

as many as twenty-seven species have been found. In Central America *L. euopis* is the sole representative, a species peculiar to the highlands of Costa Rica. Like *Pedaliodes*, *Pronophila*, and the allied genera, the median nervure of the primaries is not distinctly swollen at the base. Two subcostal branches are thrown off before the end of the cell; and there is a long strong recurrent nervule, the secondaries also showing a similar character as a short but distinct spur. In *Pronophila* a recurrent nervule is present in the primaries; but in the other above-mentioned genera it is obsolete.

1. *Lymanopoda euopis*. (Tab. IX. figg. 7, 10 ♂, 11, 12 ♀.)

Lymanopoda euopis, Godm. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1878, p. 266.

♂ alis fusco-nigris, anticis ocellis quinque transversis albo pupillatis in serie bicurvata in area inter cellulam et marginem externum nigris; posticis quinque ocellis ultra cellulam ornatis; subtus ferrugineo-fuscis, ocellis in fascia ochraceo-fusca (marginibus nigricantibus valde sinuatis) positis, macula subtriangulari flavescente intra cellulam apud finem ejus, fasciis transversis sinuosis rubiginosis serieque punctulorum nigrorum ultra cellulam albo pupillatorum notatis.

♀ mari similis, colore fusco dilutiore, anticarum ocellis in dimidio apicali majoribus in fascia lata male definita flava positis; posticis in exemplis quibusdam dimidio apicali fulvis, subtus flavescentibus.

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

Mr. Rogers first found this species in the mountains of Irazu in Costa Rica, whence he subsequently sent us several specimens of both sexes. It is the only species of the genus with which we are acquainted that is found in Central America. It is very different from all others, and may be readily recognized by the prominent row of sub-marginal ocelli, which are most conspicuous in the females. In this sex some diversity of colour seems to prevail. The first specimen received, which is that represented on our Plate, has the distal half of the secondaries tawny, the blind ocelli showing clear and distinct from the dark proximal half of the wings. In another female example the wing is more uniform in colour, the distal half being hardly lighter than the rest and the ocelli indistinct. As this second specimen resembles the male, we suppose the first to be abnormally coloured.

PEDALIODES.

Pedaliodes, Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, xx. p. 267 (1867).

Of this genus upwards of eighty species have been described, mostly from the Andean and Subandean regions of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia; of these only seven occur within our borders, and none of them further north than Guatemala, where two species are found. The genus to a great extent takes the place of *Erebia* and its allies of the mountainous regions of the northern hemisphere. Hewitson, with whom these butterflies were always favourites, included them with *Oxeoschistus* and several other smaller groups in the genus *Pronophila*; but Mr. Butler's separation of them is, we think, fully justified. The primaries have no recurrent nervule; the eyes are distinctly hairy; and the median nervure of the primaries is not swollen at its base.