

submarginalibus fulvo indistincte circumcinctis nigris, anticarum ocello sicut supra ; posticis puncto nigro, fulvo marginato ad cellulæ finem.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Poctun (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>3</sup>); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Ribbe*<sup>2</sup>), Bugaba (*Champion*), Lion Hill (*M'Leannan*).—COLOMBIA<sup>1</sup>.

Herr Weymar's description of this species was published in the middle of April 1875, whilst that of Dr. Staudinger was read before the Vienna Society on the 7th of the same month, and the actual publication of the name must have taken place after some lapse of time ; hence we adopt the name *E. patrona*, Weymar, for this species.

The insect most nearly allied to this species seems to be *E. juturna*, Feld., of which we have specimens so named from the Lower Amazons and also from Eastern Peru. From these, *E. patrona* differs in its larger size and in the greater extension of the rufous colour on the outer portion of the secondaries ; in the ocellus of the primaries the blue spot is more conspicuous and of a brighter tint. Our only Guatemalan specimen was taken by Salvin in an open savanna near Poctun, in the department of Peten. From Costa Rica we have several examples, and Mr. Champion captured a single example at Bugaba, where Dr. Staudinger's types were taken ; we have several from the line of the Panama Railway, and one from Colombia, whence Herr Weymar's type was derived.

*E. patrona* is the largest species of the genus in Central America, and equals in size *E. donna* of Colombia.

Mr. Champion took his specimen in dense undergrowth in damp places.

## 2. *Eurybia salome*.

*Papilio salome*, Cram. Pap. Ex. t. 12. f. G, H<sup>1</sup>.

*Eurybia salome*, Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 415<sup>2</sup>.

*E. patronæ* similis, sed multo minor ; anticarum ocello saturatiori cæruleo, anticis punctis binis ad costam ultra cellulam albis.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Lion Hill (*M'Leannan*), Panama city (*J. J. Walker*).—ECUADOR ; AMAZONS<sup>2</sup> ; GUIANA<sup>1</sup>.

We have a Panama example of this butterfly which agrees accurately with others from the Lower Amazons and Guiana, and these again conform to Cramer's figure.

As a species, it seems to be fairly separable from *E. patrona* ; the two small white subcostal spots on the primaries are present in all our specimens, their absence being equally plain in the allied form. At the same time the value of these spots as a definite character is somewhat questionable, for they fail to differentiate *E. lycisca* from *E. lamia*, as certain undoubted specimens of the former have them, whilst others do not.