

basin costæ coccinea; subtus fuscis undique a cellulis ad margines albo radiolatis, anticis ad basin maculis quatuor, posticis octo, pure coccineis nigro marginatis, notatis; cruribus anticis medialiter viridi-cæruleo micantibus.

♀ alis nigris, fascia submarginali communi coccinea venis divisa in anticis apicem fere attingente; subtus fuscis, bitriente distali inter venas albido biradiatis, fascia communi paginæ superioris maculosa, macula singula coccinea rosaceo-albo circumcincta, maculis basalibus sicut in mare.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*Hague*<sup>1</sup>), Panzos (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

This Central-American representative of *Lyropteryx* is found from Guatemala to the State of Panama, its place being taken in Colombia by *L. lyra*, the males almost exactly agreeing on the upper side; but the two species are readily distinguished by the spots at the base of the wings beneath, those of *L. cleadas* being pure scarlet, while those of *L. lyra* have a purple cast, as in *L. apollonia*. *L. olivia*, of Brazil, also has these spots pure scarlet; but the female of that species differs from that sex of *L. cleadas* by the red band of the primaries crossing the wing much further from the apex.

Mr. Druce, when describing *L. cleadas*, states that he had seen a Chiriqui specimen from Dr. Staudinger's collection which agreed with the type of *L. olivia*; but we are confident that he must have made an error in this identification, as our female from Chiriqui agrees in all respects with the type of that sex from Guatemala, and specimens of both sexes of *L. olivia* are in the Berlin Museum from Brazil. The female of *L. lyra* is, we believe, as yet unknown.

Mr. Champion's Bugaba specimens were captured about the flowers of a small tree in the second-growth woods.

### NECYRIA.

*Necyria*, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 432 (1851).

There are fourteen species belonging to this genus: three of them are found within our limits, the remainder extending southwards along the Andes, and one reaching into Bolivia. It is a well-marked genus, and is allied to *Lyropteryx*, both as regards the neuration of the wings and the secondary sexual characters in the males.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries of the male in *N. manco* emits one branch before the end of the cell and two after it; the middle discocellular is perfect and meets the subcostal at an acute angle close to the junction of the upper radial; the lower discocellular is atrophied in the middle and meets the median at an acute angle a little beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is a little longer than the median side. The secondaries have a strong basal nervure; the upper discocellular is perfect and meets the subcostal a little beyond the first branch at an obtuse angle; the lower discocellular is atrophied towards its upper end and meets the median a little beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is much shorter than the median.

The front legs of the male have the trochanter inserted about the middle of the coxa;