

THEAGES (I. p. 83).

Theages quadricolor (I. p. 83).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümelí*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Theages leucophæa (I. p. 84).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

The specimens from Costa Rica are, like those from Guatemala, very highly coloured.

3. Theages striata. (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 9.)

Theages striata, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) iv. p. 86 (1889)¹.

Primaries brownish-fawn-colour, streaked with yellowish-white lines from the base to the outer margin, a narrow streak of the same colour crossing the wing from beyond the middle of the costal margin to near the anal angle, from which a rather wide line extends to the outer margin; secondaries dusky hyaline white, shaded with brown at the apex and along the costal margin; the underside as above, but with the markings of the primaries much more indistinct: head, thorax, and abdomen blackish-brown, the two anal segments and the sides of the abdomen almost to the base pale yellow; the underside of the abdomen streaked with dusky white from the base to the anus; the palpi orange at the base, with the tips black; antennæ pale whitish-brown; legs pale brown. Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Coatepec (*Brooks*¹), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—ECUADOR.

This species is allied to *T. leucophæa*, Walk.

4. Theages scyton.

Sphinx scyton, Cram. Pap. Exot. ii. p. 5, t. 99. fig. B¹.

Empusa (?) *scyton*, Walk. Cat. iii. p. 645².

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*).—GUIANA, Surinam^{1 2}.

Cramer's figure of this species is a very poor one: my specimens are rather larger, with the veins blacker.

PSEUDEUCERON (to follow the genus *Theages*, I. p. 84).

Pseudeuceron, Möschler, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xxvii. p. 652 (1877).

1. Pseudeuceron eleuthera.

Phalæna (Bombyx) eleuthera, Cram. Pap. Exot. iv. p. 159, t. 371. fig. A¹.

Lymantria (?) *eleuthera*, Walk. Cat. vii. p. 1742².

Pseudeuceron eleuthera, Möschl. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xxvii. p. 653³.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—GUIANA, Surinam^{1 2 3}, Paramaribo³.

EUCEREON (I. p. 84).

Eucereon abdominale (I. p. 84).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Coatepec (*coll. Schaus*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

2 (A). **Eucereon amadis**. (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 10.)

Eucereon amadis, Schaus, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 133 (Sept. 1896)¹.

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*¹), Jalapa¹, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*), Coatepec (*Brooks*).—COLOMBIA.

We figure the type from Mr. Schaus's collection. This species is closely allied to *E. varium* (Walk.).

Eucereon myrina (I. p. 84).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*), Coatepec and Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*coll. Schaus*).

The specimen from Guadalajara is paler and has the spots on the primaries rather smaller than in the Guatemalan type.

Eucereon setosum (I. p. 85).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

4 (A). **Eucereon discolor**.

Eucerea discolor, Walk. Cat. vii. p. 1640 (1856)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*).—BRAZIL¹.

The type of this species is in the Saunders collection at Oxford.

4 (B). **Eucereon sylvius**.

Sphinx sylvius, Stoll, Suppl. Cram. Pap. Exot. p. 65, t. 14. figg. 1-5¹.

Euchromia sylvius, Walk. Cat. i. p. 269².

Eucerea sylvius, Walk. Cat. vii. p. 1638³.

Hab. MEXICO², Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*coll. Schaus*); HONDURAS (*Dyson*²).—VENEZUELA²; GUIANA, Surinam^{1 2}; AMAZONS, Santarem².

Eucereon tripunctatum (I. p. 85).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Flohr*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Eucereon myrtusa (I. p. 85). (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 14.)

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

We now figure a specimen of this species from Jalapa.

Eucereon roseum (I. p. 86).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*coll. Schaus*).

Eucereon pilatii (I. p. 86).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa and Coatepec (*coll. Schaus*).

Eucereon maia (I. p. 86).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*).

Eucereon arenosum (I. p. 87).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*coll. Schaus*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

Eucereon leria (I. p. 87).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa and Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*).

17 (A). **Eucereon aroa**.

Eucereon aroa, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1894, p. 229¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*).—VENEZUELA, Aroa¹.

Mr. Schaus states that this species is closely allied to *E. costulatum* (Herr.-Schäff.).

Eucereon minutum (I. p. 87). (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 7, ♂.)

I have now seen three more specimens, two males and a female, of this species from Chiriqui. They were found by Herr E. Trötsch, and are contained in Dr. Staudinger's collection. The sexes are very similar. The type from Bugaba is figured.

21. **Eucereon promathides**. (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 6.)

Eucereon promathides, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 172 (1894)¹.

Primaries and secondaries very pale whitish-fawn-colour, the primaries slightly speckled with minute brown scales: head, antennæ, and thorax pale fawn-colour; abdomen red, with a row of small black dots extending from the base to the anus. Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio de Mazatlan (*Forrer*¹).

22. **Eucereon pometina**. (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 11.)

Eucereon pometina, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 172 (1894)¹.

Primaries pale fawn-colour, with a small spot on the costal margin and a rather indistinct narrow band crossing the wing from the inner margin beyond the middle to the apex, both darker fawn-colour; secondaries dusky, darker at the apex and along the outer margin: head fawn-colour, the thorax, antennæ, abdomen, and legs pale brown. Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba 800 to 1500 feet (*Champion*¹).

23. **Eucereon darantasia**. (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 12.)

Eucereon darantasia, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xv. p. 45 (1895)¹.

Female. Primaries dark brown, with the veins, a line beyond the cell, and a waved submarginal line pale brown, a whitish spot in the middle of the cell, the fringe dark brown; secondaries dusky semihyaline

from the base to about the middle; the underside of both wings dusky black, almost without markings: head, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark brown; antennæ and palpi black; tegulæ dark brown, edged with chrome-yellow; anus chrome-yellow on the upperside. Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. COSTA RICA¹, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

24. **Eucereon rububa.** (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 17.)

Eucereon rububa, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xv. p. 46 (1895)¹.

Male. Primaries dusky white, clouded with dark brown about the middle, at the apex, and along the outer and inner margins; secondaries semihyaline white, clouded with brown at the apex and very slightly along the outer margin: head, antennæ, palpi, thorax, abdomen, and legs black. Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. COSTA RICA¹, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

The specimen from Chiriqui in Dr. Staudinger's collection is a female. It is slightly paler in colour than the type from which our figure is taken.

25. **Eucereon dentatum.**

Eucereon dentatum, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1894, p. 229¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Coatepec, Jalapa (*Schaus*¹).

26. **Eucereon patrona.** (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 13.)

Eucereon patrona, Schaus, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 134 (Sept. 1896)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Schaus*¹).—VENEZUELA, Aroa¹.

We figure the specimen from Orizaba.

27. **Eucereon demonis.** (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 15, ♀.)

Eucereon demonis, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xviii. p. 38 (July 1896)¹.

Primaries greyish-black, with indistinct darker black markings, a square spot at the end of the cell and a broken band beyond partly crossing the wing, both hyaline; secondaries hyaline, broadly bordered with glossy bluish-black, the veins black: head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen black, the latter with white bands on the underside; a spot on each side of the head, one at the base of the abdomen, and two on each side of it, all bright carmine; legs black. Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*¹).

PHRAGMATOBIA (I. p. 88).

Phragmatobia albicosta (I. p. 88). (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 18.)

Euchaetes fumidus, H. Edwards, Papilio, iv. p. 61 (1884)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), State of Vera Cruz (*Schaus*¹).

This species was wrongly identified by me in my first enumeration, but we have since received specimens of it from our region; the localities quoted on p. 88 must be transferred to the following species, *P. antica*.

2. *Phragmatobia antica*.

Halesidota antica, Walk. Cat. vii. p. 1708 (1856)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio de Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Vera Cruz (*coll. Saunders*¹), Jalapa (*Höge*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Closely allied to *P. albicosta*, but differs from it in having the costal margin of the primaries and the anus pale yellow, instead of white.

HYALEUCEREA (to follow the genus *Phragmatobia*, I. p. 88).

Hyaleucerea, Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xv. p. 399 (1875).

1. *Hyaleucerea vulnerata*. (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 16, ♀.)

Hyaleucerea vulnerata, Butl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xv. p. 399¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).
—BRAZIL, Espiritu Santo¹.

We figure a female from Jalapa.

2. *Hyaleucerea erythrotelus*.

Glaucopis erythrotelus, Walk. Cat. i. p. 147 (1854)¹.

Hyaleucerea erythrotelus, Butl. Illustr. Lep. Het. i. p. 51, t. 7. fig. 13².

Hab. HONDURAS (*mus. Druce*).—AMAZONS, Pará^{1 2}.

THYSANOPRYMNA (to precede the genus *Gippius*, I. p. 88).

Thysanoprymna, Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xv. p. 400 (1875)¹.

1. *Thysanoprymna superba*. (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 19.)

