

valleys, San Gerónimo (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Teleman, San Juan, Cubilguitz, Coatepeque, Zapote, El Tumbador (*Champion*), Polochic valley (*Hague*); HONDURAS⁴; NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA⁵; VENEZUELA¹; ECUADOR¹.

This is the commonest species of the genus in Central America, being found from Southern Mexico through our region to the north-western portion of South America. Specimens from all parts of this wide area are remarkably uniform in their markings, and show no differences worthy of note. The South-American ally of *E. nyctimus* is *E. salacia*, Hew., a species of the upper portion of the Amazons valley; to this insect we erroneously ascribed Mr. Simons's specimens from Northern Colombia⁵.

Mr. Champion has recently sent us paired specimens of this species, satisfactorily proving that, different as the sexes are in colour, they belong to one insect.

E. nyctimus is a lowland species, not ranging above 3000 feet in Guatemala.

4. *Epicalia chromis*. (Tab. XXIV *a.* figg. 1, 2.)

Myscelia chromis, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. t. 27. f. 1¹.

Epicalia pierrettii, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 347².

Alis supra brunneo-nigris, fascia lata communi fulva a ramo anticarum discocellulari inferiore ad medium marginis posticarum interni; anticis macula ejusdem coloris elliptica ad angulum apicalem; subtus anticis ochraceis, costa late cum margine externo conjuncta nigris, maculis duabus in costa aliisque quatuor submarginalibus albidis; posticis ad basin ochraceis lineis tribus nigris transfasciatis, a cellulæ fine ad marginem externum sericeo-rufo-fuscis litura indistincta ochracea in medio notatis.

Femina alis fusco-nigris, anticis vitta discali et maculis duodecim flavis notatis, posticis fascia per cellulam (anticas intrante) flava, fascia altera maculosa margini externo parallela et linea submarginali quoque flavis notatis; subtus, anticarum apicibus et posticarum ad basin albidis, his extus sicut in mare sed serie ocellorum in medio quoque notatis.

Hab. HONDURAS (*Doubleday & Hewitson*¹); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*²), Rio Sucio, Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA.—COLOMBIA.

This species is so nearly related to *E. pierrettii* that when males alone are compared no tangible difference can be traced. The females, however, present the following slight characters, which serve to distinguish the two species:—The spots on the primaries are all yellow; the innermost transverse yellow band of the secondaries is narrower in *E. chromis*; and in the apex of the primaries is a tawny-red spot not visible in the allied form.

When Doubleday named this species the relationship of the sexes in *Epicalia* were not understood, and *E. chromis* was placed in the genus *Myscelia*, the male of the allied *E. pierrettii* appearing in its proper genus *Epicalia*. We now have both sexes of each of these species, and can thus trace their true affinity. An allied species is *E. salambria*, Feld., the male of which differs on the underside of the wings.

E. chromis is not a common butterfly, being found at a considerable elevation in the forest-clad mountains of Costa Rica and Panama. We have a single female specimen