

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*^{1 2}); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*), Chiriqui (*Ribbe*).

The original specimens of this pretty species formed part of Van Patten's Costa Rica collection, and are the only ones we have seen from that country; but we have a large number from the neighbourhood of Chiriqui sent us by Mr. Champion, amongst which are several pairs captured together. It was found abundantly in second-growth wood, flying in the early morning.

20. **Eurygona chrysippe.** (Tab. XXXIX. figg. 5, 6 ♂, 7, 8 ♀.)

Eurygona chrysippe, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. iii. p. 154¹; Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 423²; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 352³.

Eurygona labiena, Hew. Ent. Monthl. Mag. vi. p. 226⁴; Ex. Butt., Eurygona, t. 9. f. 89⁵.

Alis fusco-nigris, area interna omnino rufo-aurantia; subtus aurantiis posticis serie submarginali punctorum nigrorum; abdomine medialiter aurantio.

♀ mari similis, sed major, area alarum interna flavida distinguenda.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*^{4 5}); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*³); PANAMA, Santa Fé (*Arcé*^{1 2}).—COLOMBIA.

On the upper surface of the wings this *Eurygona* closely resembles *E. aurantia*, except that the inner orange patch of the wings is larger and leaves a narrower dark border; beneath, the two differ widely, *E. aurantia* being silvery and *E. chrysippe* orange.

In their range *E. chrysippe* is more widely diffused than *E. aurantia*, being found in Nicaragua and also in Colombia. Except in Costa Rica, where Van Patten obtained both species, they do not appear to be found together.

Specimens from the State of Panama were the types of Mr. Bates's description of *E. chrysippe*. Hewitson described examples from Nicaragua as *E. labiena*, but there can be no doubt both these names refer to one species.

METHONELLA.

Methonella, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 533 (1852), vice *Methone*, p. 422.

There are but two closely allied species in this genus, one of which occurs in Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia, the other in Surinam and the Amazons region.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries in *M. cecilia* emits two branches before and two beyond the end of the cell, the upper radial meets the subcostal beyond the end of the cell; the middle discocellular is perfect, and, running as a continuation of the lower radial, meets the subcostal some way beyond the second branch; the lower discocellular is atrophied towards the upper end, and meets the median at a large acute angle some way beyond the origin of the second branch; the costal side of the cell is a little shorter than the median side. The secondaries have no basal nervure; the