discocellular is not atrophied—it meets the subcostal a little beyond the origin of the first branch; the lower discocellular is atrophied near its junction with the radial—it meets the median some way beyond the origin of the second branch; the costal side of the cell is much shorter than the median side.

In *M. asa* the discocellulars of the primaries are rather more atrophied and less curved, the middle discocellular leaving the subcostal at a larger acute angle.

In *M. mollina* there is a very short upper discocellular running almost in a line with the radial, the middle and lower discocellulars are still more atrophied, and the upper stands almost at a right angle to the upper radial.

The front legs in the male of *M. grandis* have the extension of the coxa beyond the trochanter joint long and slender; the tibia is short and dilated towards its distal end; the tibia is > femur + trochanter; the tarsus is > tibia; there is a constriction near the end, the rudiment of a joint, and two short spines at the ends.

In *M. asa* the fore legs of the male are similar to those of *M. grandis*; but those of *M. mollina* differ widely, being similar to those of *Perophthalma tenera*, except that the tarsus is even more reduced in length, being hardly larger than the trochanter.

The fore leg of the female in *M. asa* has the terminal joint of the tarsus=the three preceding ones; the under surface has a densely setose pad; the first, second, third, and fourth tarsal joints each terminate with a strong spine.

The palpi in both *M. asa* and *M. grandis* have a small subspherical terminal joint, the middle joint being about six times as long, and gradually tapering towards the distal end; basal joint dilated = $\frac{1}{2}$ middle joint. The antennæ of *M. grandis* have thirty-seven joints, those of *M. asa* and *M. mollina* thirty-two. The eyes of all three species are slightly hairy.

The male secondary sexual organs have the usual bilobed setose tegumen with two long lateral spines. The harpagones are subtriangular, the angle directed outwards being setose; the lower edge is curved outwards slightly in the middle, the projecting piece being setose. The penis has a curved strap from the middle to the base of the harpagones.

In *M. asa* the projecting piece on the under surface of the harpagones is produced into a spine; in *M. mollina* the upper point of the harpagones becomes a lobe; the lower projection is still more produced than in *M. asa*.

a. Discal area of secondaries blue crossed by dark bands.

1. **Mesosemia telegone.** (Tab. XXXVIII. figg. 3 ♂, 4 ♀.)

Diophtalma telegone, Boisd. Sp. Gén. t. 21. f. 2[1].

Mesosemia telegone, Hew. Ex. Butt., Mesosemia, t. 1. f. 9, 10[2]; Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 416[3]; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 352[4]; Godm. & Salv. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1880, p. 124[5].

Mesosemia lamachus, Hew. Ex. Butt., Mesosemia, t. 1. f. 3–6[6].

Mesosemia amiana, Feld. Wien. ent. Monatschr. v. p. 100[7] (?).