

Bungalotis heras (II. p. 325). (Tab. CXII. figg. 13, 14, ♀.)

♀ mari similis, sed major et obscurior, anticis maculis discalibus quatuor, infima minuta, aliis ut in mari, sed magis divisis et omnibus albo-hyalinis: subtus posticis maculis ochraceis.

We have now seen a female of this species from Chiriqui in Dr. Staudinger's collection, and take the opportunity of figuring it.

CECROPTERUS (II. p. 327).

Cecropterus neis (II. p. 328).

Cecropterus dhega, Mab. Compt. Rend. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxv. p. lxxvii (1891)⁴.

C. dhega appears to us, to judge from the description, to be nothing more than a form of this variable insect; the type was obtained at Jalapa⁴, whence we have already recorded the species (cf. *anteà*, ii. p. 635).

MURGARIA (II. p. 332).

Murgaria albociliata (II. p. 333).

Telegonus vespasius, Butl. Cat. Diurn. Fabr. Lep. p. 263¹ (? Fabr.).

Dr. Butler¹, who has identified this species as *Hesperia vespasius*, Fabr., states that there is a specimen from Nicaragua in the British Museum which probably belongs to it.

1 (A). **Murgaria leucophrys**.

Murgaria leucophrys, Mab. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1897, p. 183¹.

Murgaria albociliata, *anteà*, ii. p. 333 (partim)².

M. albociliatæ similis, sed anticis quoque albo ciliatis.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui¹.—COLOMBIA, Bogota¹.

The specimens from Panama and Colombia previously referred to *M. albociliata* differ from the more northern insect in having the fringe of both wings white, and this form has been separated by Mabille under the name of *M. leucophrys* (cf. *anteà*, p. 635).

COGIA (II. p. 338).

Cogia eluina (II. p. 339).

To the localities given, add:—NICARAGUA, Matagalpa (*Richardson*).

Cogia hippalus (II. p. 340).

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