

Clysia succedens, Walk. Cat. xx. p. 43⁴.

Paragonia succedens, Feld. & Rogenh. Reise der Novara, Lep. t. 122. f. 11⁵.

Hab. MEXICO, Coatepec (*Brooks, coll. Schaus*), Jalapa (*Godman, Schaus, M. Trujillo, Höge*), Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, San Joaquin, Las Mercedes 3000 feet (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*).—COLOMBIA^{1 2}, Bogota^{4 5}; ECUADOR, Quito⁴; BRAZIL^{1 2}; CUBA³.

A common species in Mexico and Central America. It varies very considerably, not only in size but in colour; some specimens are much darker than others. We have one example from Guatemala very nearly agreeing with Felder and Rogenhofer's figure, but most of them are more highly coloured; on the underside they do not show the slightest variation.

2. *Lycimna caninata*. (Tab. XLIII. fig. 1, ♂; 2, ♀.)

Azelina caninata, Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. ix. p. 163¹; Walk. Cat. xx. p. 194² (nec Snellen).

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*), Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA^{1 2}.

This species varies considerably in the depth of colour on the secondaries; the neuration is similar to that of *L. latrata*. The insect figured by Snellen as *Azelina caninata*, Guen. (Tijdschr. voor Ent. xvii. t. 2. f. 4), belongs to another species, and I propose the name *snelleni* for it.

3. *Lycimna brantsiata*.

Tetracis brantsiata, Snell. Tijdschr. voor Ent. xvii. p. 28, t. 2. f. 2¹.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*mus. Staudinger*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé, in mus. D.; Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*).—COLOMBIA¹.

I have received three specimens of this species from Arcé, and there are two others in Dr. Staudinger's collection.

4. *Lycimna matalia*, sp. n. (Tab. XLIII. fig. 3, ♂.)

Male. Primaries and secondaries light fawn-colour, thickly irrorated with black and dark brown scales; the primaries with three short brown streaks on the costal margin, three black spots near the outer margin above the anal angle, and a faint greenish-white narrow line crossing from the apex to the inner margin slightly above the anal angle, the outer margin and the fringe slightly reddish-brown; the secondaries crossed below the middle from the costal to the inner margin by a greenish-white line, above which is a dark brown zigzag line, and with a submarginal row of black spots extending from the apex to the anal angle, the spots nearest the anal angle being considerably larger than the others; a minute black dot at the end of the cell on both wings; the underside greyer in colour, thickly irrorated with brown and greenish-white scales, the primaries crossed from the costal to the inner margin by two faint brown bands—the first near the base, the second slightly beyond the end of the cell,—both wings crossed by a row of black dots with white points on the outer side, the primaries with a submarginal zigzag white line extending from the apex (where it is very distinct) to the anal angle; the fringe on the underside rather lighter than it is above: head, thorax, abdomen, antennæ, and legs pale fawn-colour. Expanse 1½ inch.