

Besides the specimens in our collection and those in the British Museum, we have seen others in the Museum at Vienna obtained through Lieut. Hedemann and Herr Bilimek.

CALLICORE.

Callicore, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schm. p. 41 (1816); Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 237.

Mr. Kirby in his Catalogue of Diurnal Lepidoptera includes the names of twenty-three species in this genus; but many of these were proposed by Guénée in 1872, the greater part of which have not been satisfactorily recognized by more recent workers. In our own collection we possess some twenty species, which number probably about represents the specific strength of the genus. Of these, five are found within our area, only two of which, *C. astala* and *C. eupepla*, are peculiar to it, the former being generally distributed throughout the region from Mazatlan to Panama, the latter being peculiar to Costa Rica and Panama. The metropolis of the genus seems to be the slopes of the Andes, few species being found in Guiana and Southern Brazil.

In *Callicore* the first branch of the subcostal nervure of the primaries is emitted beyond the end of the cell, the upper discocellular is absent, the middle curves into the lower radial, there being no trace of a lower discocellular. The front legs of the male are hairy; the coxa stout, $> \frac{1}{2}$ femur + trochanter; tibia swollen, $>$ femur; tarsus (single-jointed) = femur. Eyes hairy. Palpi hairy, terminal joint = $\frac{1}{3}$ middle joint, which is not swollen. Antennæ with 35 joints, the terminal 12 forming a somewhat abrupt club. The secondary male sexual organs are very like those of *Cyclogramma*: they have a pointed tegumen; the harpagones are simply lobed, and there is what appears to be an inner lobe starting from near the base of each harpagone.

a. One or more indistinct spots in the rings of the underside of the secondaries.

1. *Callicore astala*. (Tab. XXV. figg. 5, 6 ♀.)

Catagramma astala, Guér. Icon. Règne An. Ins. texte, p. 479¹.

Callicore astala, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 344².

Callicore cornelia, H.-Sch. Samml. aussereur. Schm. ff. 21, 22³.

Alis supra nitidissime cæruleis, ciliis externis albis, anticarum apicibus nigris maculam albam includentibus, plaga sericeo-cærulea discali a cellulæ fine ad angulum analem transeunte; subtus anticis dimidio antico coccineo, præter basin albam dimidio postico nigro apice albo, lineis duabus submarginalibus notatis, posticis sericeo-albis, costa et linea submarginali coccineis, hac inter lineas duas nigras posita, lineis quoque duabus transversis nigris ad basin, et extra eas duobus annulis figuram 8 habentibus, maculis duabus indistinctis inclusis.

Femina mari similis, colore cæruleo absente et macula sericeo-cærulea majore et viridescenti tincta, atomis quoque viridibus ad anticarum basin notata.

Hab. MEXICO^{1 3}, Cordova (*Rümeli*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Polochic valley, Choctum (*Hague*), Senahu, San Gerónimo, Zapote (*Champion*), Yzabal, Pacific slope, Dueñas (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA