

upper discocellular joins the subcostal some way beyond the first branch, and forms a continuation of the radial; the lower discocellular is atrophied towards its upper end, it meets the median beyond the second branch at a large acute angle; the costal side of the cell is much shorter than the median side.

The front legs of the male have a stout coxa; the trochanter is inserted about two thirds of its length from the base; the femur is short =  $\frac{1}{2}$  coxa, dilated towards the distal end; the tibia is rather < the coxa, dilated in the middle; the tarsus short and elliptical < femur. The terminal tarsal joint of the female = the third + fourth; the third and fourth joints terminate beneath with a single strong spine. The terminal joint of the palpi is small and oval, =  $\frac{1}{4}$  middle joint; the basal joint is a little shorter than the middle joint, and dilated towards its base. The antennæ have thirty-four joints, and terminate in a moderate club.

The males have the tegumen normal, except that there are two lateral hooks on each side instead of one. The harpagones are simple pointed lobes, setose outwardly and along the lower edge; above the penis in the middle of the anal cavity is a single spine directed outwards; the penis itself is truncate, but without a strap connecting it with the harpagones.

### 1. *Methonella chrysomela*. (Tab. XLI. figg. 1, 2 ♂, 3, 4 ♀.)

*Methonella chrysomela*, Butl. Cist. Ent. i. p. 78<sup>1</sup>; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 353<sup>2</sup>.

Alis nigris, anticis plaga magna marginem interiorem attingente et posticis dimidio proximo rufo-aurantiis; subtus flavis, anticis marginibus costali et exteriori et fascia arcuata transversa fusco-nigris; posticis dimidio distali fusco-nigro series duas punctorum includente, interiori flava exteriori alba; ad basin et ad marginem interiorem aurantio lavatis; abdomine fere omnino aurantio.

♀ major, anticis fascia arcuata ad apicem plaga aurantia extus flava notata, posticis margine nigro maculas tres flavas continente; cilia alba.

Obs. Anticarum maris apice interdum plaga elongata flava ornato.

*Hab.* COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>2</sup>), Cache, Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA<sup>1</sup>.

By far the majority of male specimens of this species from Central America and Colombia have the apex of the primaries uniform black, but we have two examples from Costa Rica which have a conspicuous spot there, as in *M. cecilia*; the colour, however, is yellow, and not orange. The two species may be further distinguished by the secondaries in *M. cecilia* having a confluent yellow band running parallel to the outer margin inside the submarginal row of white spots. In *M. chrysomela* this band is broken up into distinct spots.

Mr. Butler described the male of this species from a Costa-Rican specimen in Mr. Druce's collection, others being known to him from Colombia<sup>1</sup>. We have since obtained a good series of examples, including females, both from Costa Rica and the State of Panama. Mr. Champion found it in dense forest, at an elevation of about 3000 feet.