

♂. Alis anticis elongatis, fusco-nigris, margine externo paulo incurvo, area antice mediane ad angulum analem extensa et venis nigris divisa, fasciisque duabus transversis ultra cellulam, venis quoque divisis, fulvis; posticis interne fulvis, costa, margine externo et fascia transversa nigro notatis: subtus alis pallidioribus, fasciis ad antice apicem flavidis, posticis lunulis submarginalibus albidis notatis.

♀. Major, anticis minus productis, maculis ad apicem et ad marginem externum ochraceis.

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2}, Cordova (*Rümeli, Höge*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*); GUATEMALA, forests of Northern Vera Paz and Motagua valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Polochic valley (*Hague*), Purula and Teleman (*Champion*).

The difference between the sexes of this species led Hewitson to describe them under different names, the female as *E. phillyra*¹ and the male as *E. ezorias*², both specimens being from Mexico. We have since obtained from Mexico and Guatemala a large series of both sexes, and have no hesitation in placing them as one species. In Guatemala and doubtless elsewhere *E. phillyra* is a forest species, ranging in altitude from nearly the sea-level to a height of about 4000 feet.

As will be seen above, *E. phillyra* does not appear to be found south of Guatemala. In Nicaragua and Costa Rica its place is taken by *E. alsina*, a species from which it may easily be distinguished by the black transverse band of the secondary wings.

6. *Eresia alsina*.

Eresia alsina, Hew. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 33¹; Ex. Butt., *Eresia*, t. 8. ff. 62, 63².

E. phillyrae similis, sed anticis minus falcatis, maculis alarum fulvis paulo dilutioribus, fasciaque posticarum nigra transversa absente distinguenda.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*^{1 2}); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Cache (*Rogers*).

This was one of Belt's discoveries in Nicaragua, whence he sent many specimens, some of which passed into Hewitson's collection¹ and some into ours. We now trace it southwards to Costa Rica, where it appears to be not uncommon in the lowland forests. As already mentioned, it has a close ally in the more northern *E. phillyra*; and southwards, in the State of Panama, several allied forms take its place.

7. *Eresia nigripennis*. (Tab. XX. figg. 15, 16.)

Eresia nigripennis, Salv. Ann. & Mag. N. H. ser. 4, iv. p. 170¹.

Eresia dimorphina, Butl. Cist. Ent. i. p. 78²; Lep. Ex. p. 182, t. 63. f. 1³; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 350⁴.

♂. Alis anticis elongatis falcatis fusco-nigris, maculis indistinctis ultra cellulam serie duplici transversa positae alteraque inter ramos medianos primum et secundum flavis; posticis area interna fulva, costa et margine externo anguste nigris, maculis duabus indistinctis ad angulum apicalem: subtus ut supra, sed maculis flavis multo majoribus, anticis plaga magna fulva ad basin notatis; posticis medialiter albicantibus, et lunulis submarginalibus ornatis.

♀. Mari nonnihil similis, alis anticis minus falcatis et maculis flavis multo magis distinctis, plaga quoque indistincta fulva in regione venae medianae.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Carmioli*¹, *Van Patten*^{2 3 4}), Cache (*Rogers*).