

transition from the one to the other. The much larger size, however, of the southern specimens, coupled with the more strongly pronounced markings of the undersurface, and also the absence of the continuous violet on the discal area of the secondaries, in addition to the greater faintness of the submarginal ochreous line in the primaries, enable one without difficulty to discriminate between the two forms.

*E. bubocula* was described by Mr. Butler from specimens in Van Patten's Costa-Rica collection, whence we have also received examples, as well as others from the State of Panama. None of these are females, and that sex is only known to us from a specimen in Dr. Staudinger's collection. We hesitate to admit that the Mexican females in the British Museum, alluded to by Mr. Butler in his description, really belong here. If the locality given to them is correct, it is far more probable they will prove to be females of *E. aesacus*. Our figures are taken, the male from one of the types from Costa Rica, the female from the one in Dr. Staudinger's collection already alluded to, and which came from the State of Panama.

### NAROPE.

*Narope*, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 348 (1851).

Seven species have now been described of this peculiar genus, which, though not nearly allied to any of the foregoing genera, clearly belongs to the Brassolinæ, a position indicated for them by Prof. Westwood. As in *Opsiphanes*, the prediscoidal cell of the secondaries is large; but the terminal joint of the palpi is longer than usual in this subfamily. There is a tuft of hair on the underside of the primaries above the middle of the submedian nervure, and a denuded patch to correspond on the upperside of the secondaries near the costa. The tegumen of the male (in *N. cyllastros*) has a pair of peculiar short spurs, one on each side of the ventral surface, directed outwards; the harpagones have a simple dorsal edge, with a strong tooth near the extremity and another at the end.

Only one of the seven species is found in Central America; the rest are widely dispersed over South America, being found in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil. None are as yet known from Guiana, though one is said to have been taken at Para.

From what is said below it is probable that all the species are nocturnal in their habits; and as the underside of the wings has the coloration of a dead leaf, when at rest during the day with wings closed they must be very difficult indeed to detect. Hence their great scarcity in collections.

#### 1. *Narope testacea*. (Tab. XV. figg. 4, 5 ♂, fig. 6 ♀.)

*Narope testacea*, Godm. & Salv. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, ii. p. 259<sup>1</sup>.

Alis supra obscure testaceis, anticarum apicibus et posticarum dimidio basali obscure fuscis; subtus pallide fuscis, atomis et maculis obscuris irroratis, plerumque ex lineis plus minusve margini externo parallelis compositis; posticis macula parva ad costæ medium nigra notatis.