

b. Primary wings with a small hyaline spot between the first and second median branches; secondaries elongated so as to form a conspicuous tail.

4. **Eurema dione.**

Vanessa dione, Latr. in Humb. & Bonpl. Obs. Zool. ii. p. 87, t. 37. ff. 1, 2¹.

Alis fuscis, anticis nigro transfasciatis, macula hyalina inter ramos medianos primum et secundum, et aliis minutis ad angulum apicalem; posticis lineis nigris margini externo plus minusve parallelis notatis; subtus alis ferrugineo-rufis fusco irroratis, anticis lineis irregularibus brunneis transfasciatis, posticis quoque similiter notatis et ocellis indistinctis cæruleo pupillatis ornatis.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*Hague*), Purula (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA.

This insect has but little external resemblance to the two preceding species of the genus. At first sight it approaches more nearly in its general form and markings to some of the members of the genus *Timetes*. This was remarked by Latreille, who compares it with Cramer's figure of *T. chiron*, and points out its similarity to that insect. From *Timetes*, however, it may readily be distinguished by the presence of a small hyaline spot between the first and second median branches of the primaries.

Its range is somewhat singular, as it inhabits Guatemala, where, however, it is not very abundant. Thence southwards to Panama it does not occur; but in this district its place appears to be taken by its close ally *E. arcæi*. It reappears in Colombia, south of the isthmus, whence it extends as far as Bolivia.

5. **Eurema arcæi.** (Tab. XXIII. figg. 1, 2.)

Eurema arcæi, Salv. Ann. & Mag. N. H. ser. 4, vii. p. 415¹.

Hypanartia arcæi, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 346².

E. dionæ similis, sed alis obscurioribus et anticis fascia subtriangulari fulva plus minusve margini externo parallela distinguenda.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*²), Rio Sucio (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé*¹, *Zahn*).

As mentioned under the preceding species, this is a close ally of *E. dione*. It differs from it in the wings being of a much richer and darker brown colour, and in having a broad subtriangular fulvous band towards the outer margin of the primaries. It occurs in Costa Rica, and extends southwards to the Isthmus of Panama, appearing to replace *E. dione* in these districts.

This species was originally described by us from a specimen sent by our collector Arcé (after whom we named it) from Chiriqui.

VANESSA.

Vanessa, Fabricius, Mag. f. Insectenk. vi. p. 281 (1807); Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. i. p. 198.

Vanessa is strictly a genus of the northern hemisphere, and only enters our fauna as an inhabitant of the subalpine regions of Mexico and Guatemala. Here we find the well-