

notata; subtus ut supra, sed alis dilutioribus et flavicantioribus marginibus nigris externis lunulis flavis vix notatis.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*²).

This species is closely allied to the South-American *E. eunice* (Hübner), well described in several of its forms by Mr. Bates*. From all of these forms *E. mechanitis* differs in having the apex of the wings crossed by two well-defined yellowish tawny bands, the innermost of which has but slightly indented margins instead of being broken up into an indefinite band. The outer band is distinct, instead of being a faint spot as in *E. eunice*.

As in the region of the Amazons, this form of *E. eunice* follows the colour-pattern of the races of *Mechanitis polymnia* and *Heliconius numata* found in the same district—*Mechanitis doryssus* and *Heliconius telchinia* being what may be called the homœochromatic associates of *E. mechanitis*.

E. mechanitis is a scarce species; for the type from Nicaragua¹ and two specimens from Costa Rica are the only ones we have yet seen.

Our figure is taken from the Nicaraguan type.

2. *Eresia drypetis*. (Tab. XX. figg. 11, 12.)

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

E. mechaniti similis, sed margine anticarum interno fulvo nec nigro, macula flavicante ad apicem minore, et fascia transversa posticarum nigra angustiore distinguenda.

Hab. GUATEMALA, interior (*F. D. G. & O. S.*¹); PANAMA, Lion-Hill station (*M. Leannan*¹).
—COLOMBIA.

This, too, is a close ally of *E. eunice* and the last-mentioned species, but differs in several points. The transverse band of the secondaries is so narrow as to be almost broken up into spots; and it resembles in this respect the race of *E. eunice* described by Mr. Bates as *E. olivencia*. The band across the primaries is isolated and distinct, though the spot in the apex is much smaller than in *E. mechanitis*. The tawny colour of the base of the primaries reaches to the inner margin; and the black mark over the median nervure in *E. eunice* and *E. mechanitis* is almost obsolete.

Though, as will be seen above, *E. drypetis* has a wide range, it is by no means a common insect. A single Guatemalan example and two from Panama are all the Central-American specimens we possess. The former was taken by us in 1862; but the record of the precise locality has been lost: it was most probably from the department of Vera Paz. Besides these examples we have lately received others from Dr. Staudinger, which were taken in Western Colombia, on the Rio San Juan, not far from San Buenaventura.

We have figured a Panama specimen.

* Journ. Ent. ii. p. 191.