

S. bonplandi is not uncommon in the State of Panama and in Costa Rica, but seems restricted to the low-lying districts.

A male, from Lion Hill, is figured.

ERESIA.

Eresia, Boisduval, Sp. Gén. t. 7 B. f. 8 (1836); Doubl. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 182.

The species now usually associated in this genus have elongated primary wings; and in some the pattern of the colour of these wings is very different in the two sexes. These points are most strongly shown in *E. eranitis*, *E. alcina*, and the allied species: they are not, however, universally present; and the line of demarcation between *Eresia* and *Phyciodes* is nearly broken down by such species as *E. myia* and *E. ofella*. Then, again, there is a large section of the genus, the members of which mimic the colour and the shape of the wings of other Butterflies. Thus several South-American species take the pattern of corresponding species of *Actinote*; others are like *Heliconius* or *Mechanitis* on a small scale; others, again, resemble *Colænis* and even *Callicore* and *Threnodes* (Erycinidæ). We thus have a very mixed assemblage of insects, the relationship of which is somewhat obscure; and future researches may tend either to their further separation or to the transference of some species to the genus *Phyciodes*, itself one of some complexity. So far as the Central-American species are concerned, the character of the elongated primaries seems the best indication of the genus as distinguished from *Phyciodes*.

The antennæ of *E. alsina* have thirty-seven joints, the terminal fourteen forming a rather abrupt club. The terminal joint of the palpi is rather more attenuated than in *Melitæa*, but not quite so much so as in typical *Phyciodes*; the middle joint is rather swollen towards the distal end. The front legs of the male are slightly hairy; the coxa stout, $< \frac{1}{2}$ femur + trochanter; tibia $<$ femur, tarsus (single-jointed) = $\frac{1}{2}$ tibia. The claws of the other legs are much curved, and the tibia not spiny on the outer surface. The first subcostal branch of the primaries is thrown off before the end of the cell, the second after it, as in all these closely allied genera.

Eresia, as we understand it, contains between fifty and sixty species, which are widely distributed over tropical South America. Of these, thirteen are found within our limits.

a. Wings more or less elongated and coloured fulvous and black.

a'. Sexes nearly alike.

1. *Eresia mechanitis*. (Tab. XX. figg. 13, 14.)

Eresia mechanitis, Godm. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1878, p. 269¹.

Eresia eunice, Butl. & Druce P. Z. S. 1874, p. 350².

Alis fusco-nigris, anticis fascia curvata (in regione venæ medianæ bifurcata) a basi ad angulum analem fulva, apice fasciis duabus flavicantioribus transvittata; posticis area interna fulva fascia transversa nigra