

I have a large number of examples before me of this wide-ranging species; the specimens from Ecuador are generally smaller than those from Central America. I have not yet seen an example from any locality south of Ecuador.

### 3. *Calliomma adalia*, sp. n. (Tab. II. fig. 1.)

Primaries olive-green, crossed from the costal margin to the inner margin by five brown lines, the first two near the base, the third beyond the end of the cell, the fourth a waved line close to the third, the fifth nearest the outer margin; a short waved line from the apex to the middle of the fifth line; an indistinct brownish patch near the anal angle, extending upwards along the outer margin: secondaries dark brown, abdominal margin and anal angle greenish; fringes white: head, thorax, and abdomen olive-green, beneath pale ochreous. Exp. 2.5 in.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Chiriqui (*mus. Staudinger*).

Very distinct from any other species.

## ENYO.

*Enyo*, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 132 (1816).

This genus is allied to the preceding, and differs principally by the shorter and more robust body and dentated margins of the wings. With one exception, it is a purely Neotropical genus. I much doubt, however, *E. cinnamomea*, Herr.-Schäff., described from Australia, being really from that region.

### 1. *Enyo lugubris*.

*Sphinx lugubris*, Linn. Mant. p. 537; Drury, Ill. Ex. i. p. 61, t. 28. f. 2<sup>1</sup>; Abbot & Smith, Nat. Hist. Lep. Ins. Georg. i. p. 59, t. 30<sup>2</sup>.

*Enyo lugubris*, Hübn. Zutr. ff. 595, 596; Walk. Cat. viii. p. 113<sup>3</sup>.

*Sphinx camertus*, Cr. Pap. Ex. iii. t. 225. f. A<sup>4</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA<sup>2</sup>.—MEXICO, Mazatlan (*H. Edwards*), Cordova (*Rümel*); GUATEMALA (*F. D. G. & O. S.*, *mus. Oxf.*), Coban (*Champion*); HONDURAS<sup>3</sup>; NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*, *mus. Oxf.*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbé*).—ANTILLES<sup>1</sup>, Cuba (*mus. D.*), Haiti<sup>3</sup>; VENEZUELA<sup>3</sup>; COLOMBIA<sup>3</sup>; ECUADOR (*mus. D.*); GUIANA, Surinam<sup>4</sup>; AMAZONS, Santarem<sup>3</sup>; BRAZIL, Rio<sup>3</sup>.

This species seems to have an immense range, from Georgia to South Brazil. I cannot detect any good specific characters whereby to separate the large series of specimens before me. Mr. Butler considers it doubtful whether *E. camertus* is distinct from *E. lugubris*. I do not think there can be any doubt that they belong to but one species. Specimens in my collection from Cuba are very much smaller, but in other respects do not differ in any way from the type. The redder tint mentioned by Mr. Butler as peculiar to *E. camertus* occurs in specimens from many of the above localities. I do not think that any value can be attached to it.