

median nervure of the primaries—a character which serves to distinguish it from all members of the genus *Euptychia*, which structurally is its nearest ally. The neuration of the primaries is much the same as in *Euptychia libye* and its allies, two subcostal branches being thrown off before the end of the cell (*antea*, p. 83). The differences between *Paramecera* and *Euptychia* consist in the greater distinctness of the club of the antennæ and in the terminal joint of the palpi being more slender and directed forwards at a less obtuse angle. They are not very important; and, considering the diversity of the members of the latter genus, the former might well be included in *Euptychia*. However, as the separation has been made, and as a further subdivision of *Euptychia* is almost inevitable, we are content to keep *Paramecera* distinct. The range of the genus is that of its single species as given below.

Mr. Butler, in his description of the genus, alludes to the upper surface of the wings being densely hairy, more so than in any other species of Satyrinæ. This peculiarity is not obvious to us, as our specimens, though certainly densely clothed with scales on the wings, are not more so than is the case with many other species.

1. *Paramecera xicaque*.

Neonympha xicaque, Reak. Pr. Ac. Phil. 1866, p. 336¹.

Paramecera xicaque, Butl. Cat. Sat. B. M. p. 99, t. 2. f. 5².

Alis rufescenti-fuscis, marginibus et anticarum plaga submediana obscurioribus; posticis rotundatis et bene dentatis; anticis ocellis duobus ad apices et posticis serie submarginali ornatis; posticarum limbo externo ad angulum analem rufescente, lineis fuscis margini subparallelis notato; subtus alis magis fulvescentibus; anticis lineis transversis rufis notatis, una per cellulam, altera ultra eam ad angulum analem ducta; posticis fascia lata transversa rufo limbata ornatis, ocellis paginæ superioris albo pupillatis et margine externo lineis duabus subparallelis ornatis.

♀ mari similis, sed major et plaga fusca anticarum submediana absente distinguenda.

Hab. MEXICO², near Vera Cruz (*W. H. Edwards*¹), mountains of Oaxaca (*Fenochio*).

This species, which seems restricted in its range to the southern States of Mexico, Vera Cruz, and Oaxaca, was first described by Mr. Reakirt from specimens obtained by Mr. W. H. Edwards in the vicinity of Vera Cruz. We have since obtained several examples from the eastern slope of the mountains of Oaxaca, which were sent us by Don A. Fenochio. The species is also represented in the collection of the British Museum²; and there was one in the Kaden collection bearing a MS. name of Herrich-Schäffer's. As already stated, the peculiarity of the colour of this species, coupled with the dark submedian patch on the primaries of the male, distinguishes it from all members of the genus *Euptychia*, to which it seems very closely allied.

LYMANOPODA.

Lymanopoda, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 401 (1851).

The head quarters of this genus is the Andes of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, where