

2. *Erycina inca*.

Erycina inca, Saund. Trans. Ent. Soc. v. p. 227, t. 21. f. 6, 6 a¹; Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 429²; Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 18³.

Erycina ocollo, Saund. Trans. Ent. Soc. ser. 2, v. p. 105, t. 10. f. 6, 7⁴; Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 429⁵?

Alis nigris, anticis fascia mediana transversa aurantia, posticis ad angulum analem cæruleo micantibus et maculis transversis albis indistincte notatis, ciliis inter venas albis; subtus viridi-cæruleo micantibus venis divisis, fascia communi lata velutino-nigra ad marginem posticarum internum refracta; anticis macula infracellulari alba, altera ad angulum analem aurantia; posticis macula ad medium marginis interni aurantia, altera ad angulum analem alba; cruribus anticis cæruleo micantibus fusco ciliatis; abdomine utrinque aurantio lineata.

♀ mari similis, fascia anticarum latiore; posticis plaga magna discali viridi-cærulea, altera ad medium costæ aurantia; subtus omnino differt, alis nigris ambabus aurantio bisectis, anticis ad apicem albo trimaculatis; posticis maculis in serie submarginali positis albis.

Hab. MEXICO (*Jurgensen*¹); GUATEMALA, forests of northern Vera Paz, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Panima (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Tolé, San Feliz (*Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*).—COLOMBIA^{4 5}?

Erycina inca is the commonest species of *Erycina* in Central America, being found in abundance in all the heavily forested country from Mexico to Colombia. In Guatemala, however, it seems restricted to the eastern side of the country, and it is only when we reach Chiriqui that we find it near the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

Of the Colombia insect, the female of which was described by Saunders as *E. ocollo*, we have only a single example. We suspect that the male has been described by Boisduval as *Erycina lais*, which is said to differ from *E. inca* in having the caudal projections of the secondaries devoid of blue. If this is a stable character the insect should bear the name *E. ocollo*; but we have no materials to prove this point. The figures of *E. ocollo* represent accurately females of the Central-American *E. inca*.

This species possesses the same habit as others of the genus and also of *Diorhina* in settling beneath leaves, the wings spread out horizontally; if disturbed it invariably seeks to hide itself beneath another leaf (*Champion*).

3. *Erycina cacica*.

Erycina cacica, Feld. Reise d. Nov. Lep. p. 290¹.

Erycina zinna, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 19².

Alis supra nigricantibus, anticis fascia transversa lata fere a costæ medio ad marginem internum angulum analem versus, intus recta extus leviter arcuata, coccinea, certa luce opalescente, macula minuta subcostali supra eam ejusdem coloris; posticis linea a costa ad ramum medianum ultra cellulam coccinea utrinque cyaneo marginata, plaga magna tripartita ad angulum analem nitente cyanea, maculata obsoleta ad marginem internum coccinea, altera infra eam albida; subtus saturatoribus, anticis striga subcostali, plagula discali et dimidio alarum distali nitide virescenti-cyaneis, venis nigris divisis, macula ad angulum analem coccinea; posticis margine interno fascia discali abbreviata et altera submarginali virescenti-cyaneis, venis nigris divisis, maculis marginis interni ut supra sed multo magis obviis. Femina ignota.

Hab. NICARAGUA (fide *Boisduval*²).—COLOMBIA¹.