

the femur = $\frac{1}{2}$ coxa; tibia = $\frac{3}{4}$ coxa, much swollen throughout its length, its width in the middle being about one third its length; there is a depression at the distal end, the tarsus being absent. The palpi have a somewhat long and slender terminal joint = $\frac{1}{3}$ middle joint. The antennæ have fifty joints, whereof seventeen form a very gradual club. Eyes hairy.

There are no peculiarities in the tegumen of the male secondary sexual organs; the harpagones are two rather slender ascending lobes dentate at the extremity and setose at the outer end; there is apparently an arch over the penis bearing a triangular lobe on either side, dentate and setose along its upper surface; the penis itself is deflexed almost into a semicircle; a strap proceeds from its base outwards to between the harpagones, and is then bent abruptly to their base.

1. *Cyrenia pyrippe*. (Tab. XLI. figg. 13, 14.)

Cyrenia pyrippe, Godm. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1878, p. 362¹.

Alis fuscis, anticis ad basin indistincte nigro translineatis, plaga discali elliptica alba; posticis plaga albida fere obsoleta marginem externum versus, maculis duabus, una ad medium marginis interni, altera ad costæ medium, coccineis; subtus fere ut supra, plaga alba posticarum multo magis distincta; abdomine subtus rufo-ochraceo; posticis valde rotundatis.

Hab. PANAMA, Veraguas (*Arcé*¹).

The single specimen of this *Cyrenia* we described in 1878 is the only one we have yet seen. Its ally, *C. martia*, is found in Colombia, and thence spreads throughout the Amazons valley to Guiana.

C. pyrippe differs from its congener in having shorter, more rounded secondaries, the white spot on which is nearly obsolete on the upper surface and placed nearer the outer margin. The red spots, too, beneath are much smaller.

ITHOMEIS.

Ithomeis, Bates, Trans. Linn. Soc. xxiii. p. 541 (1862).

We are acquainted with eight species of this genus, which is remarkable for the resemblance its members bear to certain species of *Ithomia* and *Eresia*. Its range is chiefly confined to the Amazons valley; but two species occur in Colombia and one enters our region, being found in Costa Rica and the adjoining portion of the State of Panama.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries in *I. heliconina* emits one branch before the end of the cell and two after it*; the middle discocellular and the upper radial meet the subcostal almost at the same point, but in the male a very short upper discocellular

* Mr. Bates, in his description of this genus, states that the subcostal has two branches; but he seems to have mistaken the lower fork of the subcostal for the upper radial. We have examined every species of the genus, and the number of subcostal branches is invariably three.