

being the shortest. Antennæ gradually taper towards the extremity, having an abrupt club. The palpi have a very small terminal joint, the middle one tolerably stout, tapering towards the extremity and about four times as long as the terminal joint.

The secondary sexual organs of the male have the tegumen with two lobes, setose on their outer surface towards the ends; between them is a short depressed hook, and in the middle what appears to be a central keel, on either side also a strong incurved hook. The harpagones bilobed, the lower lobe incurved, and both setose outside towards the distal end. The penis is short and truncate, with a broad strap dilated in the middle between it and the base of the harpagones; inside are two rows of dentate papillæ which in our preparation reach to a little beyond the orifice; there is also a strong chitinous piece, apparently dependent from the penis, upturned with an outwardly serrate edge; the precise attachments of this piece are not clear in our preparation.

1. *Esthemopsis clonia*.

Esthemopsis clonia, Feld. Reise d. Nov. Lep. p. 306, t. 38. ff. 11, 12¹; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 353².

Alis chalybeo-nigris, anticis fascia arcuata macularum quinque aut sex albarum subapicali a costa ad marginem externum (interdum ad angulum analem) transeunte, posticis maculis quinque aut sex guttiformibus submarginalibus notatis; subtus fere ut supra; prothorace lateraliter, fronte et palpis rubris; cruribus anticis fuscis.

♀ mari similis.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*²); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA¹.

Colombian specimens upon which the name was founded have the white band of the primaries rather broader than Central-American examples; but there seems to be no essential difference.

E. clonia has a much wider range than *E. strigosa*, being not uncommon in Nicaragua and extending into Colombia, *E. strigosa* being, so far as we know, confined to the district of Chiriqui, where it is much more common than its more widely diffused ally.

It was found by Mr. Champion in the forest region of the low country west of Bugaba. It greatly resembles a day-flying moth frequenting the same locality.

2. *Esthemopsis strigosa*.

Esthemopsis strigosus, Staud. Verh. k.-k. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. 1875, p. 110¹.

Alis nigris cyanescenti vix tinctis, anticis fascia macularum quatuor fere recta ultracellulari a costa ad medium marginis externi transeunte, striolis inter ramos medianos et venis posticarum canescentibus; subtus ut supra sed striolis canescentibus magis obviis; prothorace lateraliter et palpis aurantiis; cruribus fuscis.

♀ mari similis.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*¹), Bugaba (*Champion*).