

1. **Brassolis isthmia.** (Tab. XII. figg. 5, 6 ♂; 7, 8 ♀.)

*Brassolis isthmia*, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. i. p. 164<sup>1</sup>.

♂. Alis fuscis, anticis fascia transversa lata a costa per cellulæ finem ad angulum analem eunte, fulva et apud cellulæ finem macula fusca notata, posticis linea angusta ramo mediano primo attingente fulva; subtus alis dilutioribus et albido irroratis, fascia fulva anticarum paginæ superioris costam versus interrupta, linea duplici submarginali nigra et ocello nigro apud apicem ornatis; posticis ocellis tribus notatis, uno ad costæ medium altero ultra cellulam, altero ad angulum analem, et maculis duabus fulvis ad basin ornatis.

♀ mari similis, sed major, et posticis omnino fuscis distinguenda.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Lion-Hill Station (*M'Leannan*<sup>1</sup>), Flamenco Island (*O. S.*).

Our first specimens of this insect were two males captured by M'Leannan on the Panama railway. These were recognized by Mr. Bates, into whose hands they passed, as distinct from *B. sophoræ*, and described by him<sup>1</sup>. Since then Salvin obtained a female, which he caught one evening in April 1873 on board ship when lying off Flamenco Island in the Bay of Panama; and we have received other examples from the State of Panama. A pair were also taken by Mr. Belt in Nicaragua, which agree fairly with the Panama insect; the male, however, wants the tawny streak of the secondaries. *B. isthmia* differs from *B. sophoræ* in the absence of the tawny markings of the secondaries; the males, however, have a fine linear tawny streak on the side of the first median branch; but this is absent in the females. The third species of the genus, *B. astyra*, which is from Brazil, is also closely allied. This, though it wants the tawny markings of *B. sophoræ*, may readily be distinguished from both the northern forms by being of a much darker brown colour.

The male specimen figured came from Lion Hill, and the female from Flamenco Island.

## OPSIPHANES.

*Opsiphanes*, Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 344 (1851).

This genus as at present constituted contains some twenty species, which are spread over the whole of Tropical America from Mexico to Southern Brazil. These are divisible into several groups, and it is very probable that at some future time it will be found advisable to split up the genus into several minor ones.

In Mexico and Central America eight species have hitherto been found, representing most of the groups into which the genus seems divisible. The section, however, represented by *Opsiphanes syme* has not yet been discovered anywhere but in South-eastern Brazil; and there is no species exactly answering to *O. xanthus* of Guiana.

The chief characters by which *Opsiphanes* may be known are, taken together:—the large size of the predisoidal cell of the secondaries; a denuded patch on the submedian nervure of the secondaries in the male with or without a central pencil of hair, as in *Caligo*; the coxa of the front legs of the male is short and stout, and shorter than the