notatis.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu (*Rogers*¹).

The single ocellus of the secondaries, which shows on the upper surface as a black submarginal spot, at once serves to distinguish this species from its allies. The anal angle of the secondaries, as in *E. philodice* and *E. argentella*, is considerably produced, and even more so than in those species.

Mr. Rogers sent us four specimens of this insect, including both sexes. All were taken on the slopes of the Volcan de Irazu.

33. *Euptychia gemma*. (Tab. VIII. fig. 12.)

Neonympha gemma, Hübn. Zutr. Ex. Schm. p. 8, f. 7, 8¹.