

12. **Eubagis glauce.** (Tab. XXIV a. figg. 20, 21 ♂, 22 ♀.)

Eubagis glauce, Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 324¹.

Alis olivaceis nitentibus, anticarum apicibus fuscis maculam indistinctam includentibus. *E. dyonis* affinis, colore alarum in mare haud æneo tincto distinguenda.

Femina feminæ *E. dyonis* persimilis, sed subtus lateribus fasciæ mediæ posticarum parallelis dignoscenda.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Choctum, Polochic valley (*Hague*), Northern Vera Paz, central valleys (*F. D. G. & O. S.*¹); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Cache, San Francisco (*Rogers*). — COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; PERU; AMAZONS VALLEY¹.

This species is most nearly allied to *E. dyonis*; but the males may be distinguished by the greener and less golden tint of the upper surface. The females, which are very much alike, differ in the central cross band of the secondaries beneath being of a nearly uniform width; in *E. dyonis* this band widens towards the inner margin, where it encloses a whitish triangular mark. In both these species the ocelli are more isolated than in *E. postverta*.

E. glauce was described by Mr. Bates from specimens from the Amazons valley, where he found it abundant in the neighbourhood of Ega. In our country it is by no means uncommon in Guatemala, and thence southward to Costa Rica; but we have no specimens from the State of Panama. We have figured Guatemalan examples—the male from the Polochic valley, the female from the forests of Northern Vera Paz.

HÆMATERA.

Hæmatera, Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 231 (1849).

There appear to be three species contained in this small Neotropical genus. That first described under the name of *Papilio pyramus* occurs in the Amazons region and Colombia, and is the one we include in our fauna, two specimens being in Belt's collection from Nicaragua. A species closely allied to this, and figured as *P. pyramus* by Stoll, occurs in Brazil and Paraguay. The third species is *P. thysbe*, which is found in Northern Colombia and Venezuela. The genus is not closely allied to any other that we know of; we place it here, following Doubleday's arrangement.

In *Hæmatera* the subcostal nervure of the primaries emits its first branch just before the end of the cell, the second some way beyond it; the upper discocellular is longer than in the neighbouring genera, except *Eubagis*; the middle curves rather abruptly into the lower radial, there being no trace of a lower discocellular; the costal and median nervures are considerably swollen towards their proximal ends. The front legs of the male have the coxa $> \frac{1}{2}$ femur + trochanter; tibia $<$ femur; tarsus $<$ tibia. The eyes are smooth. The palpi are slightly hairy, the terminal joint being about $\frac{1}{3}$ the middle joint, which is stout and slightly swollen towards the distal end. The antennæ have 35 joints, the terminal 10 forming an abrupt club. The secondary male sexual organs