

2. *Calydna hegias*.

Calydna hegias, R. Feld. Verh. k.-k. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1869, p. 468¹.

Alis anthracinis, anticis macula ad cellulæ finem tetragona, punctoque supra eam semihyalinis, posticis macula fasciæformi per cellulæ finem irregulariter excisa ejusdem coloris, ciliis albis nigro intermixtis, lineola tenuissima submarginali cana, extra eam atomis variis ejusdem coloris, posticarum costa bitriente basali ferruginea; subtus dilutionibus maculis nigris bene notatis, maculis semihyalinis sicut supra.

♀ alis fuscis, maculis nigrescentibus fulvo marginatis undique notatis, maculis semihyalinis sicut in mare sed multo minoribus; subtus ut supra.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümelì*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*), Yucatan (*Hedemann*¹), Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Vera Paz (*Hague*), San Gerónimo, Cubulco (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Rudolph Felder described this species from Yucatan specimens¹, whence we also have an example which agrees with others from Mexico, and a large series of both sexes from Guatemala, where Mr. Champion found it in abundance in the second-growth woods on the slopes of the hills near San Gerónimo. We have little doubt that we have rightly named our specimens. The only point of discrepancy is as regards size. Felder says that *C. hegias* is a little larger than *C. hiria*; but our specimens are decidedly smaller. *C. hiria*, however, is not the species most nearly allied to that we are now considering, for it can with difficulty be distinguished from *C. sternula* as we understand that species; in the latter, however, there is a small spot in the cell of the primaries, and two others on the outer half of the costa. This is but a slight difference, but constant so far as we can see.

3. *Calydna sinuata*.

Calydna sinuata, R. Feld. Verh. k.-k. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1869, p. 468¹.

“Præcedenti (*C. hegias*) affinis, sed tertia parte fere minor, alis anticis apice subfalcato, margine externo denticulato, medio convexo, posticis inter venam subcostalem et ramum medianum tertium sat profunde sinuatis, denticulatis, supra omnibus obscure cinereis, ciliis sordide albescenti intersectis, striga anteciliari, fasciis basalibus, fascia discali flexuosa alteraque submarginali maculari extus lineolis albo-cinereis cinctis nigricantibus, atomis albo-cinereis limitatis, anticarum macula ad cellulæ extimum, punctis duobus supra unoque pone eam et quarto supra venam internam, posticarum macula fasciæformi lacerata ante medium hyalinis, atro marginatis, subtus omnibus pallidioribus, maculis et fasciis multo saturatioribus.”

Hab. MEXICO, Atayac (*Hedemann*¹).

We have never seen specimens of this species.

SAROTA.

Helicopsis, Sect. 2 (*Sarota*), Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 424 (1851).

We recognize two sections of this genus, one represented by *S. chrysus*, a species of wide range, as will be seen below; the other by *S. gyas*. The position of the former species has long been a matter of doubt; it was originally placed by Westwood in a section of *Helicopsis*, whence it was removed to *Anteros* by Mr. Bates. The densely hairy character of the front legs of the males of all the species of these two genera has