

occur. In addition to the two sections of the genus represented in our fauna there is another, with densely hairy eyes, found in South America, which has not yet been detected within our border; this is represented by the Brazilian *C. martia*, and on our frontier by the Colombian *C. oberthüri*. As will be seen below, the two sections of *Caligo* with smooth eyes, of which alone we have to treat here, have fairly good characters by which to distinguish them.

Caligo has large rounded wings and a robust body; the prediscal cell of the secondaries is quite small; there is in the male a denuded patch on the submedian nervure of the secondaries, with a small pencil of hairs in the middle on the inside of the nervure; the femur of the front legs of the male is about equal in length to the coxa, which is stout. The tegumen of the male has a lobe in the middle of the ventral edge on each side; the ventral edge of this is nearly straight and serrate, and at its proximal end bears a long spur directed outwards; the harpagones are long and slender, strongly dentate on their upper edge, which is either a simple curve or bears a lobe strongly dentate in front.

A. Secondary wings without fulvous buff; secondary sexual organs of the male with the dorsal edge of the harpagones simply dentate.

a. Base of primaries bluish fuscous, margin not very distinctly darker.

1. *Caligo eurylochus*.

Papilo eurilochus, Cr. Pap. Ex. t. 33. f. A, t. 34. f. A¹.

Caligo eurylochus, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 339².

Pavonia eurylochus, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 56³.

Pavonia eurylochus, var. *brasiliensis*, Feld. Verh. z.-b. Ges. Wien, xii. p. 476⁴.

Caligo galba, Deyr. Rev. Zool. 1874, tt. 6, 7⁵.

Alis fuscis, marginibus late obscure nigricantibus; dimidio primariorum basali cæruleo vix tincto; posticarum parte basali viridescente ad marginem externum obscurum purpurascens; subtus omnino marmoratis, anticis ad apicem ocello unico, posticis tribus ornatis, horum uno ad costæ medium, altero maximo ultra cellulam super ramos medianos, altero inconspicuo ultra cellulam positus; inter duos maximos lineis paucis nigris, sed coloribus irroratis, haud interruptis.

♀ mari similis, sed major et primariis fasciis duabus submarginalibus obscure fulvis distinguenda.

Hab. GUATEMALA³, Motagua valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), San Juan (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*²); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui and Veraguas (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA; GUIANA¹; BRAZIL⁴.

We have some hesitation in placing Central-American specimens of this *Caligo* under the name of *C. eurylochus*; for, comparing our series with Guianan, Amazonian, and Brazilian specimens, we find that the outer margin of the primaries is usually darker than in the typical form, and the mottling of the undersurface is less evenly distributed, especially on the primaries; the secondaries, too, have a whiter ground near the base of the wing. These differences, however, are not quite constant enough to be available as