

*Zeonia* contains about eight species spreading from Nicaragua to South Brazil; only one occurs within our borders and this is also found in Colombia.

The wings being for the most part hyaline render it a conspicuous genus, which is usually associated with *Erycina*, but from which it differs in several important particulars; the neuration of the secondaries as well as their shape suggests a relationship with *Diorhina*, the prolonged palpi of which latter genus readily distinguish it.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries of *Z. corineus* emits its three branches beyond the cell; the first branch sometimes forms an anchylosis with the costal nervure; the middle discocellular is perfect and meets the subcostal at an acute angle; the lower discocellular is curved, atrophied in the middle, and meets the median beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is longer than the median side. The secondaries have a very long basal nervure; both discocellulars are atrophied, the upper meets the subcostal beyond the first branch, the lower joins the median beyond the second branch; the two branches of the median start close together and diverge very gradually from the median, the first branch is prolonged and carries a tail-like appendage; the costal side of the cell is much shorter than the median side. The front legs of the male have the trochanter inserted before the middle of the coxa; femur  $> \frac{1}{2}$  coxa; tibia  $<$  coxa, dilated in the middle; tarsus = femur + trochanter, there are two constrictions indicating the tarsal joints. The terminal joint of the palpi is very small,  $< \frac{1}{4}$  middle joint, which tapers towards its distal end; basal joint stout =  $\frac{1}{2}$  middle joint; antennæ forty-three joints, the terminal seventeen forming a moderate club.

The harpagones in the male secondary sexual organs are slightly setose; between them in the middle line is a long slightly upturned setose spine; a piece apparently arches over the penis between the upper lobes of the harpagones. The penis tapers very gradually to the end and is slightly decurved; the strap connecting its base with that of the harpagones is directed outwards and then bent back again.

### 1. *Zeonia bogota*.

*Zeonia bogota*, Saund. Trans. Ent. Soc. ser. 2, v. p. 98<sup>1</sup>; Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 430<sup>2</sup>.

Alis hyalinis venis nigris divisis, anticis costa, margine externo et fascia per cellulæ finem obliqua nigris; posticis margine externo dimidio distali, margine interno late et fascia submarginali nigris, plaga magna ad angulum analem coccinea; subtus ut supra sed partibus nigris certa luce cæruleo lavatis, posticis macula alba in angulo inter venas costalem et subcostalem, striaque ad marginem internum ejusdem coloris

♀ mari similis, colore cæruleo paginæ alarum inferioris absente.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA<sup>1</sup>

Central-American examples agree best with those from Colombia, which we have little doubt are referable to *Z. bogota* of Saunders. This form is closely allied to *Z. amazona* of the Amazons valley, the chief, if not the only, differences being the absence in that species of the blue gloss on the wings beneath, and in the scarlet patch being rather larger and more narrowly edged with black between the ends of the submedian nervure and the first median branch.