

metropolis of the genus being probably the valley of the Upper Amazons to the base of the Andes. Within our limits we now know of twenty species; three of these are found in Southern Mexico. Their numbers gradually increase as we approach Panama, where twelve species occur. No less than seventeen species are found between Nicaragua and Panama, and of these six pass southwards into Colombia and Ecuador, and one of them (*E. crotopus*) to the Amazons and Guiana. One species (*E. abreas*) has been recorded from Arizona*. This is evidently allied to *E. mys*, of which *E. sergia* is the Central-American representative, but apparently distinct.

As is well known, the number of subcostal branches in the primaries in this genus is variable, and we have used this character to subdivide it into three sections according as the species have four, three, or two of these branches, those with three being much the most numerous.

E. aurantiaca has four branches to the subcostal of the primaries, two before the cell and two after it. The upper radial meets the subcostal some way beyond the end of the cell; the middle discocellular is perfect and meets the subcostal a little beyond the second branch; it runs almost in a line with the lower radial, making a slight angle where the atrophied lower discocellular meets it; this latter joins the median some way beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is shorter than the median side. The secondaries appear to be without a basal nervure; the upper discocellular runs in a line with the radial and meets the subcostal beyond the first branch; the lower discocellular is atrophied for its upper half, it makes a large obtuse angle with the upper discocellular and meets the median some way beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is much shorter than the median side. The primaries of *E. aurantia* are of similar structure, but differ in having only two branches to the subcostal, both of them being emitted before the end of the cell; in other species, such as *E. argentea* &c., there is a third small subcostal branch near the apex. In the front legs of the male the trochanter is inserted about the middle of the coxa, the femur = $\frac{1}{2}$ coxa and is slightly dilated towards the distal end, the tibia = $\frac{2}{3}$ coxa; tarsus = femur. The terminal joint of the tarsus of the female (*E. aurantia*) = second + third joints; it has a setose pad on the under surface; the third and fourth joints terminate beneath with two strong spines. The terminal joint of the palpi is short and oval; the second joint is nearly four times as long as the first joint; the basal and second joints are subequal, the latter being the stouter of the two. The antennæ have thirty-six joints, the terminal ten forming a very distinct club. The secondary sexual organs in *E. aurantiaca* have the tegumen with its two lateral hooks of the usual shape, but in addition there is a long dependent lobe from the base of the lateral margin, slightly serrated on its outer surface towards its extremity. The harpagones are subtriangular and simple, setose on the lower edge and towards the outer angle. The penis is short and stout, and there is apparently no strap connecting it with the base of the harpagones. These organs, in *E. aurantia*, are quite

* W. H. Edwards, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. ix. p. 36 (1881).