

## 2. *Eurema godmani*.

*Eurema godmani*, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. i. p. 85<sup>1</sup>.

*Hypanartia godmani*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 346<sup>2</sup>.

*Eurema atropos*, Feld. Reise d. Nov. Lep. p. 397, t. 51. ff. 5, 6<sup>3</sup>.

*E. lethæ* similis, sed anticarum apicibus nigris, fascia maculosa alba ad apicem notata, distinguenda; subtus quoque alis multo obscurioribus et lineis brunneis latioribus diversa.

*Hab.* MEXICO (*Sallé*<sup>3</sup>), Potrero (*Hedemann*), Cordova (*Rümelin*), Yucatan (*Bilimek*); GUATEMALA, Yzabal and central valleys (*F. D. G. & O. S.*<sup>1</sup>), Polochic valley (*Hague*), San Gerónimo, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>2</sup>); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Arcé, Champion*).—COLOMBIA<sup>3</sup>; VENEZUELA.

This is a close ally of *E. lethe*, and, though much more restricted in its range, it is found in some of the same districts as that species. It does not pass the northern frontier of Mexico, and in South America it is confined to the north-western parts, viz. Colombia and Venezuela.

*E. godmani* was first described by Mr. Bates from specimens obtained by us in Guatemala<sup>1</sup>. It soon afterwards received another name from Dr. Felder, who described and figured Mexican and Colombian examples as *E. atropos*<sup>3</sup>. The species, as already said, is allied to *E. lethe*, but may at once be distinguished by the apical half of the primaries being wholly black, with the exception of a transverse apical row of white spots.

## 3. *Eurema kefersteini*.

*Eurema kefersteini*, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. i. p. 194, t. 24. f. 4<sup>1</sup>.

*Hypanartia kefersteini*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 346<sup>2</sup>.

Alis rufis, anticis dimidio apicali nigro punctis albis notato, posticis serie duplici macularum vel linearum submarginali nigra notatis; subtus alis rufis brunneo irroratis, et anticis maculis minutis albescentibus pictis præcipue ad marginem externum.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Purula (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*)<sup>2</sup>, Rio Sucio (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA<sup>1</sup>; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA<sup>1</sup>.

Originally named, and figured in the 'Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera,' by Doubleday and Hewitson from South-American specimens<sup>1</sup>. We have also received it from Guatemala and Costa Rica. The whitish spots on the primaries of our Central-American examples are rather larger than in examples from South America; but the difference is not great. In the neighbourhood of Bogota there is a closely allied form having the spots of the primaries transparent instead of white, which has been separated by Dr. Felder and described under the name of *E. lindigii*.