

CEPHALODINA (p. 212).

Cephalodina crassiceps (p. 213).

To the locality given, add:—PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

CIRRHICERA (p. 213).

Cirrhicera sallæi (p. 214).

Var. *C. panamensis*. Maculis sulphureis elytrorum majoribus, interdum conjunctis plagam elongatam communem basi haud attingentem, efficientibus.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba, David (*Champion*).

The pale yellow spots on the sides of the ventral segments are the same in number in the sexes respectively as in Mexican typical examples, viz, in the ♂ two, in the ♀ four (of which that on the first segment is very small).

Cirrhicera championi (p. 214).

The number of pale yellow spots on the sides of the ventral segments is stated in the description to be five: this refers to the female only. In the male there is a small rounded spot on each side of the first three segments only. This constitutes a good character whereby to distinguish the species from *C. sallæi* and its varieties.

9. **Cirrhicera** — ?

Hab. PANAMA (*Boucard*).

A single example of an apparently distinct species, in very bad preservation.

PHŒBE (p. 215).

Phœbe albaria (p. 215).

To the locality given, add:—COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*).

AMPHIONYCHA (p. 216).

Amphionycha druryi (p. 217).

To the locality given, add:—PANAMA (*Boucard*), Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*), Chiriqui (*Ribbé*).

Numerous examples from the localities above named and others received, during the progress of the present work, from Costa Rica, show that *A. druryi* is not constant in its distinctive marks from *Amphionycha spectabilis* (Drury). These marks (a broader black basal, and a broader and more oblique white subapical, fascia) are pretty general in Cost Rican examples, but specimens occur in the same locality in which the marks are the same