

trochanter; tibia < femur; tarsus (single-jointed) = tibia. Claws of middle and posterior legs moderately curved. Eyes smooth. Palpi slightly hairy, terminal joint about $\frac{1}{3}$ middle joint (in *E. nyctimus* about $\frac{1}{2}$), which is slightly thickened towards the distal end. The antennæ have 39 joints, whereof the terminal 12 form a moderate club. The secondary male sexual organs have a tegumen with a long, slightly depressed, central spine, the harpagones are simple lobes, hairy at the end, and reaching to the end of the tegumen. In addition to these parts is a separate chitinous piece, probably present in most Nymphalidæ, which, starting from the ventral surface of the distal end of the seventh segment of the body, extends in two rods almost to the end of the harpagones, and have some strong spines at their distal ends. This character seems unusually developed in some species of *Epicalia*.

a. Costa of secondaries much rounded to cover a large pencil of hairs on the underside of the primaries.

1. *Epicalia acontius*.

Papilio acontius, Linn. Mant. p. 537¹.

Epicalia acontius, Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 202²; F. Müll. Arch. d. Museu Nac. ii. p. 31, t. 3³.

Papilio medea, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 508⁴.

Alis supra brunneo-nigris, fascia communi lata fulva a ramo discocellulari inferiore anticarum ad medium marginis interni posticarum; subtus nebuloso-sericeo-fuscis, anticarum ad apicem albicantibus.

Femina major, anticis magis productis, alis trifasciatis fasciis prima et media extus maculosis, tertia fere omnino maculosa et omnibus flavis, posticis linea flavicante submarginali, angulo anali rubro-fulvo; subtus anticarum apicibus et posticarum nebuloso-griseis, lineis indistinctis notatis.

Hab. PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*).—SOUTH AMERICA, from Colombia to Brazil².

Of this widely spread species we have as yet only seen two female specimens captured within our border; but it is possibly this species to which Boisduval refers (*Lép. Guat.* p. 41) under the name *Epicalia antinoe*, the females of the two insects being very similar in their markings. The male, however, of *E. acontius*, besides wanting the apical tawny spot in the primaries, has the peculiar tuft of hairs on the underside of the primaries so well described by F. Müller³. Though rare in Panama, it is common, according to Mr. Bates², in the Amazons region and in Guiana. We have also a good supply of specimens from Colombia, just beyond our border.

b. Costa of secondaries normal; no pencil of hairs on primaries.

a'. Sexes widely different in colour, wings not green beneath.

2. *Epicalia esite*.

Epicalia esite, R. Feld. Verh. k. k. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. 1859, p. 472¹.

Alis nigris, anticis macula rotunda super ramos medianos sed cellulam haud intrante, altera elliptica ad apicem, fulvis; posticis macula magna discali ejusdem coloris, angulo apicali et serie punctorum submarginalium