

E. salviniæ valde similis, sed alarum marginibus rufis angustioribus et macula alba anticarum omnino vel fere omnino absente distinguenda.

♀ mari similis, sed alarum marginibus paulo latioribus et macula alba anticarum magis distincta.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*²), Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*).—ECUADOR¹.

It is with some hesitation that we separate this southern race from the more northern *E. salvinia*; but it seems to differ constantly from that species in having the border of the wings very perceptibly narrower. An Ecuadorian specimen, doubtless referable to *E. apuleia*, comes very near indeed to our Costa-Rican examples; the only difference we can trace is in the total absence in the former of the white spot beyond the cell of the primaries, this spot in the latter being just visible. This slight difference is not sufficiently marked to render a separate name necessary. Messrs. Butler and Druce, in writing of this insect under the name *Pteronymia salvinia*², say that it seems to come very near *Ithomia gedera*, Hew. This is not so; for, *I. gedera* belonging to the *Hymenitis* section of *Ithomia*, the relationship is quite remote.

Our descriptions are taken from Costa-Rica specimens.

PTERONYMIA.

Pteronymia, Butl. & Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 96 (1872).

Costa of secondaries of male gradually curved; lower discocellular placed at a slightly obtuse angle to the third median segment, and bent to a wide acute angle where the recurrent nervule is emitted; upper segment very short, and nearly in a line with the slightly curved middle discocellular; upper discocellular absent; the upper radial also absent (section *b*), or (section *a*) appearing as a short branch to the subcostal; proximal segment of the subcostal a little longer than the three segments of the median nervure; costal and subcostal nervures nearly parallel; but the former approaches the latter near its distal end. Tarsus of front leg of female five-jointed; first, second, and third joints spurred. (Type *Ithomia aletta*, Hew.)

This group has the neuration of the secondaries of the male of a very simple character, the upper discocellular being totally absent, and in the majority of the species the upper radial also. We are acquainted with more than forty species having the structure described above. These range from South Brazil to Mexico.

a. Secondaries of male with upper radial a short branch of the subcostal nervure.

1. *Pteronymia tigranes*, n. sp. (Tab. IV. figg. 10, 11.)

Pteronymia artena, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 332 (nec Hew.)¹.

Alis hyalinis, venis nigris divisis marginibus fuscis notatis, anticis macula subquadrata eodem colore apud cellulæ finem, altera eadem forma extra eam alba: subtus ut supra, sed coloribus paginæ superioris obscuris rufescentioribus et alarum apicibus punctulis albis, anticarum tribus, posticarum una, ornatis; antennis omnino nigris.

♀ mari similis, sed alarum marginibus latioribus et rufescentioribus.