sense, so far as some of the Central-American species are concerned, we get the following results:—

A. Three slips from costal to costa; first and second subcostal branches uniting with costal; third branch divided, one slip uniting with the costal, the other passing to the outer margin: *glycerium*, *nobilis*, *ryphea*, *pithyusa*, *electra*.

B. Two slips from the costal to the costa; first subcostal branch atrophied, second and third united to costal, fourth free: *aidea*.

C. Two slips from costal to costa; first and second subcostal branches united to costal; third divided, one slip uniting with costal, the other passing to the outer margin: *dia*.

D. Two slips from costal to costa; first subcostal branch absent; second united to costal; third divided, one slip joining costal, the other passing to the outer margin: *echemus*.

E. One slip from costal to costa; first subcostal atrophied; second and third united to costal; third divided, one slip joining costal, the other passing to the outer margin: *xenocles*.

In all species of *Anæa* there is a lower discocellular closing the cell of the primaries. This joins the median some way beyond the origin of the second branch; an evanescent nervure also closes the cell of the secondaries. The front legs of the male (*A. glycerium*) have a coxa $=\frac{2}{3}$ femur + trochanter, tibia $=\frac{3}{4}$ femur; tarsus single-jointed, $=\frac{1}{2}$ tibia. In other species of the genus there is some variation as to the relative strength of the joints, but the general proportions seem to be maintained. The terminal joint of the palpi is short in *A. glycerium* and *A. dia*, and in most species about $=\frac{1}{8}$ the middle joint; in *A. electra* about $=\frac{1}{5}$; the middle joint is of nearly uniform width throughout and rather stout. The antennæ have 39 joints (*A. glycerium*), 54 (*A. dia*), 41 (*A. nobilis*), 43 (*A. electra*), 38 (*A. ryphea*), 47 (*A. xenocles*), 41 (*A. pithyusa*), 43 (*A. aidea*).

The structure of the male secondary organs is tolerably uniform. In *A. glycerium* the tegumen terminates in a slightly depressed spine, and there is a pair of dependent strong outwardly directed spines below it; the harpagones are simple lobes with a short spine slightly bent inwards at the end. In *A. dia* there is a dense pencil of hair-like scales at the end of the harpagones; in *A. electra* this pencil is present, but not the terminal spine. Of the species examined, *A. aidea* departs furthest from *A. glycerium* in respect to these organs; the two spines below the tegumen, and dependent from it, are long and turned upwards, and their ends are cleft into two points instead of remaining a single one; the harpagones are longer and more curved, and not so elliptical in outline.