

from more northern localities. It does not, however, pass beyond Nicaragua in its northern range. In Colombia its place is taken by an allied species, *I. diasia*, Hew., to which it has a great general resemblance, differing, however, in having the quadrate spot at the end of the cell of the primaries larger, and in the dark marks of the underside being suffused with rufous.

Our figure is taken from the type specimen sent us from Lion Hill.

8. *Ithomia terra*.

Ithomia terra, Hew. Ex. B., *Ith.* t. iii. f. 16¹; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 333².

I. patillæ affinis, sed minor et anticarum apicibus angustius nigris, plaga alba minus obvia, vena mediana posticarum inter ramos secundum et tertium et ramis ipsis late nigris distinguenda.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*²), Caché (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA¹; VENEZUELA; ECUADOR.

This southern species, described originally from Colombian specimens, ranges in Central America as far as Costa Rica, whence numerous examples have reached us. But little variation is observable in specimens from distant points in the range of the species; Central-American examples, however, show a faint extracellular white spot on the primaries, hardly visible in insects of more southern origin.

9. *Ithomia jucunda*. (Tab. II. fig. 3.)

Ithomia jucunda, Godm. & Salv. Ann. & Mag. N. H. ser. 5, ii. p. 258.

I. terræ similis, sed macula ad cellulæ anticarum finem majore et angulo anali per ramum medianum late nigrum conjuncta, maculaque rufa in margine late nigro posticarum posita distinguenda.

Hab. PANAMA, Candelaria (*Ribbe*, *Mus. Staudinger*).

Two specimens of this *Ithomia*, obtained by Herr Ribbe are in Dr. Staudinger's collection, and are the only ones we have seen. Both are females; and therefore the position of the species in the genus *Ithomia* is somewhat doubtful; but we believe it to be a near ally of *I. terra*.

Our figure and description are taken from one of the types.

HYPOLERIA (gen. nov.).

Lower discocellular of secondaries of male directed across the wing and atrophied at its upper end, not meeting the middle discocellular; middle and upper discocellulars and upper radial strong, the latter not uniting with the subcostal at its distal end; lower radial very slender, a small recurrent nervule attached to its proximal end. Costal and subcostal divergent in the middle, where they enclose an elliptical space, which, however, is not closed at its distal end (Section *a*); or costal and subcostal lying close together throughout their length (Section *b*).

Secondaries of the female in Section *a* with the middle discocellular very short, upper