

The position of certain pencils of hairs on the wings, or their absence altogether, affords a ready method of dividing the numerous species of the genus into sections, and gives fairly natural results in grouping allied species together. Besides those pencils of hairs mentioned in the following arrangement, others exist in more southern members of the genus; so that the same system of subdivision can be carried out in regard to the whole of the species.

The neuration of the primaries is much like that of a number of closely allied genera, such as *Myscelia*, *Epiphile*, &c.; but sexual difference in the length of the terminal joint of the palpi serves to distinguish *Eunica* from any of these.

In *Eunica* the subcostal nervure of the primaries gives off two branches before the end of the cell. In some species, such as *E. pusilla*, the median nervure is considerably swollen towards the base; and in these species the first median branch is thrown off at the distal end of the swollen part. In others, such as *E. angusta*, the median nervure is much less swollen, and the first branch thrown off much nearer the base of the nervure, the branch partaking of its slight swelling. The front legs of the male are slightly hairy; coxa > femur + trochanter; tibia slightly < femur; tarsus (single-jointed) nearly = tibia. Middle and posterior legs spinous beneath; claws short and much curved. Palpi rather stout; terminal joint in the male very short and ovate, in the female longer and more pyriform; middle joint in both sexes stout and slightly swollen. Antennæ with 43 joints, the terminal 12 forming a slight club. The secondary male organs have a tegumen with a slender point hardly depressed; the harpagones are elongated and narrow, without hooks or projections, slightly upturned at their distal ends, and hairy along the ventral surface near the end.

a. Male with a pencil of hairs near the base of the cell of the secondaries above.

a'. Apex of primaries rounded, outer margin convex.

1. ***Eunica mira***. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 10, 11.)

*Eunica mira*, Godm. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1877, p. 63<sup>1</sup>.

Alis nigro-fuscis, anticis ultra cellulam cæruleo lavatis, fascia subapicali alba et plaga cærulea ad angulum analem notatis, posticis ad angulum apicalem sordide albis, maculis duabus nigris in hac regione notatis; subtus submicanti-viridi-cæruleis nigro distincte variegatis, anticarum apicibus albis, posticis linea longitudinali fulva per medium eunte.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Veraguas (*Arcé*<sup>1</sup>).

A single damaged female specimen is all we have yet received of this species, which doubtless cannot fail to be one of considerable beauty. The secondaries beneath, bearing a line of fulvous over the region of the median nervure, point to the relationship of *E. mira* with *E. sophronisba* and *E. chlororhoa*, both remarkable species in the genus. From analogy we believe the male will prove to have black wings, and the distal half of the secondaries rich blue or some other brilliant colour.