

specific characters; we therefore prefer to use the name *C. eurylochus* for our specimens, including those from South Brazil, which Dr. Felder proposed to call *Pavonia brasiliensis*⁴. Should the Central-American insects ultimately prove to be distinct, M. Deyrolle's title *C. galba* may be applied to them. This name was attached to two plates, representing the upper and underside, which were published in the 'Revue de Zoologie' for 1874, but unaccompanied by any letterpress. We have, however, a specimen from M. Deyrolle marked as the type of *C. galba*, and with the locality "Colombie" attached to it. This specimen presents no material differences from our Central-American ones.

C. eurylochus appears to be a rare insect in Guatemala, as the only specimens we possess from that country are one taken by ourselves, in the year 1861, in the valley of the Motagua, and another recently sent to us from San Juan, in the Polochic valley, by Mr. Champion. We have never seen it in the vast collections sent us from Vera Paz and elsewhere. In Nicaragua and thence to South America it is much more abundant.

2. *Caligo oileus*.

Pavonia oileus, Feld. Wien. ent. Monatschr. v. p. 111¹; Reise d. Nov. Lep. p. 454, t. 65. f. 2²; Bates, P. Z. S. 1863, p. 248³.

Caligo oileus, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 338⁴.

Pavonia scamander, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 57⁵.

C. eurylocho affinis, sed minor et area inter ocellos maximos paginæ posticarum inferioris omnino brunnea, lineis nigris valde sinuatis notata, distinguendus.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümeli*); GUATEMALA, Yzabal (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*⁴); PANAMA, Lion-Hill Station (*M. Leannan*³). —COLOMBIA¹; VENEZUELA¹; ECUADOR.

This species seems most nearly allied to *C. eurylochus*, but is usually a much smaller insect. The mottling of the undersurface is not so uniformly distributed, and is altogether interrupted between the costal and the largest ocelli of the secondaries. This part of the wing is rich brown, with strong black very sinuated lines. The character is well shown in Dr. Felder's plate². *C. oileus* was originally described from Venezuelan and Colombian specimens¹. We now trace it through Central America as far north as Mexico (whence we have a single specimen) and Guatemala, where we obtained a male in the forest near Yzabal in September 1861. It must be rare in Mexico and Guatemala, as no other specimens have come to us from there. Nor does it seem much more common elsewhere, as the three Panama specimens mentioned by Mr. Bates in his paper on Butterflies of that district³ are the most we have from any one place. Its home seems to be the northern parts of Colombia.