utrinque, altera pone oculos, palpis (præter apices), pedibus plerumque, et striis duabus abdominalibus, flavis.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).—COLOMBIA.

This species may be distinguished from *M. albertus* by the submarginal row of white spots on the secondaries beneath, the allied species having a single yellow spot near the anal angle of the secondaries. Belt's Chontales collection contained a single male example, the only one known from our country; we have another obtained near Muzo, in Colombia, by the plant-collector Chesterton; a third, formerly in the Kaden collection, was perhaps from Venezuela.

b'. Middle discocellular of the primaries atrophied*.

NOTHEME.

Themone, Section *Notheme*, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 462 (1851).
Amblygonia, Feld. Reise d. Nov. Lep. p. 308.

We are not acquainted with *Amblygonia amarynthina*, doubtfully referred to this genus by Mr. Bates. *N. eumeus*, the only species known to us, has a wide range, as will be seen below.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries emits one branch before the end of the cell and two after it; the upper radial and the atrophied middle discocellular meet the subcostal at the same point, the latter at an acute angle; the lower discocellular is also atrophied and meets the median close to the origin of the second branch; the costal side of the cell is longer than the median side. The secondaries have a long basal nervure; the upper discocellular is atrophied, and leaves the subcostal a little beyond the first branch and makes an abrupt angle with the radial; the atrophied lower discocellular can hardly be traced, but it meets the median opposite the origin of the second branch; the costal side of the cell is shorter than the median side. The front legs of the male have a short coxa; the trochanter is inserted a little beyond the middle; the femur $> \frac{1}{2}$ coxa, tibia = coxa, tarsus < tibia. Front leg of the female has the terminal joint of the tarsus=second, it has a small setose pad beneath; the first, second, third, and fourth joints have each a strong spine at the end. The palpi of the male have a rather slender terminal joint $= \frac{1}{4}$ the middle joint, which tapers slightly towards the distal end; basal joint $< \frac{1}{2}$ middle joint; the terminal joint in the female is long and slender $> \frac{1}{2}$ middle joint, and > basal joint. The antennæ have forty-one joints, the terminal thirteen forming a moderate club.

The secondary male sexual organs have the tegumen normal. The harpagones terminate in a blunt slightly upturned lobe; another piece starts from the base of the harpagones and meets above the penis, in a central blunt spine with two upturned teeth at the extremity; it also emits two lateral lobes setose towards their extremity;

* Extra-limital genera of this division are *Panara*, *Themone*, *Oreas*, and *Syrmatia*.