

TMETOGLENE.

Tmetoglene, Felder, Wien. ent. Monatsch. vi. p. 235 (vice *Brachyglenis*, p. 73).

Metapheles, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. iii. p. 155.

We now know of four species belonging to this genus (two of which are here described for the first time), three of them being found in our region; the fourth is from Brazil, the extreme southern limit of the genus.

We have dissected specimens of *Tmetoglene esthema* and *T. dodone*, and we find in them no tangible generic differences. *Metapheles dinora* appears to be essentially the same so far as external characters go, nor can we trace the difference in the neuration of the primaries spoken of by Mr. Bates when he described the genus; all the peculiar markings of the body are similar in both types; we therefore unite them under one genus.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries in *T. esthema* emits one branch before the end of the cell and two after it; the upper radial meets the subcostal beyond the end of the cell; the middle discocellular is atrophied, and meets the subcostal at an acute angle a little beyond the first branch; the lower discocellular is atrophied towards its upper end; it meets the median at an acute angle a little beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is very little shorter than the median side. The secondaries have a basal nervure; the discocellulars are atrophied towards the middle, the upper meets the subcostal a little before the first branch, the lower the median just beyond the second branch; the costal side is much shorter than the median side; the cells of both wings are very short. In *T. dodone* the first subcostal branch of the primaries anchyloses with the costal, but to a different extent in the wings of the same insect.

The front legs in the male of *T. esthema* have the trochanter inserted a little beyond the middle of the coxa, the femur = $\frac{2}{3}$ coxa, tibia > coxa, tarsus = femur + trochanter; in *M. dodone* both the coxa and tibia are rather stouter. The palpi (*M. dodone*) have a short terminal joint = $\frac{1}{4}$ middle joint, which is stout, tapering gradually towards the end; the basal joint is dilated and longer than the terminal joint.

The harpagones have two lobes: the upper one is narrow and directed forwards, the lower one springs from the base and is long and club-shaped, and extends upwards to the lobes of the tegumen. The strap to the penis, after proceeding forwards, bends back to the base of the harpagone; at the angle a long piece projects outwards in the middle line. These parts are practically the same in *T. dodone*; the lower lobe of the harpagones is shorter.

1. *Tmetoglene dinora*. (Tab. XLII. fig. 1.)

Metapheles dinora, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. iii. p. 155¹.

Alis hyalinis; marginibus, venis omnibus et fascia in anticis obliqua ultracellulari a costa ad angulum analem transeunte nigris lætissime nitido-cyaneo lavatis; anticis plaga ultra fasciam transversam albicante venis divisa; fronte nigra utrinque alba; cruribus anticis albis; abdomine cyaneo-nigro utrinque ochraceo-rufo. ♀ mari similis, anticis ut semper magis rotundatis.