

penetrating to the United States); Guatemala has four species; and the rest are found in the southern portions of the country.

All are inhabitants of the warmer districts, 3000 feet being about the limit of their range in altitude.

1. *Eueides vibilia*.

Cethosia vibilia, Godt. Enc. Méth. ix. p. 245¹.

Colænis vibilia, Hübn. Zutr. ex. Schmett. iii. p. 16, ff. 449, 450².

Eueides vibilia, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 350³.

Eueides pavana, Ménétr. Cat. Mus. Petr. Lep. t. viii. f. 4⁴.

Alis anticis fuscis, macula a basi ad ramum medianum primum fulva, fascia obliqua venis late divisa ad cellulæ finem alteraque apicem propiore flavo-fulvis; posticis fulvis, venis omnibus et margine externo nigris; subtus ut supra, sed alis dilutioribus et punctis marginalibus albis ornatis.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*Hague*); COSTA RICA (*van Patten*³).—BRAZIL^{1 2 4}.

This species was first described by Godart from Brazilian specimens, from which country we have also obtained it. We have no knowledge of its occurrence northward of this till we reach Costa Rica, whence we have received several examples differing in no material respect from our insects from Rio Janeiro; but there is a certain amount of variation in individuals from the same locality, no two being exactly alike. We have one from Costa Rica which has the mark at the base of the primaries and the whole of the interior area of the secondaries dark ferruginous, the latter not being divided by black nervules till close to the outer margin. We have also a single Guatemalan specimen sent by Mr. Hague from the Polochic valley; in this all the fulvous markings are orange, but the black veining of the secondaries is strongly shown. These, however, are extreme cases; and we are unable to point out constant differences whereby the northern insects can be separated from the southern.

The distribution of *E. vibilia* is one of the many instances we have to bring forward of the close connexion of the Central-American and Brazilian faunas, these widely distant countries being occupied by allied and even, as in this case, by the same species, the intervening tract of land being devoid of them.

2. *Eueides vulgiformis*. (Tab. XIX. fig. 3.)

Eueides vulgiformis, Butl. & Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 102¹; P. Z. S. 1874, p. 351².

Alis anticis nigris, macula ad cellulæ finem, duabus infra, fascia maculosa subapicali punctisque aliis ad apicem ipsum cervinis; posticis ferrugineis nigro marginatis et puncto albo ad apicem notatis; subtus dilutioribus, alis ambabus punctis submarginalibus albis serie ornatis.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*van Patten*^{1 2}), Irazu, Cache, and Rio Sucio (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Zahn*).

This insect was brought to light by van Patten, and described by Messrs. Butler and Druce in their paper on the Butterflies of Costa Rica¹. It appears to have a very