

evidence of its presence in the State of Panama, except that one of Mr. Bates's types came from there. In the Amazons valley it is more common.

Mr. Bates places the species between the beautiful *N. mantus* and *N. bæotia*, the former of which occurs just beyond our limits at Santa Marta in Colombia.

### 12. *Nymphidium sicyon*. (Tab. XLVI. fig. 4.)

*Nymphidium sicyon*, Godm. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1878, p. 368<sup>1</sup>.

Alis stramineis, marginibus externis et anticarum costa nigricantibus, posticis margine externo lineas duas stramineas includente, area inter eas nigro maculata; subtus pallidioribus, posticis margine externo ut supra maculatis haud lineatis.

♀ nobis ignota.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Polochic valley<sup>1</sup> (*Hague*).

Our type, described by us in 1878, is still the only specimen in our collection. We formerly compared it with *N. agle*, but are now disposed to consider *N. ochra* a nearer ally. From it *N. sicyon* can readily be distinguished by the absence of the narrow yellow band which runs parallel to the outer margin of the primaries.

### 13. *Nymphidium ascolia*.

*Nymphidium ascolia*, Hew. Ex. Butt., *Nymphidium*, t. 1. f. 4<sup>1</sup>.

*Desmozona ascolides*, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 21<sup>2</sup>.

Alis pallide primulinis fusco marginatis, semicirculis serie submarginalibus tenuissimis griseo-albidis, posticis macula ad angulum analem rufa; subtus fere ut supra, sed anticis in cellula lineis transversis griseis, in marginem externum maculis quibusdam albis notatis; abdomine medialiter primulino.

♀ mari similis.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA<sup>2</sup>, Polochic valley (*Hague*), Cahabon, Panzos (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*), Veraguas (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia to Amazons valley<sup>1</sup>.

*Nymphidium ascolia* was described by Hewitson from the Amazons valley, and examples in Mr. Bates's collection are doubtless typical; these, as well as the figure, have a broader dark margin to the wings than is usual in Central American insects, but in the absence of other characters we are not disposed to separate them solely on this account.

*N. ascolia* may easily be confounded with *N. cachrus* of Fabricius, but the light-coloured abdomen of the former, as contrasted with the dark one of the latter, seems a character by which they may be distinguished.

We have a considerable series of specimens from our region, ranging between Guatemala and Panama, with the exception of Costa Rica\*.

\* The specimen from Van Patten's collection called *N. ascolia* by Messrs. Butler and Druce should be called *N. molpe*.