Aclytia superba, Schaus, Ent. Amer. v. p. 89 (1889)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Coatepec¹, Jalapa and Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*coll. Schaus*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

Allied to *T. cepiana*, Druce, from Venezuela, but quite distinct. We figure one of Mr. Schaus's specimens.

GIPPIUS (I. p. 88).

Gippius sumptuosus (I. p. 88).

To the Mexican locality given, add:—Chilpancingo in Guerrero 4600 feet (*H. H. Smith*), Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*coll. Schaus*).

Fresh specimens are much blacker than the one figured.

EVIUS (I. p. 88).

3. *Evius walkeri*. (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 21.)

Evius walkeri, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) iv. p. 86 (1889)¹.

Primaries and secondaries pale yellow, the primaries broadly bordered with white at the apex and outer

margin, and with a series of black streaks crossing the white between the veins: head, thorax, and abdomen pale yellow; the antennæ black. Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*coll. Schaus*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, Taboga I. (*J. J. Walker*¹).

A pretty little species, very distinct from any other known to me, somewhat resembling *Mapeta xanthomelas*, Walk.

4. *Evius auro-coccineus*.

Evius auro-coccineus, Walk. Cat. iii. p. 640 (1855)¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—AMAZONS, Pará¹.

One specimen from Chiriqui, agreeing with others from the Amazons in my own collection.

IDALUS (I. p. 89).

Idalus crinis (I. p. 89).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

3. *Idalus herois*. (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 20.)

Idalus herois, Schaus, Ent. Amer. v. p. 190 (♂ ♀) (1889)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Coatepec¹, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus, Brooks*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*).

Very closely allied to *I. critheis*, Druce. A specimen from Coatepec is figured.

4. *Idalus dares*. (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 23.)

Idalus dares, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 354 (1894)¹.

Primaries and secondaries semihyaline white; the primaries streaked with black at the base and on the costal margin beyond the cell, with four rather long black streaks edged with fawn-colour below the cell, the fourth on the inner margin rather above the first three streaks, and two black spots on the outer margin nearest the apex: head, thorax, and tegulæ yellowish-white, the thorax with four very distinct black spots near the middle; abdomen above red, the sides, under surface, anus, and a row of spots down the middle white; legs white, spotted with black. Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Santa Clara Valley 1200 feet (*Zurcher*¹).

Allied to *I. crinis*, Druce, but quite distinct.

5. *Idalus alba*. (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 22.)

Idalus alba, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 172 (1894)¹.

Primaries and secondaries pure white: head, thorax, abdomen, and legs white; antennæ white above, black beneath. Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*¹).

One specimen.

6. *Idalus erythronota*.

Phagoptera erythronota, Herr.-Schäff. Samml. aussereur. Schmett. p. 72, fig. 58 (1853)¹.

Trichromia erythronota, Herr.-Schäff. loc. cit. p. 78².

Amerila erythronota, Walk. Cat. iii. p. 727 (1855)³.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).—COLOMBIA ; VENEZUELA^{2 3} ; BRAZIL³, Rio Janeiro³.

The single specimen received from Costa Rica is in very poor condition ; it is smaller than those from Colombia in my own collection.

NERITOS (I. p. 90).

Neritos flavo-roseus (I. p. 90). (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 25.)

To the locality given, add :—MEXICO, Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

We now give a figure of this species from a specimen received from Yucatan.

1 (A). **Neritos psamas.**

Sphinx psamas, Cram. Pap. Exot. iii. p. 72, t. 234. fig. G¹.

Evius psamas, Walk. Cat. iii. p. 641².

Neritos psamas, Butl. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xii. p. 431³.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch*, in *mus. Staudinger*).—GUIANA, Surinam^{1 2}, Berbice^{1 2} ; ECUADOR.

The Chiriqui specimen agrees well with others from British Guiana and Ecuador in my own collection.

Neritos asana (I. p. 90).

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Neritos amastris (I. p. 90). (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 26, ♀.)

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard*, in *mus. D.*) ; COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

We now give a figure of the female, which chiefly differs from the male in having a large pale yellow V-shaped mark on the costal margin of the primaries near the apex.

6. **Neritos cotes.** (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 24.)

Neritos cotes, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xviii. p. 38 (July 1896)¹.

Primaries greyish-brown, with a large U-shaped citron-yellow mark on the costal margin, and a small citron-yellow mark on the outer margin, the fringe yellow ; secondaries chrome-yellow : head yellow ; palpi and antennæ greyish-brown ; collar, tegulæ, and thorax brown ; abdomen and legs chrome-yellow. Expanse $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*¹).

Allied to *N. flavo-roseus*, Walk.

7. **Neritos tipolis.** (Tab. LXXIII. fig. 27.)

Neritos tipolis, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xviii. p. 39 (July 1896)¹.

Primaries pale purplish-brown, crossed beyond the middle by a wide primrose-yellow band, which nearly

surrounds a large purplish-brown spot near the apex; secondaries semihyaline yellow, darker at the apex and on the outer margin; the fringe of both wings yellow; the underside of the primaries purplish-black: head, abdomen, and legs yellow, the collar, tegulæ, and thorax pale purplish-brown. Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA (*Conradt, in mus. Staudinger*¹).

8. *Neritos samos*. (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 1.)

Neritos samos, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xviii. p. 39 (July 1896)¹.

Male. Primaries very similar to those of *N. psamas* (Cram.), but much redder in colour, the yellow band crossing the wing narrower, and not surrounding the apical spot as it does in *N. psamas*; secondaries pale chrome-yellow: head and thorax reddish-brown; antennæ pale brown; abdomen bright red above, pale yellow beneath; legs pale yellow. Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS (*mus. Druce*¹).

SCAPTIVS (to follow the genus *Neritos*, I. p. 90).

Scaptivus, Walker, Cat. iii. p. 642 (1855).

1. *Scaptivus ditissimus*. (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 2.)

Scaptivus ditissimus, Walk. Cat. iii. p. 643¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—AMAZONS, Ega¹.

RHIPHA (to precede the genus *Elysius*, I. p. 91).

Euchromia, group 31, *Rhipha*, Walker, Cat. i. p. 273 (1854).

Apyre, Walker, Cat. ii. p. 490 (1854); vii. p. 1681 (1856).

Arara, Walker, Cat. iii. p. 641 (1855).

Rhipha, Butler, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xii. p. 423, t. 29. fig. 21 (neurulation) (1876).

1. *Rhipha vittipes*. (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 4.)

Arara vittipes, Walk. Cat. iii. p. 642¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—BRAZIL¹.

Dr. Staudinger's specimen now figured agrees perfectly with Walker's type in the National Museum.

AMMALO (I. p. 91).

Ammalo chrysogaster (I. p. 91).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Coatepec (*Brooks*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, near the city (*J. J. Walker*).

I have now before me a large series of this species, showing considerable variation in size and colour.

2. *Ammalo helops*.

Phalæna Bombyx helops, Cram. Pap. Exot. i. p. 113, t. 72. fig. C¹.

Ammalo helops, Walk. Cat. iii. p. 623².

Halesidota megapyrrha, Walk. Cat. xxxi. p. 308³.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*).—GUIANA, Surinam^{1 2}.

The only locality given by Walker³ for *Halesidota megapyrrha* is "North America."

3. *Ammalo thraillkilli*. (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 21.)

Ammalo thraillkilli, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1892, p. 280¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*Schaus*¹).

The type is figured.

MAZÆRAS (I. p. 91).

Mazæras ipsea (I. p. 91).

Mazæras ipsea, Druce, *antea*, i. p. 91 (part.).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Misantla (*F. D. G.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

The worn specimen captured by Mr. Champion in Chiriqui proves to belong to a distinct species, which is described on p. 370 under the name of *Amaxia pyrgion*.

AMAXIA (to follow the genus *Mazæras*, I. p. 92).

Amaxia, Walker, Cat. iii. p. 721 (1855).

1. *Amaxia pyga*.

Amaxia pyga, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1892, p. 279¹; Illustr. Amer. Lep. p. 9, t. 1. fig. 27².

Hab. HONDURAS (*Wittkugel, in mus. Staudinger*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).—BRAZIL, Rio Janeiro^{1 2}.

2. *Amaxia juvenis*. (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 5.)

Amaxia juvenis, Schaus, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 135 (Sept. 1896)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus*¹), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*).

We figure a specimen from Orizaba.

3. *Amaxia dyuna*.

Amaxia dyuna, Schaus, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 135 (Sept. 1896)¹.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).—BRAZIL, São Paulo¹.

We figure the Costa Rica specimen, which agrees well with Mr. Schaus's type.

4. *Amaxia creon*, sp. n. (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 6.)

