

*Aspilates decrepitaria*, Guen. Sp. gén. des Lép. x. p. 184<sup>3</sup>; Walk. Cat. xxiv. p. 1069<sup>4</sup>.

*Hyperythra decrepitaria*, Butl. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1881, p. 322<sup>5</sup>.

*Hyperythra versatiliaria*, Guen. loc. cit. ix. p. 102<sup>6</sup>; Walk. Cat. xx. p. 125<sup>7</sup>; Snell. Tijdschr. voor Ent. xvii. p. 21<sup>8</sup>; Möschl. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xxxi. p. 400<sup>9</sup>, and Beitr. zur Schmett.-Fauna von Surinam, iv. p. 10<sup>10</sup>.

*Syrrhodia versatiliaria*, Feld. & Rogenh. Reise der Novara, Lep. t. 123. fig. 22<sup>11</sup>.

*Hyperythra mimasaria*, Walk. Cat. xx. p. 132<sup>12</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümel*), Coatepec, Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*coll. Schaus*), Dos Arroyos 1000 feet, Tierra Colorada 2000 feet, both in Guerrero, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*), Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Cahabon, Panzos, Panima, and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, Torola, Zapote, Pantaleon, San Isidro, El Reposo (*Champion*), Volcan de Santa Maria, on the Pacific slope (*Richardson*); HONDURAS<sup>7</sup>; COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*; *Arcé*, in *mus. D.*), Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet, David (*Champion*), Panama city, Taboga Island (*J. J. Walker*).—COLOMBIA, Honda<sup>8</sup>; GUIANA, Surinam<sup>9 10</sup>, Cayenne<sup>6</sup>; AMAZONS<sup>5</sup>; BRAZIL<sup>3</sup>, Bahia<sup>2 4</sup>; ANTILLES, Haiti<sup>6</sup>, San Domingo<sup>7 11</sup>.

This species is very common throughout Tropical America. It varies in colour from bright yellow to greenish-brown, and some specimens are almost pink. In fact, we have every grade of colour between the specimens described by Guenée as *Hyperythra versatiliaria* and Hübner's figure of *Syrrhodia decrepitaria*. The female appears to be subject to much greater variation than the male. The markings are almost constant in both sexes, but they are sometimes very faint. Specimens from the Antilles in my own collection show just the same variation as those from the mainland. The locality for *Hyperythra mimasaria* was unknown to Walker<sup>12</sup>.

## SICYA.

*Sicya*, Guenée, Sp. gén. des Lép. ix. p. 104 (1857); Walker, Cat. xx. p. 133; Packard, in Report of the U. S. Geol. Survey of the Territ. x. p. 479, t. 5. fig. 14 (neurulation) (1876).

### 1. *Sicya pomona*.

*Sicya pomona*, Oberth. Études d'Ent. vii. p. 21, t. 3. fig. 11 (1883)<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 to 5000 feet (*Champion*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch*, in *mus. Staudinger*).—ECUADOR; PERU<sup>1</sup>.

I have only seen two specimens of this insect from our region; they agree well with others from Ecuador in my own collection. It is possible that *S. pomona* may prove to be inseparable from the Colombian *S. directaria*, Guen.