

An exceedingly common insect throughout the whole of Central America, frequenting open places and the neighbourhood of houses, where they may be seen clinging to white-washed walls exposed to the sun.

In South America it extends to Paraguay, but it does not, so far as we know, spread eastwards through the valley of the Amazons or to Guiana.

2. *Smyrna karwinskii*.

Smyrna karwinskii, Hübn. Samml. ex. Schmett. iii. t.—¹; Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. t. 46. f. 2².

S. blomfieldiae simillimus, sed posticarum angulo anali ecaudato, et linea submarginali præter ad angulum apicalem absente.

Hab. MEXICO ^{1 2}, Jalapa (*Höge*), Cordova (*Rümeli*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*), Motagua valley, central valleys, Dueñas (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA.

This species scarcely differs from the last, except in the absence of the short tail of the secondaries, and in the secondary male sexual parts described above. Its distribution, however, is somewhat different. The two species are found together throughout Central America. Thence we trace it into Colombia, but, so far as we know, it does not extend further south.

PYCINA.

Pycina, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 305 (1850).

This genus has long been known from a single species from Colombia and Ecuador, described under the name of *P. zamba*. The species described below is a slight local modification of the previously known form. *Pycina* has a general colour-resemblance to *Smyrna*, but may readily be distinguished by its more elongated primaries and by the undulating costa of the secondaries. The second branch of the subcostal of the primaries is emitted close to the end of the cell; the upper discocellular is short and directed rather backwards, the middle is long and curved, and the lower closes the cell obliquely and joins the median some way beyond the origin of the second branch; the submedian is slightly swollen near the base; an atrophied lower discocellular closes the cell of the secondaries. The eyes are densely hairy; the terminal joint of the palpi is moderately long and tapering, the middle joint is long and of nearly uniform width throughout; the front legs of the male are very hairy, and have a comparatively short and slender coxa; the femur is long, and with the trochanter = 2 coxa; tibia = femur + trochanter; tarsus (single-jointed) = $\frac{2}{3}$ tibia. The tegumen of the male secondary organs has a strong median spine, which is decurved at the point, and depending from it are two short strong spines united at their bases, and slightly inclined towards one another at their tips; the harpagones are simple lobes, slightly constricted towards the tip, where there is a short recurved hook.