

b. No ocellus at the end of the cell of the primaries.

5. *Eurybia halimede*.

Limnas subtilis halimede, Hübn. Samml. ex. Schmett. i. t. 27¹.

Eurybia halimede, Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 415².

Alis fuscis, serie duplici macularum submarginalium, exteriori punctis nigris fulvo marginatis, interiori punctis in anticis albo in posticis testaceo pupillatis, anticis ad cellulæ finem maculis indistinctis notatis sed ocello sicut in *E. salome* etc. haud ornatis.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Polochic river (*Hague*), Panima, Mirandilla, San Isidro, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA, Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba, David (*Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*), Panama city (*J. J. Walker*).—COLOMBIA; AMAZONS²; BRAZIL².

This is perhaps the commonest species of *Eurybia* in our country, and may be distinguished from all its allies by the absence of the ocellus on the primaries, though its position is indicated by some dark marks.

As will be seen above, its range is very extensive. Mr. Champion obtained many specimens both in Guatemala and in the State of Panama, and captured it in shady forests as high as 4500 feet on the slopes of Zunil. It was equally common in the low-lying hotter districts.

MESOSEMIA.

Mesosemia, Hübn. Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 20 (1816); Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 453.

This is also a strictly tropical genus, containing upwards of one hundred species which are spread from South Mexico to South Brazil. Sixteen species are found within our limits, whereof only two reach as far north as Southern Mexico; as we proceed southward the number of species increases, as we find thirteen between Nicaragua and the State of Panama. Ten out of the sixteen species are peculiar, and of the remaining six, three are not known to pass beyond the limits of Colombia, one reaches as far as Venezuela, and two Guiana, one of the latter being also found in Ecuador. It is somewhat singular that not a single one occurs in the Amazons valley so far as we know. In dividing out this genus we have used certain colour characteristics which will be found a convenient help in distinguishing the species. Underlying these we have little doubt other differences will be found; but our dissections at present only include three species.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries in *M. grandis* emit two branches before the end of the cell and two beyond it; the discocellulars are atrophied towards their junction with the lower radial; the middle discocellular and the upper radial meet the subcostal at the same point, the former at an acute angle; the lower discocellular meets the median some way beyond the origin of the second branch; the costal and median sides of the cell are subequal. The secondaries have a strong basal nervure; the upper