

male anal appendages between the two that can hardly be overlooked. These are described below.

Six species of *Panacea*, as we now propose to call this genus (including that now described) have been recognized, all of which are more or less closely allied. The focus of the genus seems to be the valley of the Upper Amazons, where three species occur; two others are from Colombia, and the sixth is that described below from the State of Panama.

In *Panacea* the subcostal nervure of the primaries throws off two branches before the end of the cell; the upper discocellular is very short, the middle curved, and the lower nearly straight, meeting the median at the origin of the second branch. The front legs of the male have a stout coxa $> \frac{1}{2}$ femur + trochanter; tibia = femur; tarsus (single-jointed) a little $>$ tibia. Eyes smooth. Antennæ with 45 joints, whereof the terminal 13 form a moderate club. The secondary male sexual organs have a tegumen with a simple hook, and inside in the anal cavity is a double spine directed outwards; the harpagones have a rounded end with a depressed hook at the extremity; the penis is straight.

In *Batesia* these organs are very different: the tegumen instead of having a simple hook has a thickened piece at the end before the hook commences, the hook itself being quite small; the harpagones, instead of having a depressed hook at the end, terminate in a rounded lobe, but on the dorsal edge there is a large dentate process.

1. *Panacea lysimache*, sp. n.

Alis nitentibus prasinis dimidio basali lineis interruptis nigris transeuntibus, anticis apicibus nigris, fascia subapicali maculosa albescenti, altera ultra cellulam lata æneo micante; posticis margine externo linea angusta duplici nigra notata, ocellorum serie interiori fere obsoleta; subtus anticis nigro-fuscis, fascia subapicali alba, cellula viride maculis binis ferrugineis, posticis rufo-fuscis lineis nigris undulatis cellulam transeuntibus, serieque ocellorum submarginalium notatis.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Boucard*).

Only a single male example of this fine insect has yet come under our notice. This was obtained from M. Boucard, who received it from a correspondent in Chiriqui. It is a close ally of *P. procilla* of Hewitson, but differs from it in having the green band crossing the centre of the primaries beyond the cell very much broader; the black basal cross lines of both wings are less uniformly continuous, and the submarginal series of ocelli on the secondaries, so conspicuous in *P. procilla*, is nearly obsolete; the underside is rather more rufous than in the last-named species.

DIDONIS.

Didonis, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schm. p. 17 (1816); Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 405.

This genus is a purely Neotropical one, its members ranging from Mexico to Paraguay. These are separable into three or four ill-defined races, two of which come within our