Male. Primaries pale citron-yellow, with the basal half and a large rounded spot at the apex reddish-brown, a marginal and submarginal row of minute reddish dots extending from the apex to the anal angle, the costal margin yellow at the base, a white spot on the inner margin about the middle; secondaries creamy-white, shaded with pink from the middle to the anal angle and inner margin; the fringe of the primaries yellow, that of the secondaries white, excepting at the anal angle, where it is pink: head, collar, and front of thorax pale citron-yellow, the rest of the thorax and the abdomen above reddish-brown, creamy-white beneath, the tegulae reddish-brown, the antennae pale brown, the legs creamy-white. Expanse 1½ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

One specimen.

5. **Amaxia pyrgion**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 7.)

Male. Primaries pale citron-yellow, edged with reddish-brown along the costal margin, the basal portion from the costal to the inner margin reddish-brown, mottled with rather indistinct red and yellow spots, a broken brown band crossing the wing from the apex nearly to the inner margin, the band becoming wider at the apex, the fringe yellow; secondaries yellowish-white, shaded with pink and smoky-black on the inner margin and at the apex, the fringe pinkish-white: head, thorax, and tegulae citron-yellow, the antennae brown, the abdomen brown, with some bright red hairs at the base, the underside of the thorax and of the abdomen and the legs yellowish-white. Expanse $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 8000 feet (*Champion*).

This species was incorrectly included under *Mazæras ipsea*, Druce, anteà, i. p. 91; but I have now seen a considerable number of that species and find that it is distinct.

CASTRICA (to follow the genus *Amaxia* in Vol. I.).

Castrica, Schaus, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 136 (Sept. 1896).

This genus is allied to *Symphlebia*, Felder.

1. **Castrica oweni**. (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 13.)

Castrica oweni, Schaus, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 136 (Sept. 1896)¹.

Hab. COSTA RICA.—VENEZUELA, Aroa (*Schaus*¹).

The type is figured.

ZATREPHESES (to precede the genus *Halisidota*, I. p. 92).

Zatrephes, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 171 (1816).

1. **Zatrephes philobia**. (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 8.)

Zatrephes philobia, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) iv. p. 88 (1889)¹.

Primaries golden-straw-colour, irrorated with brown dots; a >-shaped line near the base, above the point of which is a round silver spot and beyond it a large silver patch, much the same as in *Z. traili*, Butl., the silver patch surrounded with darker brown; a curved narrow submarginal line crosses the wing from the costal to the inner margin, the fringe dark brown; secondaries creamy-white, dusky along the outer margin from the base to near the anal angle, the fringe yellowish-white: head, thorax, and abdomen pale straw-colour. Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*¹), Jalapa (*Höge*¹).

This very beautiful species is most nearly allied to *Z. traili*, Butl., from the Amazons.

2. **Zatrephes (?) pronapides**. (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 3.)

Zatrephes (?) pronapides, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 173 (1894)¹.

Primaries pale fawn-colour, thickly marked with cream-coloured dots at the base and on the costal margin near the apex; secondaries pale yellow, the apex and a short streak near the anal angle fawn-colour: head and collar cream-colour, the thorax fawn-colour, the abdomen pale yellow, the antennae brown, the legs yellow and brown. Expanse $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*¹).

One specimen.

HALISIDOTA (I. p. 92).

Halisidota cinctipes (I. p. 92).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Tonalapa in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Coatepec (*Brooks*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

2 (A). **Halisidota interlineata**.

Halesidota interlineata, Walk. Cat. iii. p. 739 (1855)¹.

Arctia (Halesidota) interlineata, Herr.-Schäff. Samml. aussereur. Schmett. p. 71, fig. 285 (1850–58)².

Lophocampa interlineata, Kirby, Cat. Lep. Het. i. p. 208³.

Phegoptera jucunda, Herr.-Schäff. loc. cit. p. 81⁴.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).—BRAZIL^{1 2 3}.

2 (B). **Halisidota labaca**. (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 9.)

Halisidota labaca, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) v. p. 214 (1890)¹.

Primaries pale brownish-yellow, with a small orange-coloured spot close to the base, three large spots along the costal margin, a large elongated patch on the outer margin, and two rather broad streaks on the inner margin partly crossing the wing towards the middle, all pale brown; secondaries pale yellowish-white, partly hyaline near the base; the underside of the primaries as above, but with all the markings more indistinct: head and thorax pale brownish-yellow; the abdomen above orange, the anus and the underside whitish; the legs and antennæ orange-brown. Expanse 2½ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, State of Jalisco (*Richardson*¹).

A very distinct species, but nearest *H. cinctipes*, Grote.

Halisidota atra (I. p. 92).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*).

Halisidota caryæ (I. p. 92).

The Guatemalan specimen referred by me to this species belongs to No. 13, *H. propinqua*, H. Edw., which is probably a southern form of *H. caryæ*. The latter name must be erased from our list.

Halisidota albiguttata (I. p. 93).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Las Vigas (*coll. Schaus*).

Halisidota piperita (I. p. 93).

To the locality given, add:—PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

Halisidota strigulosa (I. p. 93).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*), Jalapa, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*), Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*).

7 (A). **Halisidota margona.**

Halisidota margona, Schaus, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 139 (Sept. 1896)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa, Orizaba (*Schaus*¹).

Allied to *H. strigulosa*, Walk.

7 (B). **Halisidota cedon**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 11.)

Primaries very similar to those of *H. strigulosa*, but darker yellow, and with all the spots and markings much browner; secondaries dark blackish-brown, paler on the inner margin and at the anal angle, the fringe pale yellowish-brown; the underside of both wings pale yellowish-white, that of the primaries brownish along the costal margin and in the middle: head, antennæ, and thorax yellowish-brown; abdomen blackish-brown, with the four anal segments yellowish; the legs and the underside of the thorax and abdomen yellowish-white. Expanse 2 inches.

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

Allied to *H. strigulosa*, Walk., but differs from all the other species of the genus known to me in having blackish-brown secondaries.

7 (C). **Halisidota lurida.**

Euhalisidota lurida, H. Edwards, Ent. Amer. iii. p. 91 (1887)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, State of Vera Cruz (*Schaus*¹), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*).

Halisidota cadavessa (I. p. 93).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*), Jalapa, Omealca (*M. Trujillo*), Atoyac (*H. H. Smith*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

8 (A). **Halisidota jalapa.** (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 12.)

Halisidota jalapa, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 173 (1894)¹.

Primaries brownish-fawn-colour, with a pinkish tinge at the apex and along the outer margin; secondaries semihyaline yellow: head, collar, and abdomen yellow, the thorax and tegulæ brown, the antennæ black. Expanse 1½ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

One specimen.

8 (B). **Halisidota (?) eurygania**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 14.)

Primaries and secondaries dark reddish-brown, the secondaries slightly paler close to the base, the primaries crossed from the costal to the inner margin by two fine black lines—the first near the base, the second beyond the middle,—the fringe reddish-brown; underside as above, but without the black lines on the primaries: head and tegulæ reddish-brown, the antennæ, thorax, and legs dark brown; the abdomen dark brown above, reddish-brown beneath. Expanse 1¼ inch.

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

One specimen.

9. **Halisidota niveigutta.**

Halesidota niveigutta, Walk. Cat. vii. p. 1709 (1856)¹.

Halisidota seruba, anteà, i. p. 93 (nec Herr.-Schäff.).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Dos Arroyos in Guerrero, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*), Coatepec (*coll. Schaus*).—COLOMBIA¹; BRAZIL¹.

Mr. Schaus has lately founded a genus, *Thalesa*, for *H. seruba*, Herr.-Schäff., and states that it has a different neuration from that of *H. niveigutta* *.

9 (A). **Halisidota laroipa.**

Halisidota laroipa, Druce, P. Z. S. 1893, p. 288¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba 800 to 1500 feet, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).—ECUADOR, Sarayacu¹; BRAZIL¹.

The Panama specimens are almost identical with those from Sarayacu in my own collection.

Halisidota bicolor (I. p. 93).

Of this species we have received a specimen from Mexico city (*Höge*).

H. bicolor is closely allied to *H. caryæ*, Harris.

12. **Halisidota minima.**

Halesidota minima, Neum. Papilio, iii. p. 138 (1883)¹.

Halisidota armillata, H. Edwards, anteà, i. p. 94².

Euhalisidota agelia, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) v. p. 214 (1890)³.

To the locality given, add:—NORTH AMERICA, Arizona¹.—MEXICO, State of Jalisco (*Richardson*³, *M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

This species varies to a great extent: the specimen described under the name of *Euhalisidota agelia* is very pale, almost white, with all the markings very faint; others have the markings of the primaries quite dark brown, and in the female the secondaries are broadly bordered with brown.

12 (A). **Halisidota semirufa.** (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 10.)

Halesidota semirufa, Walk. Cat. vii. p. 1708 (1856)¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—AMAZONS, Pará¹.

