

c. Primaries much elongated, base of costa beneath black.

9. **Synchloe gaudialis.** (Tab. XX. figg. 5, 6.)

Synchloe gaudialis, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. i. p. 84¹; Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 37².

Chlosyne gaudialis, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 349³.

Alis nigris valde elongatis, anticis macula discali coccinea, punctis in linea bifracta marginem versus albis, posticis plaga in area basali venis divisa flava, punctis fere obsoletis exterioribus albis; subtus ut supra, maculis omnibus majoribus et posticis lunulis submarginalibus flavo illitis.

Hab. GUATEMALA^{1 2}, forests of Northern Vera Paz and Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Cubilguitz, Zapote (*Champion*); HONDURAS²; NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*³), Volcan de Irazu, Cache (*Rogers*).

Mr. Bates described this species for us from specimens obtained in the forest-region of Northern Vera Paz, where we found it by no means uncommon in the months of February and March 1862, at an elevation of about 1500 feet above the sea. Since then Mr. Champion has met with it in the same districts, and also on the slopes of the Volcan de Fuego, about 2000 feet above the Pacific Ocean. It is also fairly abundant in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the latter country being the limit of its southern as Guatemala is of its northern range.

Specimens on the whole are fairly constant in their markings; but there is slight variation in the size of the characteristic scarlet spot of the primaries, which in some cases, especially in southern ones, trespasses beyond the limits of the cell.

We have figured a male, one of the types, from the Polochic valley, in Guatemala.

10. **Synchloe bonplandi.** (*S. narva*, Tab. XX. figg. 7, 8.)

Cethosia bonpland, Latr. in Humb. Obs. Zool. i. p. 199, t. 18. f. 5¹.

Synchloe bonplandi, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 186, t. 24. f. 3² (partim); Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 38³.

Chlosyne narva, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 349⁴ (nec Fabricius).

Alis valde elongatis, nigris, anticis maculis aurantiacis, posticis area basali coloris ejusdem striga transversa atra divisa, alis ambabus serie marginali punctorum alborum; subtus fere ut supra, sed alis maculis flavis (nec aurantiacis) et punctorum serie submarginali duplici notatis (in anticis utraque alba, in posticis exteriore flava).

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*⁴), Volcan de Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Zahn, Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*).—COLOMBIA; ECUADOR¹.

There appear to be two races of this form, one found in Ecuador and Colombia, which spreads northwards as far as Costa Rica, to which Latreille's name *bonplandi* is applicable. The other is peculiar to Venezuela and North-eastern Colombia; and for this Fabricius's name may be used. The chief difference between these two races consists in the greater extent and in the orange tint of the yellow spots of the more western insect. As they seem to have definite limits, these two races may be kept separate.