3. **Napeogenes pædaretus.** (Tab. IV. figg. 4, 5.)

Napeogenys pædaretus, Godm. & Salv. Ann. & Mag. N. H. ser. 5, ii. p. 257.

♂ alis flavo-hyalinis nigro circumdatis, anticarum area venæ medianæ fulvo lavata, macula triangulari nigra ad cellulæ finem, area apicali venis nigris divisa; posticarum margine nigro, intus fulvo tincto, apicibus albo punctatis: subtus sicut supra, sed marginibus externis albo punctulatis.

♀ mari similis, sed anticis fuscescentioribus, area apicali maculis elongatis semihyalinis inter venas notata et una subquadrata concolori intra cellulam; posticis ferrugineis margine nigro ad angulum analem fere obsoleto, maculis duabus semihyalinis ad angulum analem vix apparentibus.

Hab. Costa Rica, Irazu and Rio Sucio (*Rogers*).

Of this beautiful species a pair alone have reached us. These were collected in the above localities by Mr. H. Rogers. The male bears a close resemblance to the same sex of *Ithomia xenos*, while the female has the pattern of that sex of *Dircenna relata*. The peculiar neuration of the secondaries at once distinguishes them from either of those species.

Both specimens are represented in our plate.

DIRCENNA.

Dircenna, Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. i. p. 119 (1847).

Tarsus of front leg of female with four joints, a pair of spurs on each of the second and third joints (sometimes also on the first); primaries with recurrent nervule on the lower discocellular; a strong recurrent nervule on lower discocellular of secondaries; middle discocellular of secondaries of male gradually curved and directed outwards, upper discocellular absent; upper radial anastomosing with subcostal at the end of the cell; costal and subcostal strongly arched; cell of secondaries short, and lower segment of discocellular directed inwards.

The genus *Dircenna* was established by Doubleday to receive *D. klugi* and another South-American species. Since then, numerous *Ithomiæ* have been placed in it; and the definition of the genus has become obscured by these additions. The hairiness of the palpi, upon which Doubleday placed much stress, does not seem to be a character to be relied upon as distinctive of the genus. The joints of the tarsus of the female, four in number, coupled with the shortness of the cell of the secondaries, seem to be associated in no other group of *Ithomia*; and we therefore restrict the term *Dircenna* to the insects having these characters. The genus as thus restricted has a wide range, extending from Brazil to Mexico. Five species are found within our limits, of which one reaches Mexico and two Guatemala; the rest are found in the more southern parts of the Isthmus.

1. **Dircenna klugi.**

Ceratinia klugii, Geyer, Hübn. Zutr. ex. Schm. f. 801, 802[1].

Dircenna klugi, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 121[2]; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 331[3].