The type of this species is in the Saunders collection at Oxford. We figure Dr. Staudinger's specimen.

12 (B). **Halisidota pectina.**

Halisidota pectina, Schaus, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 139 (Sept. 1896)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus*¹, *Höge*), Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*), Coatepec (*Brooks*); GUATEMALA, Volcan de Atitlan 2500 to 3500 feet (*Champion*).

* Cf. Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 136 (Sept. 1896).

12 (c). **Halisidota falacra**, var. ?

Halisidota falacra, Dogn. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1891, p. clxxv¹; Léop. de Loja, Equat. p. 85, t. 8. fig. 15².

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*).—ECUADOR, Sarayacu and Loja^{1 2}.

12 (d). **Halisidota ambigua**.

Halisidota ambigua, Stretch, Proc. Davenport Acad. Sci. ii. p. 274, t. 9. fig. 7 (1878)¹.

Seiractia bolteri, H. Edwards, Papilio, iv. p. 121 (1884)².

Halisidota (?) *syracosia*, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) iv. p. 87 (1889)³.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Colorado¹, New Mexico².—MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*³); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

One specimen, a female, was taken by Mr. Smith at Omilteme, and we have since received a male from Guatemala city, the latter being in very poor condition.

Halisidota propinqua (I. p. 94).

Halisidota caryæ, antea, i. p. 92 (nec Harris).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus, M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

The Guatemalan specimen referred to *H. caryæ* belongs, as already stated, to this species.

PHÆGOPTERA (I. p. 94).

Phægoptera ochraceator (I. p. 95).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*).

Phægoptera aconia (I. p. 95).

To the localities given, add:—COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

We have received numerous specimens of this species from the Candelaria Mountains.

Phægoptera cornea (I. p. 95).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*), Mexico city (*Flohr*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

5 (A). **Phægoptera daraba**. (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 15.)

Phægoptera daraba, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 173 (1894)¹.

Primaries hyaline, the costal, outer, and inner margins edged with yellowish-fawn-colour, three very indistinct brown bands crossing the wing from the costal to the inner margin, the fringe brownish-yellow;

secondaries hyaline, yellowish-fawn-colour on the outer margin near the apex, the inner margin and anal angle shaded with bright reddish-pink: head and thorax yellowish-fawn-colour, the antennæ brown; abdomen bright red, the anus yellow; a small black spot on the tegulæ. Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*¹), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*¹).

We figure a specimen from Orizaba, whence we have received a good series. A female in Mr. Schaus's collection differs from the types in having the bands on the primaries blackish-brown.

5 (B). ***Phæoptera rhoda***. (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 17.)

Phæoptera rhoda, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 173 (1894)¹.

Primaries hyaline, the costal, outer, and inner margins shaded with pale brown, a submarginal row of indistinct brown spots extending from the apex to the anal angle, the fringe pale brown; secondaries hyaline, slightly shaded with pink at the anal angle: head, antennæ, and thorax pale greyish-brown; abdomen dull red, the anus yellowish. Expanse $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*¹).

This species differs from *P. daraba* in having the head and thorax dull brown, instead of yellow.

Phæoptera alba (I. p. 95).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Real del Monte in Hidalgo (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

6 (A). ***Phæoptera hyalina***. (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 16.)

Phæoptera hyalina, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) iv. p. 87 (1889)¹.

Primaries and secondaries entirely hyaline, the veins slightly whitish: head and thorax creamy-white, the abdomen yellow, with the anus and underside white, the antennæ yellow, the legs white. Expanse $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Sierra de las Aguas Escondidas in Guerrero 7000 feet (*H. H. Smith*¹).

Allied to *P. cornea*, Herr.-Schäff., and *P. alba*, Druce.

Phæoptera superba (I. p. 95).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

We have received numerous specimens of this species from Costa Rica, showing some variation in the form of the dark bands crossing the primaries.

8. ***Phæoptera proba***. (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 20.)

Phæoptera proba, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1892, p. 281¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*), Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz and Oaxaca (*coll. Schaus*¹); HONDURAS (*Wittkugel, in mus. Staudinger*).

This insect closely resembles *Ammalo chrysogaster* (Walk.).

9. **Phægoptera masoni.** (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 19.)

Phægoptera masoni, Schaus, Ent. News, 1895, p. 29¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Mason*¹).

Mr. Schaus has kindly lent us a drawing of the type of this fine species for figuring.

10. **Phægoptera triphylia.** (Tab. LXXIV. fig. 18.)

Phægoptera triphylia, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xviii. p. 40 (July 1896)¹.

Female. Primaries and secondaries dull smoky-brown, with the veins black: head, collar, thorax, and tegulæ bright orange-yellow, the head and thorax black beneath, the tegulæ tipped and edged with brown on the outer side; the antennæ, palpi, and legs black; the abdomen above deep black, except the four anal segments, which are bright orange-yellow, and with a row of bright orange-yellow spots on each side extending from the base to the anus, the underside entirely black. Expanse 3 inches.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*¹).

This species is allied to *Lophocampa humosa*, Dogn., from Ecuador, from which it may be distinguished by the underside of the head and thorax being black, instead of orange-yellow, and by the abdomen having a row of orange-yellow spots on each side; the base of the abdomen is black, instead of yellow, and the four anal segments are yellow, whereas in *L. humosa* only three are yellow. *Lophocampa humosa*, Dogn., should be placed in the genus *Phægoptera*.

ECPANTHERIA (I. p. 96).

Ecpantheria caudata (I. p. 96).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Mexico city (*Höge*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

2 (A). **Ecpantheria orbiculata.**

Ecpantheria orbiculata, Oberth. Études d'Ent. vi. p. 108, t. 14. fig. 7 (1881)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).—BRAZIL¹.

Identified by Mr. Schaus.

Ecpantheria trebula (I. p. 97). (Tab. LXXV. fig. 1, ♀.)

Female. Primaries from the apex to about the middle yellowish-white and from the middle to the base white, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by black bands and spots very similar to those on the wings of the male, but considerably larger; secondaries black, with some yellow spots round the outer margin, for the rest very similar to those of the male. Expanse 2½ inches.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Coatepec (*Brooks*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*).

The original description was taken from a male from Guatemala, that of the female being now added from the Mexican specimens since received. One of the latter, from Coatepec, is now figured.

Ecpantheria leucarctioides (I. p. 97).

Ecpantheria leucarctioides, Grote & Robins. Ann. Lyc. New York, viii. p. 369, t. 14. figg. 3 (♂), 4 (♀) (1867)¹.

To the Mexican locality given, add :—Jalapa and Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*), Mirador¹.

The reference to Grote and Robinson's description and figures was accidentally omitted on p. 97.

Ecpantheria extrema (I. p. 97).

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Ecpantheria cotyora (I. p. 97).

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO (*coll. Schaus*).

Mr. Schaus's specimens are not labelled with any exact locality.

7 (A). **Ecpantheria nemophila**.

Ecpantheria nemophila, Herr.-Schäff. Samml. aussereur. Schmett. p. 71, fig. 60 (1850-58)¹.

Phægoptera nemophila, Herr.-Schäff. loc. cit. p. 78².

Halesidota nemophila, Walk. Cat. iii. p. 743³.

Ambryllis neurophylla, Walk. Cat. vii. p. 1710⁴.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe, in mus. Staudinger*).—VENEZUELA^{1 2 4}.

A single worn specimen from Chiriqui is probably referable to this species. It is rather more yellow in colour and not quite so heavily marked with black spots as Herrich-Schäffer's figure.

ARACHNIS (I. p. 98).

Arachnis aulæa (I. p. 98).

Arachnis aulæa, Ottolengui, Ent. News, 1896, pp. 126-128, t. 4. figg. 1 (♂), 2 (♀).

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Coatepec (*Brooks*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

Dr. Ottolengui (*op. cit.*) has figured both sexes of this and other species of the genus in the 'Entomological News' for 1896; he also describes and figures a new species of *Arachnis*, under the name of *A. maia*, from Las Vegas, "Mexico," and Colorado. As the first-mentioned locality is probably in New Mexico, the insect is not numbered in our list.

2 (A). **Arachnis pompeia**. (Tab. LXXV. figg. 2, ♂; 3, ♀.)

Arachnis pompeia, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 174 (1894)¹.

Male. Allied and similar to *A. aulæa*, but generally darker, with the white markings on the primaries much smaller; the secondaries nearly black, with the red markings very narrow: head and thorax black, the head yellow at the sides; abdomen black, red at the base, with some yellow spots on the last two or three segments.—*Female.* Very similar to the male, but considerably larger with the secondaries almost entirely black. Expanse, ♂ 1¾, ♀ 2¼ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, near Durango city (*Becker*¹).

