

joint $< \frac{1}{2}$ middle joint, neither being dilated. Antennæ with 33 joints, the terminal 9 forming a rather abrupt club. The secondary male sexual organs have a pointed tegumen; the harpagones have a terminal lobe without spines, but inside near the base is another elongated lobe or blunt spine.

1. *Cyclogramma pandama*.

Cyclogramma pandama, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 219, t. 27. f. 5¹; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 349².

Alis brunneo-fuscescentibus, anticarum dimidio postico obscuriore, puncto subapicali albo, stria transversa ultra cellulam a costa ad angulum analem fulva; subtus anticis plus quam dimidio basali coccineo, deinde fascia transversa nigra, apice et posticis griseo-fuscescentibus, his fascia valde sinuata transversa et duabus submarginalibus lunulatis nigris et figuras duas 8 formantibus notatis.

Femina mari similis, coloribus supra forsan pallidioribus.

Hab. MEXICO¹ (*Deppe*), Cordova (*Höge*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), San Gerónimo, El Tumbador (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*²), Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Arcé, Champion*), Bugaba (*Champion*).

One of the most familiar species in Central America, being found throughout the country from Southern Mexico to the State of Panama. We met with it at Dueñas and elsewhere in Guatemala at an elevation of about 5000 feet, which is probably nearly the extreme limit of its vertical range.

It frequents the roadside pools in company with *Callicore*, *Callidryas*, &c.

Deppe's specimens, now in the Berlin Museum, were probably the first sent to Europe; but the species was not figured until nearly twenty years afterwards, in the 'Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera' in 1849¹.

2. *Cyclogramma bacchis*. (Tab. XXIV a. figg. 3, 4.)

Cybdelis bacchis, Doubl. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 219¹.

Cyclogramma bimaculata, Hew. Trans. Ent. Soc. ser. 3, v. p. 565².

Alis fuscis cyaneo tinctis, anticis macula magna discali et altera minore ad apicem albis; subtus fere sicut in *C. pandama*, sed anticis ad basin tantum coccineis et maculis albis paginæ superioris apparentibus.

Hab. MEXICO², Acatlan, Huahuapan (*Hedemann*), Tuzantla (*Bilimek*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*).

Doubleday, in describing this species, gave its locality as Bolivia, doubtless in error, as we find our Mexican specimens agree accurately with the type. This mistake probably misled Hewitson, who redescribed this insect under the name of *C. bimaculata*². In the catalogue of his collection, however, it stands under Doubleday's name.

C. bacchis has a very restricted range in Southern Mexico, where it would appear to be by no means common. We have figured an example from our collection sent us from Oaxaca by Don A. Fenochio.