1. **Coloradia clazomenia**, sp. n. (Tab. XVI. fig. 5.)
Primaries and secondaries uniform brownish-black, the veins rather darker, the primaries with an indistinct greyish marginal band extending from the apex to the anal angle; head, thorax, abdomen, legs, and antennæ brownish-black. Expanse 3½ inches.

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

2. **Coloradia marathusa**, sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 3 ♂, 4 ♀.)

**Male.** Primaries and secondaries dark reddish-brown, lightest near the base of the primaries; the primaries with a slightly greyish transverse line crossing from the costal margin to the anal angle, and with several obscure dark markings between it and the outer margin; the secondaries rather darker; the underside of both primaries and secondaries much lighter: head and thorax dark brown; abdomen dark reddish-brown above, much paler beneath; antennæ and legs dark brown.

**Female.** Primaries and secondaries uniform pale brown, the wings thinly clothed with scales: head and thorax dark brown; abdomen pale yellowish-brown; antennæ and legs brown. Expanse, ♂, 2½ inches; ♀, 3½ inches.

*Hab.* **COSTA RICA**, Irazu 6000 to 7000 feet (*Rogers*).

I am a little doubtful if this species should be placed in the genus *Coloradia*; the neuration is very similar, the only difference being, so far as I am able to see, a rather shorter cell in the secondaries. The primaries are somewhat shorter than in the other species. I have only seen two examples, one of each sex.

**Fam. SATURNIIDÆ.**

**COPAXA.**

*Copaxa*, Walker, Cat. v. p. 1235.

This genus was formed by Walker upon three species (*C. canella, C. decrescens*, and *C. expandens*), from Tropical South America. Six species, including the two last named, inhabit our country; several others, one of which is very closely allied to *C. expandens*, are also known from West Africa.

1. **Copaxa decrescens.**


This insect appears to be rare in our country; I have only seen a very few examples. The coloured figures of Maassen and Weymer are poor, and show the light markings very much more distinctly than they are in the examples before me.

2. **Copaxa multifenestrata.**
