

femur = $\frac{1}{2}$ coxa, tibia = coxa, tarsus (single-jointed) = $\frac{2}{3}$ tibia. The terminal tarsal joint of the front leg of the female is longer than either of the three preceding joints, and has a setose pad beneath; the first four joints terminate beneath with a pair of strong spines.

The terminal joint of the palpi is short = $\frac{1}{4}$ middle joint, it is dilated towards its base but tapers towards its distal end; the basal joint is short, slightly longer than the terminal joint. Antennæ have fifty-two joints, of which the terminal eighteen form a moderate club.

The secondary male organs have the tegumen normal; the harpagones are bilobed, slightly setose externally; a strap proceeds from near the end of the penis, is directed outwards between the harpagones, and is then bent abruptly backwards to their base. The penis itself is swollen towards the base, slightly decurved and pointed towards the extremity, whence apparently proceed several filaments furnished with chitinous papillæ. The bursa copulatrix of the female has a pair of chitinous spines, smooth, and of the shape of mammæ.

1. *Erycina jurgenseni*.

Erycina jurgenseni, Saund. Trans. Ent. Soc. v. p. 220, t. 20. f. 3¹.

Erycina montezuma, Saund. *loc. cit.* p. 226, t. 21. f. 5, 5a²; Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 429³.

Erycina erigone, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 20⁴.

Alis nigricante-fuscis, fascia communi mediana punicea in posticis ad marginem internum refracta et ultra eam macula ejusdem coloris; posticis fascia maculosa angusta viridescente micante (in anticas interdum producta), angulo ipso lætissime cæruleo; subtus nitidissime cæruleo-viridescentibus marginibus et fascia communi lata mediana nigerrimis, macula ad medium posticarum marginis interni coccinea, macula altera infra eam et ciliis inter venas albis; cruribus anticis nitide cæruleo-viridescentibus fusco ciliatis.

♀ multo major, alis fuscis albo bifasciatis, fascia interna latiore et utraque coccineo terminata; posticis macula ejusdem coloris ad angulum analem, utraque maculis albis, lutra eas cæruleo micantibus; subtus fere ut supra, fascia externa alba magis distincta.

Hab. MEXICO (*Jurgensen* ^{1 2 4}); GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*Hague*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

The late Mr. Wilson Saunders described the female of this species as *E. jurgenseni*, and in the same paper the male as *E. montezuma*, at the same time suggesting that they were sexes of one species, a surmise we believe to have been fully justified. We have no specimens from Mexico whence the types were derived, but we recognize the species in our examples from the rest of Central America, and note the distinction between them and Colombian specimens, the true *E. atahualpa* of Saunders. These differences are very slight, but, so far as we can see, constant. There is a red spot at the anal angle of the secondaries not seen in *E. atahualpa*; the blue submarginal spots of the secondaries are smaller.

E. jurgenseni is nowhere common; a specimen or two from each of the above localities are all we have seen.