

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cahabon, Cubilguitz (*Champion*), Polochic valley (*Hague*), Yzabal, Choctum (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA, Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui and Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M'Leannan*).—COLOMBIA to SOUTH BRAZIL.

With the exception of Mexico this species spreads throughout Central America and the whole of the South-American continent as far as South Brazil. In all this wide area we find great constancy in its general markings, though the width of both the fulvous and white bands varies to some extent. We found *A. cytherea* most abundant in Guatemala in open places in the forests of Vera Paz, which lie to the north of Coban, at an elevation of about 1200 feet above the sea, whence it descends to the coast.

The early synonymy of *A. cytherea* has recently been carefully worked out by Dr. Aurivillius, who considers Hübner's plate best represents the Linnean species⁵.

17. *Adelpha lerna*. (Tab. XXIX. figg. 12, 13.)

Heterochroa lerna, Hew. Ann. & Mag. N. H. xx. p. 257, t. 20. f. 4¹; Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 332²; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 343³.

Alis brunneis, ad basin et marginibus indistincte lineolatis; anticis plaga magna ultra cellulam a costa ad ramum medianum secundum extensa, maculisque tribus subapicalibus fulvis; fascia communi a ramum anticarum medianum ad angulum posticarum analem transeunte alba; subtus ferrugineis maculis omnibus bene definitis fascia communi alba sicut supra, anticis cellula parte basali albida linea longitudinali notata, macula alba utrinque nigro limbata ad finem, aliisque duabus ultra eam, triente apicali et serie submarginali maculosis; posticis lineis duabus arcuatis ad basin albis, area marginali externo fasciis maculosis albidis quatuor notatis.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*³); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Arcé*, *Champion*).—PERU; BOLIVIA; AMAZONS VALLEY².

A common species in the State of Panama, whence it ranges northward as far as Nicaragua; but we have not yet seen specimens from Costa Rica, though its name is included in Messrs. Butler and Druce's list of Dr. Van Patten's collection³. It was described originally by Hewitson from Bolivian specimens¹. Mr. Bates found it sparingly on the Upper Amazons² in sunny places in the forests. In general appearance this insect is not unlike *A. phylaca*, but the apical fulvous spot of the primaries is completely separated from the white band, and the markings of the underside, especially those of the outer margin of the secondaries, are more clearly defined.

18. *Adelpha phylaca*. (Tab. XXX. figg. 1, 2.)

Heterochroa phylaca, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. iii. p. 135¹.

A. lernae similis quoad alarum paginam superiorem, sed plaga anticarum fulva fasciam albam attingente; subtus maculis omnibus magis indistinctis et plerumque griseo indutis distinguenda.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümeli*); GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*Hague*¹).