

everywhere throughout the range of the species, but the darker individuals are prevalent in Mexico and in the south, the light-banded ones predominating in the intermediate countries, especially in Costa Rica.

E. tenedia was based upon Venezuelan examples¹ which are now in our possession.

5. *Emesis vulpina*, sp. nov.

E. tenediae similis sed alis supra multo rufescentioribus vix lineolatis; subtus quoque pallidioribus fere ochraceis lineolis subobsoletis.

♀ nobis ignota.

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio near Mazatlan (*Forrer*).

Mr. Forrer procured us three specimens in this locality, which, so far as we know, is considerably outside the range of *E. tenedia*.

E. vulpina almost approaches *E. fatimella* in the colour of its wings, but is still duller than that species.

6. *Emesis lupina*, sp. nov. (Tab. XLII. figg. 13, 14 ♂, 15 ♀.)

E. tenediae similis sed alis multo grisescentioribus lineolis paginae superioris magis obviis; subtus pallidioribus, lineolis plerumque evanescentibus.

Hab. HONDURAS, San Pedro (*G. M. Whitely*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA, Irazu, San Francisco (*Rogers*).

The greyer colour of the wings of this *Emesis* seems to be its chief characteristic whereby to distinguish it from *E. tenedia*. This also affects the female as well as the male. Most of our specimens are from Costa Rica, where Rogers obtained a good many examples.

7. *Emesis tegula*, sp. nov.

E. tenediae quoque similis sed alis fulvescentioribus lineolis paginae superioris magis distinctis; subtus ferrugineis rufo lineolatis, posticis punctis submarginalibus fuscis notatis.

♀ alis omnino pallidioribus lineolis alarum supra et subtus magis conspicuis.

Hab. MEXICO, Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*); NICARAGUA (*Bridges*); PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*).

Though we have compared this species with *E. tenedia*, its nearer allies are *E. aurelia*, of North Brazil, and *E. diogenia*, of Rio Janeiro and its neighbourhood. In both these species the submarginal spots of the secondaries beneath are well developed. They are just indicated in *E. tegula*, more so in the female than in the male.

E. tegula is a rare species to us, and the above-mentioned localities are each represented in our collection by only a specimen or two.

8. *Emesis zela*.

Emesis zela, Butl. Ann. & Mag. N. H. ser. 4, v. p. 364¹; Lep. Ex. t. 14. f. 7².

Lemonias ares, W. H. Edw. Papilio, ii. p. 136³.

Alis fuscis, transversim obscure fusco lineolatis, anticis plaga ultra cellulam subquadrata ejusdem coloris costam