

RICA (*Van Patten*²), Caché (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Arcé*), Chiriqui (*Champion*), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA¹; JAMAICA.

Though differences can be traced between some Guatemalan specimens of this species and those from Nicaragua &c., we hesitate to separate them, as neither are very constant in their markings. The more northern specimens have a less distinct dark apex to the primaries, and the tawny spot sometimes almost blends with the rest of the wing thus coloured. Nicaraguan examples, as well as those found in Costa Rica and Panama, agree with Colombian and Venezuelan specimens, and belong, no doubt, to the species from the latter country named *N. canthara*. Guatemalan specimens, on the other hand, are not unlike the Brazilian *N. flavilla* as figured by Hübner; but they have no indication on the upperside of the dark transverse band which crosses both wings beneath.

The Amazonian form, *N. sylvestris*, Bates, has a dark apex to the primaries, in which is a white spot.

In the variations of the dark apex of the primaries, *N. canthara* seems to follow exactly the modifications of that of *Temenis ariadne* found in the same district.

In Guatemala *Nica canthara* is not uncommon in the hotter parts of the country up to an elevation of about 3000 feet.

EPICALIA.

Epicalia, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 256 (1850).

Catonephele, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schm. p. 40; Kirby, Cat. Diurn. Lep. p. 202.

The genus *Epicalia* contains about seventeen species, all of which are confined to the Neotropical Region. In Central America we know of five species, three of which reach Southern Mexico, and are distributed over nearly the whole of our region. Of the other two, one (*E. chromis*) is found in Costa Rica and the adjoining parts of Panama, and reappears again in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta; the fifth is the widely dispersed *E. acontius*, which just enters our borders in the State of Panama. In most of the species of *Epicalia* the sexes are very different in their markings—so much so, that for a long time males and females were treated as different species. Mr. Bates's observations, however, made when resident in the valley of the Amazons, enabled him to correct the errors of his predecessors; and with the clue thus afforded the sexes of the different species have now been correctly paired so far as we can see.

In *Epicalia* the subcostal nervure throws off two branches before the end of the cell: the upper discocellular is very short, the middle angular, its chord running nearly at right angles to the subcostal; lower discocellular nearly straight, in a line with the chord of the middle discocellular, and meeting the median nervure some way beyond the origin of the second branch; the costal nervure somewhat swollen towards its base, the median not so. The front legs of the male are slightly hairy; coxa $> \frac{1}{2}$ femur +