

1. *Hades noctula*.

Hades noctula, Westw. in Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 435, t. 72. f. 3¹; Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 427²; Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 25³; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 353⁴.
Moritzia paradoxa, Feld. Wien. ent. Monatschr. v. p. 100⁵.

Alis fumoso-nigris, ciliis albis; subtus ad basin aurantiis, extus inter venas albido biradiolatis.
♀ mari similis, sed alis fuscioribus et supra interdum indistincte albido radiolatis.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümelí*); GUATEMALA³, Polochic valley (*Hague*), Chiacam, Pantaleon, San Isidro, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); HONDURAS³; COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*⁴), San Francisco, Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba, David (*Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*).--COLOMBIA^{1 3}; VENEZUELA⁵.

The likeness of this curious species to the Mexican Nymphalid *Morpheis ehrenbergi* is remarkable, and since writing on that species (*antea*, p. 211) we find that the two are found, if not actually in the same district, at least in close proximity, a fact we were not aware of at that time.

If these two forms assumed the similar colouring of the wings by mimicry, they must have for a long time coexisted in the same area. Their distribution now would show either that the *Morpheis* has been largely exterminated, or that the *Hades* has vastly extended its range.

At San Isidro in Guatemala, Mr. Champion found this species in great numbers in cacao-plantations, under the forest trees, at an elevation of about 1500 feet. It settles beneath leaves like so many of this family. It was equally common near Chiriqui.

Subfam. *ERYCININÆ**.

Secondaries with a well-developed basal nervure.

A. Subcostal nervure of primaries with four branches †.

EURYBIA.

Eurybia, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 17 (1816); Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 416.

Eurybia is a strictly Tropical American genus, containing ten or twelve species, its most northern limit extending to Southern Mexico. Five species occur within our borders, none of which (excepting the somewhat doubtful *E. unxia*) are peculiar.

The specific characters of most of the members of *Eurybia* are not very constant, and the variations of both colour and size between individual specimens render the species difficult to define with precision.

Setting aside the Brazilian *E. carolina* and *E. pergæa*, which may be distinguished by their uncinatè primaries, the remainder of the species may be divided by the

* This is Mr. Bates's subfamily Erycininæ, with the addition of *Alesa*, *Eurybia*, *Eunogyra*, *Mesosemia*, *Cremna*, and *Hyphilaria* removed from his subfamily Nemeobiinæ.

† *Comptoseria* also comes into this section, in addition to the genera mentioned in the preceding note.