

lilacino-cæruleis; subtus anticis ochraceis, fascia transversa fusca ultra cellulam; posticis fuscis ad costam ochraceiscentibus.

Femina alis obscure fuscis litura obliqua per cellulæ finem maculisque ad apicem flavis, posticis lineis duabus submarginalibus quoque flavis, subtus anticarum apicibus et posticis fusco-griseis, his medialiter læte rufo-brunneo ornatis.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Potrero (*Hedemann*<sup>1</sup>), Cordova (*Rümeli & Höge*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Panan, Cubilguitz, Pantaleon, Las Mercedes (*Champion*), Pacific slope (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Polochic valley (*Hague*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA, Cache, Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA.

This species is very closely allied to the Brazilian *E. penthia*, from which the male differs in having the inner of the two tawny spots of the primaries rounder in form and placed wholly outside the cell; the spot, of the same colour, near the base of the secondaries is also rather more restricted longitudinally. The females of these two species are almost identical in colour; the transverse yellow band of the primaries in Central-American examples is perhaps a little narrower. Both *E. esite* and *E. penthia* have a near ally in *E. numilia* (Cr.); and the males of the two last named are perhaps not to be distinguished from one another. The female of *E. numilia*, however, has the whole of the inner area of the secondaries brick-red, with a submarginal row of black spots outside the cell.

The closer affinity of *E. esite* to the Brazilian *E. penthia* than to the Guianan and Amazonian *E. numilia* is another of the many instances of the relationship subsisting between Central-American and Brazilian forms, of which we have already had several.

*E. esite* was first described by Rudolf Felder from Lieut. Hedemann's specimens captured at Potrero in Mexico<sup>1</sup>, where it would appear, from the number of specimens sent us by Herr Höge and by Rumeli, to be not uncommon. In Guatemala it enjoys a wide range in the hotter parts of both sides of the country. It is doubtless also an inhabitant of low-lying forests throughout the rest of its range.

It is probably to this species Boisduval refers (*Lép. Guat.* p. 41) under the name *E. numilia*.

### 3. *Epicalia nyctimus*.

*Epicalia nyctimus*, Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 257<sup>1</sup>; Hew. Ex. Butt. *Epicalia*, t. 2. f. 5, 6<sup>2</sup>; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 347<sup>3</sup>; Boisd. *Lép. Guat.* p. 41<sup>4</sup>.

*Epicalia salacia*, Godm. & Salv. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1880, p. 123 (nec Hew.)<sup>5</sup>.

Alis supra brunneo-nigris, fascia communi lata fulva ab anticarum apice ad medium marginis posticarum interni; subtus rufo marmoratis, marginibus externis fere rufo immaculatis, anticis fascia fulva sicut in pagina superiore sed apicem haud intrante.

Femina feminae *E. chromidis* supra similis sed minor, subtus fasciis paginae superioris bene indicatis, posticis griseo et rufo marmoratis, plaga magna unicolori fusca ad angulum apicalem.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>4</sup> (*Deppe*), Cordova (*Rümeli*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*); GUATEMALA, central