

4. *Limnas acroleuca*.

Limnas acroleuca, R. Feld. Verh. k.-k. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1869, p. 467¹.

L. cephise affinis sed alis nigricantioribus et anticis albo ad apicem terminatis forsan distinguenda.

Hab. MEXICO, Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Huahuapan (*Hedemann*¹), Oaxaca (*Deppe*).

It is perhaps doubtful if this insect is really separable from *L. cephise*. Almost the only tangible difference is the presence in the former of a white tip to the apex of the primaries, not seen in the latter. This character of a white or yellow apex in species of *Limnas* is one that shows considerable variation, and we use it to differentiate *L. acroleuca* with some hesitation.

The first specimens of this insect sent to Europe were those obtained by Deppe at Oaxaca, which are now in the Berlin Museum. It has since been found at various places, but seems to be more abundant near Mazatlan than elsewhere.

ESTHEMOPSIS.

Esthemopsis, Feld. Reise d. Nov. Lep. p. 306 (1865).

Pseudopheles, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. ser. iii. v. p. 544.

Esthemopsis clonia is the type of this genus, a species discovered in Colombia by Lindig, and now traced northward through the State of Panama to Nicaragua.

The genus contains nine or ten species, all agreeing fairly well in their generic characters; with these we now include two others which have some characters in common with *Esthemopsis*, while others are certainly aberrant, but as each of these species is represented by a single individual, we are unwilling to attempt to place them definitely, and they will be found at the end of the account of the family.

The northern limit of the range of *Esthemopsis* is Guatemala; thence it passes southwards throughout the Amazons valley to Maranham in North Brazil. Four species occur within our region, one of which is the aberrant form referred to above.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries of *E. clonia* emits two branches before the end of the cell and one beyond it; the upper radial meets the subcostal beyond the cell; the atrophied middle discocellular is at right angles to the subcostal; the lower discocellular is bent in the middle, the upper half atrophied, the lower meeting the median some way beyond the origin of the second branch; the costal and median sides of the cell are subequal. Secondaries with a strong basal nervure, both discocellulars atrophied, the upper meeting the subcostal at an obtuse angle beyond the origin of the first branch, the lower meeting the median at a large acute angle beyond 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 the coxa considerably produced beyond the trochanter-coxal joint; the femur = $\frac{2}{3}$ coxa, dilated towards the distal end; tibia > femur + trochanter, tarsus = tibia, two-jointed, with two short setæ at the extremity. The front legs of the female have the second joint nearly equal to the fifth, the fourth