In this species the primaries are shorter and more pointed than in *A. aulæa*.

3 (A). **Arachnis zuni.** (Tab. LXXV. figg. 5, ♂; 8, ♀.)

Arachnis zuni, Neum. Ent. Amer. vi. p. 173 (1890)¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Las Vegas in New Mexico¹.—MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*).

We figure a male and female from Durango city.

Arachnis confusa (I. p. 99). (Tab. LXXV. fig. 7.)

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*coll. Schaus*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

The single worn specimen from Guatemala is probably a male. It differs from the female in having no marking on the secondaries, and is also considerably smaller. The type is now figured.

5. **Arachnis suffusa.** (Tab. LXXV. fig. 11, ♀.)

Arachnis suffusa, Schaus, Ent. Amer. v. p. 190 (♂ ♀) (1889)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*), Cuernavaca in Morelos (*H. H. Smith*), Rinconada in Vera Cruz (*Schaus*¹).

A female from Rinconada is figured. The insect was reared from the larva by Mr. Schaus.

6. **Arachnis amulaensis.** (Tab. LXXV. fig. 4.)

Ecpanteria amulaensis, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) iv. p. 87 (1889)¹.

Primaries white, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by two broad, broken black bands, between which a row of small black spots crosses from the costal to the inner margin, and with several small black spots close to the base and a row of black spots along the outer margin, some larger than others; secondaries white, with some small black dots round the outer margin; the underside of the wings as above, excepting that the black bands are browner in colour: head and collar white, the head tipped with black in front, and the collar black behind; the tegulae white, each with two black spots; the thorax white, with two central black spots; the underside of the head and thorax, the upper and underside of the abdomen, the legs, and antennae all deep black. Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet (*H. H. Smith*¹), Oaxaca (*ex coll. Sommer, in mus. Staudinger*).

This species resembles *Ecpanteria extrema*, Walk. The type is figured.

7. **Arachnis tenebra.** (Tab. LXXV. fig. 6, ♀.)

Arachnis tenebra, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1894, p. 231 (♀)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Schaus*¹).

The type is figured.

8. **Arachnis perotensis.** (Tab. LXXV. fig. 9, ♂.)

Arachnis perotensis, Schaus, Ent. Amer. v. p. 190 (♂ ♀) (1889)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Cofre de Perote 10,000 feet (*Schaus*¹).

9. **Arachnis martina**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXV. fig. 12.)

Male. Primaries very similar to those of *A. perotensis*, Schaus, but considerably darker and with the white markings much smaller; secondaries smoky hyaline, with the costal and outer margins edged with dark brown, the inner margin clothed with black hairs: head, antennæ, thorax, and tegulæ brownish-black, the tegulæ edged with white; abdomen red, with a central black line extending from the base to the anus and a black line on each side; the underside of the thorax and abdomen and the legs white. Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO (*mus. Staudinger*).

Two specimens, not labelled with any exact locality in Mexico. The insect is closely allied to *A. perotensis*, Schaus.

10. **Arachnis mishma**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXV. fig. 10.)

Male. Primaries semihyaline, barred with white and greyish-brown at the base and along the costal and inner margins, the veins spotted with white; secondaries whitish-hyaline, barred with white and greyish-brown on the costal margin, the inner margin clothed with black hairs, with a pink spot at the anal angle, the fringe brown, with a white patch about the middle of the outer margin: head and front of the thorax white, the tegulæ and the rest of the upperside of the thorax grey, the tegulæ edged with black; the abdomen red, the anal segment and a line down the middle black; the underside of the head, thorax, and abdomen greyish-white; the antennæ black. Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Mineral del Monte (*Ehrenberg, in mus. Staudinger*).

CARALES (I. p. 99).

Carales obscurator (I. p. 99).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*F. D. G.; Boucard, in mus. D.*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

3. **Carales euchætiformis**. (Tab. LXXV. fig. 13.)

Opharus euchætiformis, H. Edwards, Papilio, iv. p. 15 (♀) (1884)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Sierra Madre de Tepic (*Richardson*), State of Vera Cruz (*Schaus*¹), Jalapa (*Höge, M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*).

Allied to *C. obscurator*, Druce, but much smaller, and with dark markings on the primaries. A specimen from Jalapa is figured.

4. **Carales divina**. (Tab. LXXV. fig. 14, ♂.)

Carales divina, Schaus, Ent. Amer. v. p. 191 (♂ ♀) (1889)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Cofre de Perote 10,000 feet¹, Las Vigas (*coll. Schaus*).

Described from a pair found *in copulâ* on the trunk of a pine-tree at Cofre de Perote. The male is figured.

5. **Carales phryganoides**. (Tab. LXXV. fig. 15.)

Carales phryganoides, Walk. Cat. iii. p. 731 (1855)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*).

Walker's type in the National Collection is from an unknown locality. We figure a specimen from Jalapa in Mr. Schaus's collection.

6. **Carales utica**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXV. fig. 17.)

Male. Primaries brown, thickly streaked with white, and with two white spots close to the base and one at the end of the cell, beyond which a broken white band crosses the wing from the costal to the inner margin; secondaries semihyaline smoky-brown, with a rather large whitish mark at the end of the cell, the anal angle pink; the base of the primaries and also that of the secondaries clothed with long pinkish hairs: head and thorax yellowish-grey, the antennæ reddish, the tegulæ dark brown; abdomen pink, with a row of small black spots extending from the base to the anus, the basal segments clothed with brownish hairs; the underside of the head, thorax and abdomen, and the legs dark brown. Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*).

BERTHOLDIA.

Bertholdia, Schaus, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 137 (Sept. 1896).

Pelochyta, antea, i. p. 99 (nec Hübner).

Mr. Schaus takes *Trichromia specularis*, Herr.-Schäff., as the type of this genus, and also includes in it *Halesidota trigona*, Grote, and a new species described by him under the name *B. albipuncta*.

1. **Bertholdia specularis**.

Pelochyta specularis, antea, i. p. 100.

Zatrephes specularis, Kirby, Cat. Lep. Het. i. p. 196.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

2. **Bertholdia albipuncta**. (Tab. LXXV. figg. 16, ♂; 18, ♀.)

Bertholdia albipuncta, Schaus, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. iv. p. 137 (Sept 1896)¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Jalapa and Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*coll. Schaus*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—BRAZIL¹.

As stated by Mr. Schaus, this species may be easily distinguished from *B. specularis* (Herr.-Schäff.) and *B. trigona* (Grote) by the white spot on the collar and the marginal white line. We figure a pair from Chiriqui from Dr. Staudinger's collection.

3. **Bertholdia philotera**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXV. figg. 19, ♂; 21, ♀.)

Male. Primaries dark brown, with the hyaline patch very much smaller and more dentated round the edges than in *B. specularis*, a pale brown submarginal line extending from the apex nearly to the anal angle, and a small yellow spot on the inner margin about the middle, the fringe alternately yellow and brown; secondaries smoky-hyaline, the inner margin clothed with bright-red hairs, the fringe black: head, antennæ, tegulæ, and thorax dark brown; the palpi bright red above, white beneath; abdomen above bright red, with a central line and the anal segments black; the underside of the thorax and abdomen white, that of the thorax red in front; the legs brown and white.—*Female*. Very similar to the male, but larger, the primaries paler, and the secondaries more opaque. Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{3}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

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

A very distinct species allied to *B. specularis* and *B. albipuncta*, from which it may be distinguished by the smoky hind wings.

GRAPHEA (to precede the genus *Purius*, I. p. 100).

Graphea, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1894, p. 232.

This genus is allied to *Neozatrephes*, Druce, but differs from it in the neuration of the wings.

1. *Graphea marmorea*. (Tab. LXXV. fig. 20.)

Graphea marmorea, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1894, p. 232¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—VENEZUELA, Aroa¹; BOLIVIA.

A specimen from Chiriqui is figured.

PURIUS I. p. (100).

Purius punctatus (I. p. 100).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*).

PSEUDAPISTOSIA (I. p. 100).

Pseudapistosia lystra (I. p. 101).

To the locality given, add:—COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Pseudapistosia degenera (I. p. 101).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

5. *Pseudapistosia saduca*. (Tab. LXXVI. figg. 1, ♂; 2, ♀.)

Pseudapistosia saduca, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xv. p. 46 (1895)¹.

Male. Primaries dark brown, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by four pale greyish-brown bands, the two bands nearest the outer margin broken into small lines near the anal angle; secondaries dusky hyaline white, the veins, apex, and outer margin dark brown: head white, the palpi, antennæ, thorax, and legs dark brown; abdomen chrome-yellow, the basal segments dark brown, each segment edged with brown, the underside deep black.—*Female.* Very similar to the male, but altogether darker in colour, and with the base of the abdomen banded with yellow. Expanse, ♂ 2, ♀ 2½ inches.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); COSTA RICA¹, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*), Santa Clara Valley 1200 feet (*Zurcher*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

In the Mexican specimens the secondaries of the females are darker in colour than in those from Costa Rica. We figure a male from the Santa Clara Valley and a female from the Candelaria Mountains.

