

group, and is most nearly allied to *L. abida* (Hew.), from which it differs in the absence of a black band on the secondaries.

6. **Leucothyris pagasa.** (*Ithomia pagasa*, Tab. III. fig. 15.)

*Ithomia pagasa*, Druce, Ent. M. Mag. xii. p. 126<sup>1</sup>.

Alis obscure nigris, macula intra cellulam elongata ad basin extendente, altera subovata a costa per cellulam ad angulum analem ducta, altera extra eam minore et tribus submarginalibus flavo-hyalinis; posticis medialiter eodem colore notatis: subtus sicut supra, margine externo nigro punctis albis ornato.

*Hab.* COSTA RICA, Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*<sup>1</sup>).

The nearest ally of this species is *L. zelica* (Hew.), from Western Ecuador; but it has many points of distinction. The yellow spots of the primaries are darker in tint and more distinct in outline; and the base of these wings is nearly black instead of the costa and inner margin alone being of that colour.

*L. pagasa* appears to be a rare species, but few specimens having come under our notice: of these, two were obtained by Mr. Rogers during his late expedition to Costa Rica; the rest, including Mr. Druce's type, all came from the neighbourhood of Veraguas, in the State of Panama.

7. **Leucothyris makrena.**

*Ithomia makrena*, Hew. Ex. Butt. *Ith.* t. v. f. 29<sup>1</sup>.

Alis pellucidis, venis et marginibus, his intus valde sinuatis, fusco-nigris; cellula anticarum macula fusco-nigra trigona bisecta, macula altera ad finem subquadrata: subtus sicut supra, sed maculis omnibus obscuris rufescentioribus et limbo marginali maculis subobsoletis albis ornato.

*Hab.* PANAMA (*Ribbe*).—COLOMBIA<sup>1</sup>.—ECUADOR; VENEZUELA.

This common Colombian species is only known to us as an inhabitant of Central America from a single specimen supplied to us by Herr Ribbe, who obtained it during his stay on the Panama railway-line. This specimen (a male) exactly resembles the typical form found in Colombia, from which Ecuadorian examples differ to some extent in the greater breadth of the marks of the primaries, and especially the margin of the secondaries.

EPISCADA (gen. nov.).

Costa of secondaries of male gradually curved; lower discocellular at right angles to third median segment and bent to a right angle where it emits the recurrent nervule; middle discocellular nearly in a line with upper segment of lower discocellular; upper discocellular short, directed outwards; upper radial twice as long as the distal segment of the subcostal; subcostal strong; proximal segment slightly