

Eubagis seems divisible into two sections, which have almost the value of genera. The section in which the sexes are coloured alike and have a comparatively long upper discocellular nervure to the primaries, the middle discocellular merged in the lower radial, and no lower discocellular at all, besides peculiarities in the secondary sexual male organs, is that to which the name *Eubagis* strictly applies, *E. athemon* being the typical species. For the other section Hübner's name *Dynamine* may be used, the typical species being *E. postverta*. In this section the sexes are divergent in colour, the upper discocellular is short, and there is a feeble lower discocellular, besides other characters. As there is much in common between these two sections, we hesitate to separate them, and follow the usual practice of keeping them in one genus, for which, as is our custom, we prefer to use Boisduval's name *Eubagis*, so well defined by Doubleday, instead of that of Hübner.

In *Eubagis* (*E. postverta*) the subcostal of the primaries emits two branches before the end of the cell, the third branch a long way beyond it; the chord of the middle discocellular is in a line with the short upper discocellular, that of the atrophied lower discocellular, which meets the median nervure at the origin of the second branch, is at right angles to the subcostal. In *E. theseus* the upper discocellular is much longer than in *E. postverta*, the middle discocellular is merged in the lower radial, which is nearly straight from where it parts from the upper radial, and there is no trace of a lower discocellular. The front legs in the male (*E. postverta*) are slightly hairy; coxæ $> \frac{1}{2}$ femur + trochanter; tibia = femur; tarsus (single-jointed) = $\frac{2}{3}$ tibia. Eyes hairy. Antennæ with 31 joints (37 in *E. theseus*), the terminal 11 forming a moderate club. Palpi slightly hairy, terminal joint short; middle joint rather stout and long, somewhat swollen in the middle. The male secondary sexual organs have a well-developed tegumen terminating in a sharp point; the harpagones have two recurrent hooks, one near the distal end, the other on the ventral edge. In *E. theseus* these hooks are absent.

a. Sexes nearly alike; inner area of both wings white.

a'. Secondaries without ocelli beneath.

1. *Eubagis agacles*.

Papilio agacles, Dalm. Anal. Ent. p. 47¹.

Eubagis agacles, Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 320².

Alis albis fusco-nigro marginatis, ciliis posticarum omnino albis, anticis macula ultra cellulam costam attingente et duabus ad marginem externum albis; subtus marginibus fuscis ochraceo variegatis et viridi lineatis, maculis albis paginæ superioris majoribus et posticis lunula angustissima ad angulum apicalem alba ornata.

Obs. *E. theseo* similis, sed statura minore et colore viridi anticarum costali absente differt.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba, Calobre (*Champion*).—VENEZUELA; LOWER AMAZONS²; SOUTH BRAZIL¹.