PSYCHOPHASMA (I. p. 101).

Psychopasma erosa (I. p. 101).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

BITURIX (to follow the genus *Psychopasma*, I. p. 101).

Biturix, Walker, Cat. iii. p. 717 (1855).

1. *Biturix venosata*.

Biturix venosata, Walk. Cat. xxxi. p. 304 (1864)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*¹), Paso de San Juan (*coll. Schaus*).

OPHARUS (I. p. 101).

Opharus procroides (I. p. 101).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa, Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*).

Opharus albipunctatus (I. p. 102).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

5. *Opharus tristis*. (Tab. LXXVI. fig. 3.)

Opharus tristis, Schaus, Ent. Amer. v. p. 191 (♂) (1891)¹.

Opharus dolens, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 174 (1894)².

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus*¹, *M. Trujillo*), Orizaba² (*coll. Schaus; Boucard, in mus. D.*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

We figure a specimen from Orizaba.

6. *Opharus linus*, sp. n. (Tab. LXXVI. fig. 4.)

Primaries and secondaries smoky-brown, the primaries darker near the base: head, collar, and thorax pale pink; tegulae dark brown, edged with pink; abdomen dark greyish-brown, with the sides and the anal segment pale pink; legs brown, with the tarsi banded with pink; antennae brown. Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*).

One faded specimen.

7. *Opharus belus*, sp. n. (Tab. LXXVI. fig. 5.)

Primaries pale fawn-colour, crossed from the costal to the inner margin by a series of waved darker brown lines, the widest of which are about the middle; secondaries pale fawn-colour, darker near the apex: head and tegulae citron-yellow, the antennae and palpi dark brown, the thorax and abdomen fawn-colour, the latter with the four terminal segments citron-yellow, each with a black dot on the middle; the under-side of the abdomen and the legs dark greyish-brown. Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

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

One specimen.

8. *Opharus jacca*, sp. n. (Tab. LXXVI. fig. 6.)

Primaries pale fawn-colour, with a very faint darker brown submarginal waved line extending from the costal to the inner margin; secondaries smoky-brown: head yellowish-white in front, the collar, tegulae, thorax,

and abdomen fawn-colour, the latter with the anal tuft and the sides yellow and the underside brown; antennæ black at the base, brown near the tip; legs brown. Expanse $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

ANAXITA (I. p. 102).

Anaxita decorata (I. p. 102).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*F. D. G.*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*), Oaxaca (*Flohr*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

2. **Anaxita drucei**. (Tab. LXXVI. fig. 8.)

Anaxita drucei, Rodriguez, Ent. Monthly Mag. xxix. p. 182 (♂) (1893)¹.

Male. Primaries similar to those of *A. sannionis*, Butl., but more brick-red in colour, the streaks and bands crossing the wing greyer and rather wider, the second band not joined to the first, and broken into two towards the inner margin; the ground-colour pure white, instead of pale yellow, as in *A. sannionis*; and the streak in the cell and the spot below it are larger; underside paler, similar to the upperside, but with the base and two spots on the costal margin black, the first spot small, the second large and extending partly across the wing; secondaries black, on the underside a streak in the cell and a spot beyond it reddish-orange, the fringe black: head, collar, and tegulæ pure white, the tegulæ edged with black; antennæ black; abdomen bright red. Expanse $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. GUATEMALA (*mus. Rodriguez*¹).

This fine insect may be at once distinguished from either of the described species of the genus by the black hind wings, and also by many minor differences pointed out in the description. It is more closely allied to *A. sannionis*, Butl., from Ecuador and Peru, than to the Mexican *A. decorata*, Walk. Our figure is taken from a rough coloured drawing sent by Señor Juan Rodriguez.

EUCYANE (I. p. 103).

Eucyane pylotes (I. p. 103).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*).

Eucyane arcæi (I. p. 104). (Tab. LXXVI. fig. 12, ♀.)

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*); HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula (*Wittkugel, in mus. D.*).

We now figure a female, from Honduras, which differs from the type, a male, in having the band on the primaries pure white, instead of orange-yellow.

Eucyane phœnicides (I. p. 105).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*).

COMPOSIA (I. p. 105).

1. **Composia fidelissima.**

Composia fidelissima, Herr.-Schäff. Corr.-Blatt. zool.-min. Regensb. xx. p. 131 (1866)¹; Dyar & French, Ent. News, i. pp. 105, 153, 154, fig. (1890)².
Composia olympia, Butl. (1871), anteà, i. p. 105, t. 11. fig. 1.

Described originally¹ from Cuba, and also found by Mr. Dyar at Lake Worth, Florida². I possess a fine series of it from Nassau, in the Bahamas.

PHALOËSIA (I. p. 105).

Phaloësia saucia (I. p. 105).

To the Mexican localities given, add:—MEXICO, Acapulco (*J. J. Walker, H. H. Smith*), Venta de Zopilote in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*).

ACRIBIA (I. p. 106).

Acribia melanchroia (I. p. 106).

Cocastrea melanchroia, Boisd. Léop. Guat. p. 88 (1870).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

Acribia maculifrons (I. p. 106).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

HYALURGA (I. p. 106).

Hyalurga fenestra (I. p. 106).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO (*mus. Staudinger*).

Hyalurga uria (I. p. 106).

To the localities given, add:—COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

3. **Hyalurga albovitrea.**

Hyalurga albovitrea, Walk. Cat. xxxi. p. 153 (1864)¹.

Hyalurga irregularis, Feld. Reise der Novara, Lep. t. 103. fig. 16 (1874)².

Hab. PANAMA, David (*Champion*).—ECUADOR; AMAZONS², Ega¹.

Our specimen from Panama is very similar to Felder's figure, but it is without the yellow spot near the anal angle of the primaries.

PHALOË (I. p. 107).

Phaloë gaumeri (I. p. 107).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Misantla (*F. D. G.*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*).

It is possible that this insect may prove to be inseparable from *Pericopis cubana*, Herr.-Schäff. (= *Sphæromachia cubana*, Grote).

Phaloë verania (I. p. 107).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*); HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula (*Wittkugel, in mus. D.*).

Phaloë trotschi (I. p. 108).

We have received two more specimens, one of each sex, from the original locality. The male is very similar to the female, the description having been taken from an example of the latter.

Phaloë cerealia. (Tab. LXXVI. fig. 7, ♂.)

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Cuesta de Misantla (*Schaus*).

We now figure the male of this species from Mr. Schaus's collection. It differs from the female in its smaller size and brighter colour.

PERICOPIS (I. p. 109).

2 (A). **Pericopis cotta**, sp. n. (Tab. LXXVI. fig. 9, ♂.)

Male. Primaries pale brown, crossed from the costal margin by two yellowish hyaline bands, neither of which reaches the inner or outer margin, the first band placed at the end of the cell and the second nearer the apex, and with a small red spot at the base on the costal margin; secondaries yellowish hyaline, broadly bordered with black on the costal, outer, and inner margins, the inner margin and the anal angle shot with glossy blue; the underside of the primaries as above, but with the costal margin red at the base, that of the secondaries without the blue gloss and with the costal and inner margins streaked with white; the fringe of both wings black: head, antennæ, palpi, tegulæ, thorax, and legs black, the collar red; abdomen glossy blue-black, each segment very narrowly edged with white, the underside dark brown, banded with white. Expanse 2 inches.

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

Pericopis lycaste (I. p. 110).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*); COSTA RICA, Santa Clara Valley 1200 feet (*Zurcher*).

In Mr. Schaus's collection there are three males from Jalapa which probably belong to this species. They differ from all other males I have seen in having the secondaries orange, instead of whitish, resembling the females in this respect.

Pericopsis marginalis (I. p. 110).

To the localities given, add:—GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

The Guatemalan habitat is now confirmed. The locality Irazu, Costa Rica, must be erased, the insect from thence, a male, being referable to *P. lycaste*.

6 (A). Pericopsis cydon. (Tab. LXXVI. figg. 14, ♂; 15, ♀.)

Pericopsis cydon, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 175 (♂ ♀) (1894)¹.

Male. Primaries black-brown, with paler markings beyond the cell; secondaries hyaline, the inner margin clothed with blackish hairs, the apex and outer margin broadly bordered with black, edged on the inner side for about halfway from the anal angle by a wide orange-yellow band, and with two blue spots close to the anal angle and a marginal row of white dots, the veins black: head, antennæ, and thorax black; abdomen black at the base, the sides red, the underside yellow.—*Female*. Primaries dark brown; secondaries orange-yellow, with the apex and outer margin black, and a marginal row of white spots extending from the apex to the anal angle. Expanse, ♂ 3, ♀ 3½ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*¹); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneux*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*).

