

The genus seems to be divisible into two sections, according as the sexes are approximately alike or widely different.

The subcostal nervure in *Epiphile* emits two branches before the end of the cell; the upper discocellular is very short, the chord of the middle discocellular nearly at right angles to the subcostal, the chord of the lower at a small obtuse angle to it, the lower discocellular meeting the median nervure close to the origin of the second branch, as in *Eunica*. The costal margin of the secondaries is slightly concave in the middle. The front legs of the male are hairy; coxa  $> \frac{1}{2}$  femur + trochanter; tibia = femur; tarsus (single-jointed) a little  $<$  tibia. Middle and posterior legs slightly spined, claws short and much curved. The eyes are hairy. The palpi slightly hairy, the terminal joint (shorter in the male than in the female) long, nearly as long in the female as the middle joint, but neither of them swollen. Antennæ 37-jointed, the terminal 12 forming a moderate club. The secondary male sexual organs have a tegumen with a long hooked central spine; the harpagones are very feeble, narrow, and without hooks or spines, but hairy towards the distal end.

*a.* Sexes approximately alike in coloration.

1. ***Epiphile adrasta*.**

*Epiphile adrasta*, Hew. Ex. Butt. *Epiphile*, t. 2. ff. 9-11<sup>1</sup>; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 346<sup>2</sup>; Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 40<sup>3</sup>.

Alis nigris purpureo tinctis, fasciis duabus obliquis transeuntibus flavido-fulvis, una omnino in anticis extracellulam a costa ad angulum analem ducta, altera, basin anticarum versus, a costa ad medium marginis posticarum externi: subtus anticis ut supra ocello ad angulum apicalem; posticis rufescente fusco variegatis, macula triangulari in costæ medio flava et serie ocellorum indistincte notata margini externo parallela.

Femina mare distinguenda fascia anticarum externa flavido-albida et alis omnibus ad basin fulvis fascia interna vix apparente, anticis puncto albo apicali notatis.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup> (*Sallé*<sup>3</sup>), Cordova (*Rümelin, Höge*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*); GUATEMALA, Yzabal, Motagua valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Polochic valley (*Hague*), El Tumbador (*Champion*), San Gerónimo (*Hague, Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>2</sup>), Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Arcé, Champion*), Volcan de Chiriqui, 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

A common species throughout Central America, from Southern Mexico to Panama, and probably the commonest of the genus. It is very constant in its markings; in some male specimens, however, we notice a small white spot in the apex of the primaries, and in some, but not in all, the apex itself is tawny. In its vertical range *E. adrasta* reaches to about 3000 feet, being found at all lower elevations down to the sea-level. It flies in the scrubby vegetation rather than in thick forest.

Hewitson first described the species from Mexican specimens, adopting for the species a manuscript name of Boisduval's<sup>1</sup>, who applied it to examples collected by M. Sallé<sup>3</sup>.