

discocellular absent, the upper radial being a branch of the subcostal; female of Section *b* unknown.

(Types: Sec. *a*, *H. libera*, nob.; Sec. *b*, *Ithomia polissena*, Hew.)

This genus has many of the characters of *Hymenitis*, but differs in not having one of the peculiarities of that genus, in which the upper radial and subcostal of the secondaries in the male unite at their extremities instead of running free to the margin as in the present genus. Five species of the group appear to belong to Central America; but the limits of the genus in South America we have not yet been able to ascertain. Of these five species, *H. libera* and *H. cassotis* are certainly congeneric; the position of *H. fumosa* must remain doubtful until male examples have been examined, so also must that of *H. rhene*, of which we have no specimen at hand for reexamination; the fifth, *H. polissena*, is aberrant, inasmuch as the costal and subcostal nervures of the secondaries of the male lie close together, instead of diverging to enclose an elliptical space as in *H. libera*.

a. Costal and subcostal nervures of secondaries of male divergent in the middle, where they embrace an elliptical space not closed at its distal end.

1. *Hypoleria libera*, n. sp. (Tab. IV. figg. 12, 13.)

♂ alis anticis sordide hyalinis, costa, marginibus, macula subquadrata apud cellulæ finem et venis nigris, dimidio apicali maculis decem pellucido-albis ornato (tribus conjunctis ultra cellulam); posticis dimidio interiore rufescente, reliquo pellucido venis nigris diviso, margine externo fusco: subtus sicut supra, sed posticarum costa rufo notata.

♀ mari similis, sed obscurior, maculis anticarum hyalinis minoribus, posticis fere omnino rufis.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui, Calobre, and Santa Fé (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*).

This is a local race of *Ithomia lavinia*, Hew., a species found in Colombia as far north as the neighbourhood of Santa Marta. The Central-American race differs constantly in the greater distinctness of the dark marks of the male, and in the female also being darker and the secondaries of a duller red, which is more generally suffused over the wing. *H. libera* has a very limited range in Central America, being not found outside the State of Panama.

Our descriptions and figures are taken, that of the male from a specimen captured at Lion Hill, that of the female from a Calobre example.

2. *Hypoleria fumosa*, n. sp. (Tab. IV. fig. 14.)

♀ *H. liberæ* similis, sed alis anticis fusciscentioribus, maculis apicalibus nullis, fascia ultra cellulam magis distincta, posticis fumoso-rufescenti tinctis: subtus ut supra, sed posticarum costa fulvo tincta.

Hab. PANAMA, Santa Fé (*Arcé*).

The description and figure of this species are taken from a single female specimen sent us from Santa Fé by *Arcé*. This differs so much from *H. libera* that we cannot but consider it distinct. The position of the species must remain somewhat doubtful until males of it have been examined.