

1. **Chimastrum argenteum.** (*Mesene argentea*, Tab. XLII. fig. 28.)

*Mesene argentea*, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. iii. p. 154<sup>1</sup>.

*Mesene hewitsoni*, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 22<sup>2</sup>.

Alis niveis undique, præter margines externos, nigro circumcinctis; alis ad basin, thorace, palpis et cruribus anticis, pallide ochraceis.

♀ mari similis.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA<sup>2</sup>, Polochic valley (*Hague*<sup>1</sup>), Panima, Cubilguitz, Teleman (*Champion*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*), Bugaba (*Champion*).

We have now a considerable series of this pretty species from Guatemala and the State of Panama, where it would appear to be fairly abundant in certain districts, frequenting dense humid forests of the low country.

*Esthemopsis carnutes*, Hew. (Ex. Butt. *Erycina*, *Symmachia*, &c.), of Colombia, appears to be strictly congeneric with *C. argenteum*.

The moth *Astyochia crane* (Druce, Biol. Centr.-Am. Lep. Het. i. p. 158, t. 14. f. 18, 19), especially the female, is very like *C. argenteum* in size and colour.

c. Subcostal nervure of primaries with two branches emitted before and one after the end of the cell.

c'. Palpi not projecting beyond the forehead.

a". Antennæ without white or pale rings\*.

### LIMNAS.

*Limnas*, Boisduval, Sp. Gén. i. t. 20. f. 1 (1836); Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 459.

After removing *Limnas bryaxis* and its allies from this genus, there remain about twenty-five species strictly belonging to it: these are distributed throughout Tropical America, from Mexico to South Brazil. Only four species occur within our limits, all of them found in Mexico or Guatemala, and only one of them, *L. jarbas*, extending southwards to Ecuador and Guiana.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries of *L. pixe* emits two branches before the end of the cell, and one after it; the discocellulars are both atrophied as they approach the lower radial; the middle discocellular and upper radial meet the subcostal nearly at the same point; the lower discocellular meets the median a little beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is nearly equal to the median side. The secondaries have a strong basal nervure; the discocellulars are atrophied—the upper meets the subcostal beyond the first branch, the lower meets the median beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is considerably shorter than the median side.

\* *Barbicornis*, *Xenandra*, *Lucilla*, and *Pheles* come into this division, and probably *Dryas*.