

primaries beneath; the white spot near the middle of the inner margin of the primaries is smaller and rounder in the former than in the latter. The range of these two near allies overlaps to a considerable extent; but *E. ofella* has a more southern extension and does not pass beyond Guatemala.

### 12. *Eresia ofella*.

*Eresia ofella*, Hew. Ex. Butt., *Eresia*, t. 3. ff. 18, 19<sup>1</sup>.

*E. myia* similis, sed alis anticis paulo magis productis, macula apud marginem internum majore et subtus anticis ad basin griseo-cretaceis nec rufis distinguenda.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, forests of Northern Vera Paz and Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Zapote (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion-Hill station (*M. Leannan*).—COLOMBIA<sup>1</sup>; VENEZUELA.

The differences between this species and *E. myia* are given above under that species. In its wide range some slight variation occurs between individuals from extreme points. Southern examples, especially those from Venezuela, are whiter than is usual in specimens from Guatemala; but the difference is hardly of specific value. The type described and figured by Hewitson came from Colombia and formed part of Mr. Birchall's collection<sup>1</sup>.

### 13. *Eresia clara*. (Tab. XX. figg. 21, 22.)

*Eresia clara*, Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 192<sup>1</sup>.

*Papilio nauplia*, Cr. Pap. Ex. t. 316. ff. D, E<sup>2</sup> (nec Linn.).

*Eresia nauplia*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 350<sup>3</sup>.

Alis fusco-nigris, anticis maculis quatuor, posticis fascia transversa lata, albis notatis: subtus maculis majoribus, cellula anticarum ad basin flavida, alarum omnium apicibus albis, anticis ad costæ basin margine externo partim et posticis ad marginem externum ferrugineo notatis; posticis ad basin lineis fuscis bifasciatis et linea angusta alba ad angulum analem ornatis.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Polochic valley and Choctum (*Hague*), Central valleys (*F. D. G. & O. S.*<sup>1</sup>), Teleman and Panzos (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>3</sup>); PANAMA, Chiriqui and Veraguas (*Arcé*), Lion-Hill station (*M. Leannan*).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; GUIANA<sup>2</sup>; AMAZONS<sup>1</sup>.

As Mr. Bates pointed out<sup>1</sup>, this species has usually been confounded with *E. nauplia* (Linn.), with which it associates in the valley of the Amazons and throughout a large portion of its range. Mr. Bates adds that he took both sexes of each species in about equal numbers in the Amazons valley, and found the differences between the two forms quite constant. Both species are figured on plate 46 of Clerk's 'Icones Insectorum:' figg. 1, 2 represent the true *E. nauplia*, whilst figg. 3, 4 represent the present species.

In Central America *E. clara* is alone found, the insect called *E. nauplia* by Messrs. Butler and Druce<sup>3</sup> belonging here. It has a wide range in the hotter districts from Guatemala southwards.