The specimen from Rio Sarstoon was originally included by me under *P. tibesis* (antea, i. p. 111); at that time it was the only one I had seen from this locality. We figure a pair from Jalapa.

6 (B). Pericopsis prætides. (Tab. LXXVI. fig. 13, ♂.)

Pericopsis prætides, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 175 (♂) (1894)¹.

Male. Primaries dark brown, similar to those of *P. tibesis*, Druce, but with the markings smaller, and with a marginal row of white spots extending from the apex to the anal angle; secondaries hyaline white, with the apex and the outer and inner margins broadly bordered with dark brown, a marginal row of small white spots extending from the apex to the anal angle: head, antennæ, and thorax dark brown; abdomen dark brown, the sides bright red, the underside yellowish-white, banded with dark brown. Expanse 2½ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*¹).

One specimen. It is possible that this insect may be an extreme form of *P. cydon*.

Pericopsis tibesis (I. p. 111).

To the localities given, add:—PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

Dr. Staudinger's specimen differs from the others in being larger and paler, and in having the black band on the secondaries wider. The locality Rio Sarstoon, British Honduras, must be erased, the insect belonging to *P. cydon*.

8 (A). Pericopsis gaumeri. (Tab. LXXVI. figg. 10, ♂; 11, ♀.)

Pericopsis gaumeri, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiii. p. 174 (♂ ♀) (1894)¹.

Male. Primaries semihyaline white, the costal margin, a spot in the cell, another at the end of the cell, the apex, and part of the outer margin all dark brown, and with a small red spot at the base near the costal margin, the inner margin broadly banded with dark brown from the base almost to the anal angle; secondaries pure white, with the marginal line and the ends of the veins dark brown; the underside of both wings white, that of the primaries almost without markings: head, thorax, antennæ, and legs dark brown, the head with a large yellow spot on each side; abdomen bright red, with a black line down

the middle, which does not reach the anal segment, the anus black, the underside bright yellow.—
Female. Primaries dark brown; secondaries pinkish-red, broadly bordered with brown from the apex to the anal angle: head, thorax, and abdomen as in the male. Expanse, ♂ $2\frac{3}{4}$, ♀ $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. MEXICO, Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*¹).

9 (A). **Pericopsis humeralis**.

Pericopsis humeralis, Walk. Cat. ii. p. 348 (1854)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Las Vigas (*coll. Schaus*).

Walker's type was from an unknown locality¹.

9 (B). **Pericopsis montezuma**. (Tab. LXXVII. figg. 25, 26, ♀.)

Pericopsis montezuma, Schaus, P. Z. S. 1892, p. 283 (♀)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Las Vigas (*Schaus*¹).

Probably a variety of *P. humeralis*, Walk.

Pericopsis thetis (I. p. 112).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Cuernavaca in Morelos (*H. H. Smith*), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*).

According to Mr. H. Edwards (Ent. Amer. ii. p. 165), this insect is quite common in some parts of Mexico.

10 (A). **Pericopsis howardi**. (Tab. LXXVII. fig. 24, ♂.)

Daritis thetis, Klug, var. *howardi*, H. Edwards, Ent. Amer. ii. p. 165 (1886)¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, New Mexico¹.—MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*).

Altogether a larger and finer insect than *P. thetis* (Klug). A specimen from Durango city is figured.

Pericopsis fenestrata (I. p. 112).

To the locality given, add:—GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); HONDURAS (*Wittkugel, in mus. Staudinger*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

Pericopsis umbra (I. p. 113).

To the locality given, add:—HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula (*Wittkugel, in mus. D.*).

Pericopsis angulosa (I. p. 113).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*); HONDURAS (*Wittkugel, in mus. Staudinger*).

ISOSTOLA (I. p. 115).

Isostola superba (I. p. 115).

To the locality given, add:—PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

2. Isostola divisa.

Dioptis (Agyrta) divisa, Walk. Cat. ii. p. 329 (1854)¹.

Isostola divisa, Butl. Cist. Ent. ii. p. 114².

Isostola vicina, Butl. loc. cit. p. 115³.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe and Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).—SOUTH AMERICA^{1 3}, Pará^{1 2}.

I. vicina is, I believe, nothing more than a variety of *I. divisa*. In the two specimens before me the hyaline markings vary in size, and the spots on each side of the head are yellow, instead of red, as in Walker's type.

GNOPHÆLA (I. p. 115).

3. Gnophæla disjuncta.

Gnophæla disjuncta, H. Edwards, Ent. Amer. i. p. 128 (♂ ♀) (Oct. 1885)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Morelos, Las Vigas, Jalapa¹ (*Schaus*).

4. Gnophæla epicharis. (Tab. LXXVII. fig. 1, ♂.)

Gnophæla epicharis, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xviii. p. 40 (♂ ♀) (July 1896)¹.

Male. Primaries pale brownish-fawn-colour, with the veins and fringe dark brown, a large yellowish-white square-shaped spot at the end of the cell, beyond which nearer the apex are two small spots of the same colour; secondaries pale, shading to dark yellowish brown beyond the middle, the veins and fringe dark brown: head, antennæ, and thorax black, the sides of the head and the underside of the thorax bright orange; abdomen blue-black. Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA (*Conradt*¹).

A female in Dr. Staudinger's collection is very similar to the male, but paler in colour.

LEUCARCTIA (I. p. 116).

Leucarctia acraea (I. p. 116).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Sierra Madre de Tepic (*Richardson*), Guadalajara in Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*), Patzcuaro (*F. D. G.*), Orizaba (*F. D. G.*; *H. J. Elwes*; *Boucard, in mus. D.*), Coatepec (*Brooks*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*), Cuesta de Misantla (*M. Trujillo*), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA (*Conradt, in mus. Staudinger*), Purula, Senahu, and Cachil in Vera Paz, Calderas (*Champion*), Guatemala city (*Rodriguez*).

Leucarctia albida (I. p. 117).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO (*mus. Staudinger*); GUATEMALA (*Conradt, in mus. Staudinger*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

SPILOSOMA (I. p. 117).

2. *Spilosoma virginica*.

Bombyx virginica, Fabr. Ent. Syst., Suppl. p. 437 (1798) ¹.

Arctia virginica, Harris, Ins. inj. Veg. p. 248 (1841) ²; ed. 3, p. 350, figg. 167, 168 (1862) ³.

Spilosoma virginica, Walk. Cat. iii. p. 668 ⁴; Riley, Rep. Ins. Missouri, iii. p. 28, t. 18 a-c (1871) ⁵;

Stretch, Zygæn. & Bomb. N. Amer. p. 131, t. 6. fig. 6 (1872) ⁶.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA ¹⁻⁶, Canada and United States.—MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*).

The specimens from Durango agree well with others from North America in my own collection.

3. *Spilosoma orizaba*, sp. n. (Tab. LXXVII. fig. 4.)

Male. Primaries white, banded and spotted with black; secondaries white, with two black spots near the base on the costal margin and a marginal row of broken black spots extending from the apex to the anal angle: head white, the antennæ and thorax black; the tegulæ black, edged with white; abdomen with the central part black, the base, anus, and underside white, the sides bright red, with a row of small black spots extending from the base to the anus. Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*).

One specimen, very like several Indian species.

HYPHANTRIA (to follow the genus *Spilosoma*, I. p. 117).

Hyphantria, Harris, Ins. Mass. p. 255 (1841); Stretch, Zygæn. & Bomb. N. Amer. p. 204 (1874).

Hypantria, Clemens, Proc. Acad. Phil. 1860 (1861), p. 530.

1. *Hyphantria cunea*.

Phalæna Bombyx cunea, Drury, Illustr. Exot. Ins. i. p. 36, t. 18. fig. 4 (1770) .

Cyenia cunea, Hübn. Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett. iii. p. 8, figg. 405, 406 ².

Spilosoma cunea, Walk. Cat. iii. p. 669 ³.

Hyphantria cunea, Stretch, Zygæn. & Bomb. N. Amer. p. 205, t. 8. figg. 18-20 (1874) ⁴.

Phalæna punctatissima, Abbot & Smith, Lep. Georg. ii. t. 70 (1797) ⁵.

Spilosoma congrua, Walk. Cat. iii. p. 669 ⁶.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA ¹⁻⁶.—MEXICO, Orizaba (*H. J. Elwes*).

2. *Hyphantria textor*.

Hyphantria textor, Harris, Ins. Mass. p. 255 (1841) ¹; Riley, Rep. Ins. Missouri, iii. p. 130, figg. 55 a-c (1871) ²; Stretch, Zygæn. & Bomb. N. Amer. p. 206, t. 8. fig. 21 ³.

