

having the subapical spot on the primaries of a pure white instead of dirty yellow. It appears to have a wider range than *E. lybioides*, being apparently found from Nicaragua to Panama and southwards to the neighbourhood of San Buenaventura in Western Colombia; but as yet we have not seen any specimens from Costa Rica, though it can hardly fail to be found there in suitable localities.

We have figured a specimen from Lion-Hill, Panama, one of the types of *E. leucomma*.

7. *Eueides zorcaon*.

Eueides zorcaon, Reakirt, Proc. Ac. Phil. 1866, p. 243¹.

Eueides anaxa, Ménétr. Cat. Mus. Petr., Lep. pp. 21, 115² (ex Boisduval).

Eueides cleobæa, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 351³ (nec Hübner).

Alis nigris, anticis fascia arcuata a basi ad marginem externum inter ramum medianum primum et secundum eunte, altera infra eam in margine interno, maculis duabus elongatis, una ad cellulæ finem, altera infra eam, fasciaque maculosa subapicali, omnibus fulvis (in dimidio distali nonnunquam flavis); posticis fasciis duabus per alam transeuntibus, margine externo nigro, angulum analem versus albo punctato; subtus alis fere ut supra, sed dilutioribus et duplici serie punctorum alborum in margine externo ornatis.

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*), near Vera Cruz (*W. H. Edwards*¹), Cordova (*Rümeli*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Corosal (*Roe*); GUATEMALA¹, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); HONDURAS¹; NICARAGUA², Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA (*van Patten*³), Irazu, Cache, and Rio Susio (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion-Hill station (*MacLeannan*).

Mr. Kirby has placed *E. zorcaon* as a synonym of *E. cleobæa* of Hübner; but Mr. Reakirt has pointed out that his species differs from Hübner's. This difference is no more than we might expect, as the former is found in Central America, while the locality given for the latter is Cuba. Unfortunately we have no Cuban examples in our collection: but no specimen in our series exactly agrees with Hübner's figure; hence we conclude with Reakirt that *E. cleobæa* is a distinct race. In the series before us there is no material variation in the pattern. *E. zorcaon* is very closely allied to *E. dynastes*, Feld., which inhabits Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador; but, besides other minor differences, it may at once be distinguished from *E. dynastes* by having a double row of white marginal spots on the underside of the secondaries. The colouring of the spots on the apical half of the primaries varies in different individuals, though, as before remarked, the pattern is the same: in some these spots are bright yellow; and in others they pass from that to the dark tawny colour of the basal portion of the wing. These differences do not seem to be associated with special localities.

The colour-pattern of the wings of *E. zorcaon* is much that of *Lycorea atergatis*, *Heliconius telchinia*, *Eresia mechanitis*, and other species, all occurring in some common locality.