

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA, San Francisco (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, Zahn*), Bugaba, David (*Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*McLeannan*).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; AMAZONS<sup>2</sup>; GUIANA; BRAZIL<sup>2</sup>.

We are unable to treat this species otherwise than as a very variable one, especially as regards the coloration of the male specimens from the northern extremity of its range. This variation is chiefly shown in the colour of the secondaries, which in some individuals are almost unspotted black with a broad ferruginous band; in others this band disappears and the wings are more or less spotted.

Its nearest ally is *C. actoris* (Cramer), under which name it was figured by Hübner<sup>1</sup>. Mr. Bates separated it in his catalogue of Erycinidæ. *C. actoris* seems to differ chiefly in the total absence of the rusty band of the secondaries, but the two insects are very closely allied.

In Central America *C. eucharila* is not uncommon as far north as Nicaragua, and both Belt's collection and that of Mr. Champion from Chiriqui contained a fair series of specimens. The largest and most aberrant specimens in our collection are from Costa Rica and are those figured on our Plate.

## 2. *Cremna umbra*.

*Hypophylla umbra*, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 23<sup>1</sup>.

*Cremna crebrenia*, Hew. Ex. Butt., Pachythone and *Cremna*, t. 1. f. 1-3<sup>2</sup> (Jan. 1, 1873).

Alis fuscis, lineis fusco-nigris valde irregularibus transvittatis, anticis puncto subapicali albo; subtus alis pallidioribus maculis nigricantibus magis obviis.

♀ mari omnino similis.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Zapote, San Isidro, El Tumbador, Chiacam, Cahabon (*Champion*), Polochic valley, San Gerónimo (*Hague*); HONDURAS<sup>1 2</sup>; COSTA RICA, Cache (*Rogers*).

This species has a close ally in *C. phryxe*, Felder, from Brazil, but may be distinguished by the paler under surface of the wings, the spots being more prominent and less linear.

Both Boisduval's and Hewitson's types were from Honduras; we have compared that of the former, thanks to Mons. C. Oberthür's kindness, with our series, and find them agree<sup>1 2</sup>. In Guatemala it is not uncommon in the hotter districts on both sides of the cordillera up to an elevation of about 3000 feet. We have not yet traced it southwards of Costa Rica.

### B. Subcostal nervure of primaries with three branches.

- a. Subcostal nervure of the primaries with all its branches emitted beyond the end of the cell.

## ZEONIA.

*Zeonia*, Swainson, Zool. Ill. Ins. ser. 2, iii. t. 111 (1833); Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 431 (1851).