

first segment of subcostal longer than the three median segments; second segment very short. Tarsus of front leg of female with five joints, a pair of spurs on each of the second and third joints. (Type *Dircenna callipero*, Bates.)

The single species which we propose to place in this separate genus has many characters in common with *Callithomia*. The palpi are hairy and have a comparatively long terminal joint; the secondaries are arched as in *Callithomia*. The neuration of the secondaries differs, however, in important points, the recurrent nervule being emitted from the lower discocellular instead of the middle. From *Dircenna* it differs not only in having a five- instead of a four-jointed tarsus to the front leg of the female, but in other characters, in the neuration of the secondaries.

1. *Epithomia callipero*. (*Ithomia callipero*, Tab. III. fig. 14.)

Dircenna callipero, Bates, P. Z. S. 1863, p. 243, t. xxix. f. 4¹; Ent. M. Mag. iii. p. 156².

Ithomia balboa, Bates, P. Z. S. 1863, p. 245³.

Ithomia agrippina, Hew. Ex. Butt. *Ith.* t. 24. f. 152⁴?

♂ alis semihyalinis, anticarum tertia parte basali fulva, dimidio apicali fumoso-nigro, fascia obliqua per cellulam angulum analem versus transeunte flava, altera subapicali magis pellucida venis divisa, plaga nigra in cellulae medio; posticis fulvis nigro late marginatis: subtus sicut supra, sed marginibus anticarum tribus, posticarum septem punctulis albis notatis; antennis nigris, apicibus flavis. ♀ mari similis, sed alis paulo opacioribus.

Hab. PANAMA, Lion Hill (*M'Leannan*^{1 2}).—COLOMBIA⁴?

This species does not agree structurally with *Dircenna*, where Mr. Bates originally placed it, a view, however, which he subsequently altered³. Whether *Ithomia agrippina*⁴ is distinct or not from *E. callipero* it is not easy now to decide. Besides the apparent difference of neuration to which Mr. Bates has called attention³, Hewitson's figure shows a yellow spot between the second and third median branches of the primaries, not seen in *E. callipero*. Hewitson's type, formerly in Birchall's collection, has now probably been lost sight of; and therefore the accuracy of the plate representing it, as regards the neuration, cannot be tested. Under this uncertainty respecting *I. agrippina*, and seeing that the description of *E. callipero* was read some days before the part of 'Exotic Butterflies' containing the figure of *I. agrippina* was issued, we feel justified in using Mr. Bates's name.

E. callipero appears to have a very restricted range, and, though common on the line of the Panama railway, it does not occur beyond it, as none of the Veraguan collections which we have examined has contained examples.

Our figure and descriptions are taken from M'Leannan's specimens.

CALLOLERIA (gen. nov.).

Costa of secondaries of male gradually arched; lower discocellular, meeting the median at an acute angle, is bent to a right angle (where it emits the recurrent