

primaries having two additional apical yellow spots, and another between the second and third branches of the median nervure; the spot, too, on the hind wing is larger, and, beneath, the band passing through the cell of the secondaries is wider and occupies a larger portion of the cell. This species or race seems to be fairly constant in these points of difference, which are of no great value, but, with the exception of some of Dr. Van Patten's specimens already referred to, seem to be associated with a distinct area; and therefore, to give this apparent fact prominence, it is as well that the two races should bear distinct names.

In Costa Rica *O. cothion* appears to be common, as Rogers sent us many specimens. It is also probably equally abundant as far south as the Volcan de Chiriqui.

5. *Oxeoschistus puerta*.

Pronophila puerta, Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 358¹.

Pronophila puerta, Hew. Ex. Butt. (*Pronophila*) t. 2. ff. 10, 11²; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 338³.

Alis fuscis, fascia fulva submarginali, linea mediana punctorum nigrorum ab angulo anali posticarum ad apicem anticarum extendente; subtus anticis ut supra, sed dilutioribus, posticis ferrugineis, linea duplici transversa argenteo-alba, extrorsum valde serrata, et ocellos albo pupillatos continente, striaque altera interiore notatis.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*³).—COLOMBIA²; VENEZUELA¹.

Van Patten sent a single specimen from Costa Rica which agrees closely with our Venezuelan and Colombian examples of this species. The three species *O. puerta*, *O. simplex*, and *O. submaculatus* are all very closely allied. The first appears to have the widest range and extends from Venezuela and Colombia to Central America as far north as Costa Rica. It has a strongly marked row of black spots in the middle of the fulvous band of both wings; the ocelli beneath in the posterior wings are far more conspicuous. *O. simplex* is an Andean form, ranging from Ecuador into Colombia, and differs from the preceding chiefly in the median row of spots in the fulvous band being evanescent, with the exception of one or two towards the anal angle of the secondaries; beneath, the transverse white marking of the posterior wings is more faint and the ocelli less prominent. *O. submaculatus*, which seems to be restricted to Costa Rica, has the apical portion of the submarginal fulvous band of the primaries very narrow at the apex, and never reaching the costa. The median row of ocelli in this band are either altogether absent or in some specimens only faintly indicated in one or two places.

6. *Oxeoschistus submaculatus*. (Tab. X. figg. 12, 13.)

Oxeoschistus submaculatus, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 338¹.

O. puertae similis, sed fascia fulva anticarum apud costam angustissima et haud eam attingente, ocellis medianis