

is just as in *O. tamarindi* and in all the other Central-American *Opsiphanes*, except *O. xanthicles* described below. Though the male resembles that of *O. xanthus* in many respects, the female is quite different; so that *O. orgetoria* has no near ally that we know of.

d. Body slender; secondaries rounded; no pencil of hair in the cell of the secondaries near the origin of the first median branch, but a pencil in front of the pre-discoidal cell.

9. ***Opsiphanes xanthicles***, sp. n. (*Opsiphanes xanthus*, Tab. XII. figg. 1, 2.)

Alis fuscis, anticis fascia arcuata a costa ad angulum analem fulva, maculis apicalibus albis; posticis unicoloribus, maculis obsolete fulvis apud angulum apicalem; subtus obscure brunneis albo (nisi anticarum dimidio basali lineis nigris notato, et fascia posticarum transversa) irroratis, ocello distincto apud anticarum apicem et duobus parvis (uno costam posticarum attingente, altero ad angulum analem) notatis. ♀ adhuc ignota.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui and Veraguas (*Arcé*).—UPPER AMAZONS.

This species has a very close general resemblance to *O. xanthus*, so much so that for some time we considered that it ought to bear that name. Having now obtained a specimen of the true *O. xanthus* from British Guiana, agreeing well with the figure in Clerk's 'Icones Insectorum,' the basis of Linnæus's description, we are able to detect important differences in the present species.

The true *O. xanthus* has a pencil of hairs in the cell, just as in most *Opsiphanes*, whereas in *O. xanthicles* this pencil is wholly absent. The long patch of transverse hair so prominent in *O. xanthus* is here much reduced. These differences (and there are others) at once serve to distinguish the two species. Indeed *O. xanthicles*, so far as we know at present, stands alone in not having the pencil of hairs in the cell near the origin of the first median branch.

Besides our Central-American examples we have others from the Upper Amazons, one taken by Mr. Bates at Ega, and another by Hauxwell at Pebas; so that *O. xanthicles* enjoys a wide range.

We have figured one of the Panama specimens.

CALIGO.

Caligo, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 51 (1816); Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 340.

This genus contains the largest Butterflies of the South-American fauna. Excluding the members of the next genus (*Eryphanis*), some twenty species are now known, of which seven are found in Central America. Of these only one, *C. uranus*, can claim to be peculiar to the region. The rest are all found in South America, some of them (such as *C. eurylochus* and *C. ilioneus*) having an exceedingly wide range. Southern Mexico is the northern limit of the genus, where three species (*C. uranus*, *C. oileus*, and *C. memnon*)