

We include this species in this work on the authority of Boisduval, one of whose types of *E. zinna* is stated to have been obtained in Nicaragua, but we have no confirmation of its occurrence in Central America. M. Oberthür has kindly lent us one of the types for examination and we have no difficulty in recognizing it as a species described by Dr. Felder as *E. cacica* of Colombia. It is allied to *E. huascar*, obvious differences being the greater width of the scarlet band of the primaries and the opalescent tint pervading it. *E. formosa* is also allied to it, but the scarlet band on the secondaries is wanting in this species.

LYROPTERYX.

Lyropteryx, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 433 (1851).

Five species are included in this genus, spread from Guatemala on the north to southern Brazil in South America; one species occurs within our limits, which has close allies in Colombia, the Amazons valley, and Brazil.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries in the male of *L. cleadas* emits one branch before the end of the cell and two after it; the upper discocellular is not atrophied, it makes an acute angle with the subcostal, which it meets nearer the base than the upper radial; the lower discocellular is curved and atrophied in the middle, it joins the median beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is longer than the median side. The secondaries have a strong basal nervure; the upper discocellular is not atrophied and meets the subcostal beyond the first branch at an obtuse angle; the lower discocellular is atrophied in the middle, it meets the median beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is much shorter than the median side. In the front legs of the male the trochanter is inserted before the middle of the coxa; the femur = $\frac{1}{2}$ coxa, dilated towards its distal end; tibia = coxa, dilated towards the middle; tarsus (single-jointed) = femur. Palpi have the terminal joint very small = $\frac{1}{8}$ middle joint, which tapers gradually towards the distal end; basal joint dilated, short = $\frac{1}{3}$ middle joint. Antennæ have fifty-five joints, the terminal twenty-four forming a very gradual club.

The tegumen in the secondary organs of the male is normal; the harpagones are long rods bent in the middle and then extending upwards almost to the tegumen; there are patches of strong spines inside the angle, and at the extremity there is a cluster of spines. Over the penis there is an arch produced outwards in a point in the middle line; at its base on either side is a lobe directed outwards, at the extremity of which is a cluster of strong spines.

1. *Lyropteryx cleadas*. (Tab. XLI. figg. 9, 10 ♂, 11, 12 ♀.)

Lyropteryx cleadas, Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 359¹.

Alis cyaneo-nigris, anticis ad basin et ad costam viridi-cæruleo notatis, fascia communi in anticis subapicali in posticis submarginali nitenti-viridescente, venis nigris divisa et inter venas albida; posticis macula ad