

on its lower side. Lower discocellular of secondaries of female strongly curved and bent to a large acute angle, where a recurrent nervule is emitted; lower radial strong; middle discocellular meets the subcostal at a right angle, the upper discocellular and upper radial being absent. (Type *Ithomia nephele*, Bates.)

The neurulation of the secondaries of the male of insects of this section is quite peculiar, and in this respect represents the simplest type of wing-structure to be found in the subfamily Danainæ, though *Pteronymia* is of almost as simple a construction in a different way. Taking this fact as affecting the position of *Heterosais* in the subfamily, it should perhaps stand at the head of the Rhopalocera; but, on the other hand, the presence in the female of a front leg with a five-jointed tarsus is opposed to this view. This is a point best reserved for a general review of the whole of the Danainæ, being rather beyond the scope of a faunistic work like the present.

1. *Heterosais nephele*.

Ithomia nephele, Bates, Trans. Linn. Soc. xxiii. p. 548¹; P. Z. S. 1863, p. 244².

Hymenitis nephele, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 333³.

Alis fuliginoso-hyalinis, venis nigris divisis et fusco-nigro circumcinctis, macula subquadrata obliqua eodem colore ad cellulæ finem vittaque cretaceo-alba ultra eam a costa ad marginem externum extensa, et macula submarginali in angulo anali albescente: subtus ut supra, sed coloribus opacis rufo tinctis.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*³, *Carmirol*); PANAMA, Chiriqui, Santa Fé (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M'Leannan*²).—ECUADOR; UPPER AMAZONS¹.

Heterosais nephele was first described by Mr. Bates from specimens obtained during his expedition on the Amazons at Tabatinga, near the frontier of Brazil and Peru. It has since been found in some numbers by collectors in Ecuador, in the valley of the Rio Napo and other localities on the eastern slopes of the Andes. Absent from Colombia, the species reappears in Central America, where it is found throughout the State of Panama and in Costa Rica, being especially abundant on the line of the Panama railway.

Specimens from Central-American localities are very constant in their characters, and show the peculiar nerve-structure of the secondary wings, which distinguishes this and its allies from other forms of this group of insects.

2. *Heterosais cadra*. (*Ithomia cadra*, Tab. II. fig. 5.)

Ithomia cadra, Godm. & Salv. Ann. & Mag. N. H. ser. 5, ii. p. 259.

H. nephelæ similis, sed margine antillarum interno rufescente et area postillarum interna (venis inclusis) rufescenti induta differt.

Hab. PANAMA, Rio Gatun (*Ribbe*).

This is a close ally of *H. nephele*, differing in the points indicated above. Two speci-