

It is only known to us as an inhabitant of our region from a single specimen taken by Herr Ribbe in Chiriqui, which was kindly submitted to us for examination by Dr. Staudinger.

CHIMASTRUM, gen. nov.

The primaries rounded, costa and outer margin outwardly convex, inner margin nearly straight. The subcostal nervure emits one branch before the end of the cell, and two afterwards; the upper radial joins the subcostal some way beyond the second branch and far beyond the end of the cell; the middle discocellular meets the subcostal at an acute angle, and is slightly curved and atrophied for most of its length; the lower discocellular is also convex and atrophied for its upper half, it meets the median some way beyond the second branch; the costal and median sides of the cell are nearly equal; the secondaries are rounded; there is a strong basal nervure; the upper discocellular meets the subcostal at an obtuse angle before the first branch, the lower discocellular the median at an acute angle some distance beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is shorter than the median side.

The front legs of the male have the trochanter inserted about the middle of the coxa; the femur = $\frac{1}{2}$ coxa and slightly dilated towards its distal end, tibia = coxa, tarsus = femur. The front leg of the female has the terminal tarsal joint a little longer than the second joint, and a setose pad beneath; the second, third, and fourth joints terminate beneath with a pair of spines. The palpi are peculiar in that the terminal joint seems to be fused with the middle joint—there is not even a constriction showing an atrophied joint; the basal joint is short. There are thirty-one joints in the antennæ, whereof the terminal eleven form a well-defined club.

The secondary sexual organs of the male have the harpagones with a single lobe, rather acute and setose towards its extremity; the penis is short, truncate, and decurved, and either within its cavity or attached to its sheath are two patches of long strong spines; the usual strap proceeds from its base to the base of the harpagones.

In the female the bursa copulatrix has two short blunt granular spines, and the duct leading to it is much enlarged towards its external orifice; it is corrugated towards the middle and granular.

The alliances of this genus are somewhat complex. The neuration of the primaries differs essentially from that of *Mesene* in that the subcostal nervure emits one branch before and two after the end of the cell, thus resembling to some extent *Chæmelimnas*; the position of the upper radial corresponds with neither genus. The palpi are also peculiar, as are the male organs, though these bear some slight relationship in both sexes to those of *Esthemopsis*. We place the genus in this position solely in virtue of the neuration of its wings.