

ad apicem albo; posticis area discali læte cyanea: subtus alis rufescentioribus anticarum apicibus et posticis fusco marmoratis, macula triangulari argenteo-flavida ad costæ medium notatis.

Femina alis brunneis, apicibus obscurioribus et puncto albo notatis, fascia lata obliqua ultra cellulam et angulo posticarum apicali fulvis; subtus alis ochraceo rufescentibus fusco marmoratis, fasciæ anticarum fulvæ marginibus nigricantibus, macula posticarum costali sicut in mare.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*¹), Purula, Paraiso (*Champion*).

This species is at present only known to us from Guatemala, where, however, though very few specimens have come to us, it is pretty widely distributed. Mr. Bates, when describing this species, compared it with *E. epicaste* of Hewitson; but it is in fact a northern race of the Brazilian *E. orea*, and the still more northern *E. iblis*, a fourth race being *E. plusios*, the insect next described. From *E. iblis*, *E. plutonia* differs in having a white spot in the apex of the primaries instead of a tawny band of contiguous spots. The innermost tawny band consists of a discocellular spot, which is not continued onwards towards the anal angle as in the allied species.

The female agrees exactly with Hewitson's representation of that sex of *E. orea*, the cross band of the primaries being narrower than in the females of either the next species or of *E. iblis*.

The type being in bad condition, we have figured a male specimen from Purula, and a female from Paraiso, both captured by Mr. Champion.

5. *Epiphile plusios*, sp. n.

E. plutonia valde similis, sed fascia anticis ultra cellulam obliqua angustiore et fascia altera per cellulam ad angulum analem extensa notatis; posticis colore cæruleo forsan magis nitente.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Cache and Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Arcé*).

This is the race of *E. orea* found in Costa Rica and Panama. It has a white apical spot on the primaries as in *E. plutonia*; but the interior tawny band is much the same as in *E. iblis*. The blue patch of the secondaries is perhaps a little lighter than in any of the allied forms. The female has the tawny band of the primaries intermediate in width between that of *E. plutonia* and *E. iblis*. We have only seen three specimens of this form, one of each sex from Costa Rica, and a male from the Volcan de Chiriqui.

Note.—Besides the above species, Boisduval includes in his 'Lépidoptères de Guatemala' two Colombian species of *Epiphile* as occurring within our limits, viz. *E. chrysites* (Latr.) and *E. epicaste*, Hew. Both are said to have been obtained in Nicaragua; but we have no evidence confirming this extension of their range.