

2. *Calloleria azara*.

Ithomia azara, Hew. Ex. Butt. *Ith.* t. iv. f. 23¹; Equat. Lep. p. 13².

Ithomia dorilla, Bates, Ent. M. Mag. i. p. 35³, iii. p. 157⁴.

C. tutiæ similis, sed alarum coloribus saturatioribus, macula pellucida apicis anticarum absente; posticarum linea longitudinali mediana fere obsoleta.

Hab. PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*³).—ECUADOR^{1 2}.

Panama specimens of this species were described by Mr. Bates as distinct from the Ecuadorian *C. azara*³; but an examination of a larger series of examples subsequently showed him that the two were not really separable⁴. The insect is common on the Isthmus of Panama, where, as we have already said, it appears to supplant *C. tutia*—the two forms mingling in Costa Rica, where the true *C. azara* does not occur, so far as we know. In the southern continent this species is less common; but Mr. Buckley obtained specimens of it during his first journey to Ecuador².

HYPOSCADA (gen. nov.).

Antennæ long; costa of secondaries of male curved rather abruptly near the apex; lower discocellular bent to an acute angle where recurrent nervule is emitted; lower segment curved; upper segment straight, about half the length of the middle discocellular; upper discocellular directed outwards about half the length of the middle discocellular; proximal segment of the subcostal not much longer than the distal segment, and about equal to the three segments of the median nervure; cell consequently short; costal and subcostal nervures wide apart and but slightly curved at their distal ends. Tarsus of front leg of female with five joints, with a pair of spurs on each of the second and third joints. (Type *Ithomia adelphina*, Bates.)

The shortness of the cell of the secondaries in the male of this butterfly, coupled with the wide separation of the costal and subcostal nervures and the length of the antennæ, seems to justify its removal from the old genus *Ithomia*.

Only two closely allied species are found in Central America; but in South America several more occur. These show considerable diversity of coloration, but in the main the same wing-structure.

1. *Hyposcada virginiana*.

Ithomia virginia, Hew. Ex. Butt. *Ith.* t. ix. f. 54¹ (nec t. iii. f. 18).

Ithomia virginiana, Hew. Ex. Butt. *Ith.* t. xviii. f. 111, text²; Bates, Ent. M. Mag. iii. p. 52³.

H. adelphina similis, sed supra obscuriore; area anticarum ferruginea ramum medianum secundum tenus (nisi margine interno) extendente, maculis albis vix flavescenti tinctis: alis subtus quoque dilutioribus colore paginæ superioris nigro ferrugineo multo intermixto.

Hab. MEXICO¹ (*Hedemann*, *Mus. Vindob.*); GUATEMALA², forests of N. Vera Paz (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Polochic valley (*H. Hague*), Zapote (*Champion*).