1. **Pycina zelys,** sp. n.

Pycina zamba, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 341[1].

Alis rufo-brunneis, posticis ad angulum analem saturatioribus, anticis bitriente apicali nigris, fascia maculosa arcuata a costa ad marginem externum extensa et macula subapicali costam fere attingente albis, posticarum costa late nigricante; subtus anticis nigris basi fulvis maculis albis sicut in pagina superiore, apice et posticis omnino marmoratis, harum costæ dimidio basali albicante, posticis ocellis quinque submarginalibus ornatis, illo inter ramos medianos maximo.

Obs. P. zambæ affinis, sed anticis minus rufo-brunneis, marginis interni dimidio haud superante.

Hab. Costa Rica (*Van Patten*[1]), Rio Sucio (*Rogers*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

This species is closely allied to *Pycina zamba,* but differs in having the fulvous of the base of the primaries more restricted and somewhat darker in colour. The true *P. zamba* is a scarce species, being found in Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela; *P. zelys* seems equally rare in Costa Rica and Panama, whence we have seen but few specimens.

SIDERONE.

Siderone, Hübner, Samml. ex. Schmett. ii. t. 56; Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 320.

Siderone comprises several species, the limits of which are not very definite, owing to the amount of variation to which they are subject. All, however, are strictly tropical insects, and the genus spreads from Southern Mexico to South Brazil, and is found in some of the West-Indian Islands. Within our limits we recognize five species.

Though greatly resembling *Anæa* in its general construction, the neuration of the primaries is strictly normal in character, and does not present any of the running together of the subcostal branches with the costal, which forms so curious a feature in *Anæa* and its immediate allies *Hypna* and *Protogonius.*

In *Siderone ide* the subcostal of the secondaries emits two branches before the end of the cell, and the third and fourth not far apart, some way beyond it. The upper and middle discocellulars are both present, but short; the lower discocellular meets the median some way beyond the origin of the second branch. The front legs of the male have a stout coxa $=\frac{3}{4}$ femur + trochanter; tibia < femur; tarsus $=\frac{2}{3}$ tibia; the terminal joint of the palpi is short, = about $\frac{1}{6}$ the middle joint. The antennæ have about 52 joints, and terminate in a moderate club. The secondary male organs have a strong tegumen terminating in a decurved spine, below which are two short spines; the harpagones have a pointed end, and are covered towards the extremity with long strong hairs.

a. Wings of both sexes testaceous or tawny.

1. **Siderone isidora.**

Papilio isidora, Cr. Pap. Ex. t. 235. f. A, B, E, F[1].

Siderone isidora, Bates, Journ. Ent. ii. p. 343[2].