Euproctis textor, Walk. Cat. iv. p. 834 ⁴.

Spilosoma candida, Walk. Cat. xxxi. p. 291 ⁵.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA ¹⁻⁵.—MEXICO, Chihuahua (*coll. Schaus*), Durango city (*Becker*).

ROBINSONIA (I. p. 117).

1. **Robinsonia grotei.** (Tab. LXXVII. fig. 2.)

Robinsonia grotei, Schaus, Canad. Ent. 1895, p. 61¹.

Robinsonia formula, anteà, i. p. 117 (nec Grote).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Jalapa¹ (*coll. Schaus*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).—PERU; BRAZIL, Rio Janeiro¹; TRINIDAD¹.

Robinsonia perfecta (I. p. 117).

This name, as noted on p. 391, must be sunk as a synonym of *Sallœa ochrosterina*, Feld.

3. **Robinsonia sabata.** (Tab. LXXVII. fig. 5.)

Robinsonia sabata, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xvi. p. 36 (1895)¹.

Primaries and secondaries pure white; the primaries with the costal margin edged with pale brown from the base nearly to the apex, the base and a small spot on the inner margin also pale brown, a white dot close to the base of the wing; the fringe of both wings white: head yellow, white in front, the antennæ and palpi black, the collar and tegulæ white, the thorax grey; abdomen yellow, with a central row of white dots extending from the base to the anus, the underside also white; front legs brown, the others white. Expanse $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize¹ (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*).

4. **Robinsonia deiopea.** (Tab. LXXVII. fig. 9.)

Robinsonia deiopea, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xvi. p. 37 (1895)¹.

Primaries and secondaries white; the primaries with the costal, outer, and inner margins and two bands pale fawn-colour—the first band broad, and crossing the wing about the middle from the costal margin to the anal angle, the second band narrow and near the apex,—and with a long white spot at the anal angle, the fringe brown; the secondaries with the fringe white: head yellow, white in front; antennæ and palpi black; collar and tegulæ white, the tegulæ edged with fawn-colour; thorax fawn-colour, with a large white spot at the base; abdomen yellow, with two black spots on each side near the anus, the underside white; legs greyish-white. Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize¹ (*Sir Alfred Moloney, in mus. D.*).

Allied to *R. grotei*, Schaus.

5. **Robinsonia sanae.** (Tab. LXXVII. fig. 3.)

Robinsonia sanae, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xvi. p. 37 (1895)¹.

Primaries and secondaries white; the primaries with the costal margin broadly bordered with yellowish-brown, from which four fine yellowish-brown lines cross the wing—three to the outer margin and one to the inner margin,—the base of the wing yellowish-brown, from which two fine brown lines extend along the inner margin, the outer margin yellowish-brown, the fringe brown; secondaries with the fringe white: head, tegulæ, and thorax white; collar white, shaded with yellow; abdomen yellowish-brown above, white beneath. Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*¹).

This is the smallest known species of the genus.

EUPSEUDOSOMA (to follow the genus *Robinsonia*, I. p. 117).

Eupseudosoma, Grote, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil. v. p. 240 (1865).

1. *Eupseudosoma involutum*.

Phalæna involuta, Sepp, Surin. Vlind. iii. p. 253, t. 115 (1852)¹.

Charidea nivea, Herr.-Schäff. Samml. aussereur. Schmett. pp. 74, 81, fig. 279 (1850-1858)².

Halesidota nivea, Walk. Cat. xxxi. p. 308 (1864)³.

Eupseudosoma niveum, Grote, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil. v. p. 240 (1865)⁴.

Hab. MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Presidio de Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Sierra Madre de Tepic, Jalisco (*Richardson*), Dos Arroyos in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Paso de San Juan and Coatepec in Vera Cruz (*coll. Schaus*), Jalapa (*coll. Schaus, Höge*), Cordova (*Rümeli*), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*), Panama city (*J. J. Walker*).—GUIANA, Surinam¹; BRAZIL^{2 3}; CUBA⁴.

The larva, pupa, and cocoon of this species are figured by Sepp¹, who states that the larva feeds upon the guayava, *Psidium pyrifera*.

SALLÆA (I. p. 117).

Sallæa ochrosterna (I. p. 118).

Robinsonia perfecta, H. Edwards, anteà, i. p. 117.

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Coatepec (*Brooks*), Orizaba (*Boucard, in mus. D.*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch, in mus. Staudinger*).

I follow Mr. Schaus (Canad. Ent. 1895, p. 61) in sinking the name *R. perfecta* as a synonym of this species. It seems to me, however, to be doubtful if *S. ochrosterna*, Feld.=*Turuptiana obliqua*, Walk. (1869), as stated by Mr. Schaus, the specimens not agreeing with Walker's description. The type of *T. obliqua*, which is from an unknown locality, I have not seen.

2. *Sallæa lacipea*. (Tab. LXXVII. figg. 6, ♂; 7, ♀.)

Sallæa lacipea, Druce, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) v. p. 215 (♂) (1890)¹.

Male. Primaries white, with a broad >-shaped black mark at the anal angle, extending partly along the inner margin, but not nearly reaching the base of the wing, the upper part of this mark reaching the end of the cell, the fringe black just below the apex; secondaries white, the inner half broadly black to near the base; the underside of both wings as above: head and tegulæ white; the antennæ, thorax, and legs black; abdomen black, with the sides, anus, and underside dark orange-yellow.—*Female.* Primaries and secondaries pure white; in other respects similar to the male. Expanse, ♂ 2, ♀ 2 $\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

Hab. GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*¹).

Allied to *S. ochrosterna*, Feld., but differing from it in the entirely white costal margin of the primaries. Since the first description was published, we have received several more specimens, including three females.

ARCTIA (I. p. 118).

Arctia docta (I. p. 118).

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Durango city (*Becker*), Guadalajara in

Jalisco (*Goldsmith, in mus. D.*), Patzcuaro, Mexico city (*F. D. G.*), Orizaba (*Flohr; Boucard, in mus. D.*), Xucumanatlan in Guerrero, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*), Coban in Vera Paz (*Conradt*); COSTA RICA, Candelaria Mts. (*Underwood*).

3. *Arctia nais*.

Phalæna Noctua nais, Drury, Illustr. Exot. Ins. i. p. 15, t. 7. fig. 3 (1770) ¹.

Arctia nais, Hübn. Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett. iii. p. 40, figg. 599, 600 ²; Walk. Cat. iii. p. 609 ³.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA ¹⁻³, United States.—MEXICO, Jalapa, Orizaba (*coll. Schaus*).

HERACLIA (I. p. 118).

2. *Heraclia rodriguezi*. (Tab. LXXVII. fig. 12.)

Arctia rodriguezi, Druce, P. Z. S. 1890, p. 498 ¹.

Primaries black, with a pinkish-white streak extending from the base almost to the anal angle, a large pinkish-white <-shaped mark on the costal side of this streak beyond the middle, and a small streak crossing the wing from the costal margin near the base almost to the inner margin; secondaries bright carmine, broadly bordered with black, above which close to the anal angle is a row of three small black spots: head, antennæ, thorax, tegulæ, and legs black, the abdomen bright carmine, the anus and underside black. Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez* ¹).

One specimen. It is possible that this insect may be an extreme form of *H. fervida* (Walk.).

HOPLARCTIA (to follow the genus *Antarctia*, I. p. 119).

Hoplarctia, Butler, Illustr. Lep. Het. i. p. 54 (1877).

1. *Hoplarctia* (?) *hodeva*, sp. n. (Tab. LXXVII. fig. 15.)

Primaries dark brown, crossed about the middle by a wide cream-coloured band, which extends from the costal to the inner margin and then to the base of the wing slightly above the inner margin, the fringe dark brown; secondaries bright red, broadly bordered with black from the apex to the anal angle, the inner margin edged with black, the fringe black; the underside of the primaries reddish-yellow, with a small spot at the end of the cell and the outer margin black, that of the secondaries chrome-yellow, bordered with black: head, antennæ, thorax, and legs black, the collar and base of the tegulæ creamy-white, the abdomen glossy blue-black. Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalisco (*coll. Schaus*).

A second specimen of this species has the secondaries chrome-yellow above, instead of bright red, but in other respects it agrees with the example described and figured.

EUCHÆTES (I. p. 119).

4. *Euchætes insulatus*.

Halesidota insulata, Walk. Cat. iii. p. 734 (1855) ¹.

Cynia insulata, Kirby, Cat. Lep. Het. i. p. 236 ².

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*coll. Schaus*).—VENEZUELA ¹; AMAZONS ¹; ANTILLES, Jamaica ¹, San Domingo ¹.



Druce, Herbert. 1897. "Insecta Lepidoptera Rhopalocera Supplement."
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