

This species is, as Dr. Staudinger says, closely allied to *E. clonia*, one of the chief differences being in the band of the primaries, which in *E. strigosa* consists of four spots in a nearly straight row, and in *E. clonia* of five or six in a curve. The radiating stripes between the nervules are more marked in *E. strigosa*, whence its name.

Herr Ribbe supplied Dr. Staudinger with his types, and we have examples from the same source, and also several others sent us by Mr. Champion, who met with it in the same district frequented by *E. clonia*.

3. *Esthemopsis alicia*. (Tab. XLI. figg. 18, 19.)

Pheles alicia, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. i. p. 203¹.

Esthemopsis alicia, Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 433².

Alis chalybeo-nigris, anticis fascia obliqua subapicali venis divisa alba; subtus ut supra, posticis cæruleo radiolatis; prothorace undique, fronte et palpis rubris; cruribus anticis fuscis, medialiter albidis.

♀ nobis ignota.

Hab. GUATEMALA², forests of Northern Vera Paz (*F. D. G. & O. S.*¹), Polochic valley, Choctum (*Hague*).

Of this species we captured a single male specimen in the forest-region of Vera Paz, north of Coban, at an altitude of about 1200 feet above the sea; and from the same district, as well as from the valley of the Polochic, Mr. Hague sent us three other examples. Mr. Champion did not meet with it.

The insect figured as this species by Hewitson is distinct, for not only is the band of the primaries different, but the prothorax and palpi are black.

4. *Esthemopsis* (?) *cæruleata*. (Tab. XLI. figg. 6, 7.)

Limnas cæruleata, Godm. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1878, p. 362¹.

Alis cæruleo-nigris, anticis fascia transversa ultracellulari flava; subtus anticis ut supra colore cæruleo absente; posticis lineis cæruleis longitudinalibus ad angulum analem ornatis; fronte et cruribus anticis flavis.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*¹).

The single specimen of this species obtained by Herr Ribbe in Chiriqui is the only one we have yet met with. We are in some doubt as to the correct position of the species, which was originally referred to the genus *Limnas*. On further consideration we now think it belongs rather to *Esthemopsis*, but until we obtain sufficient materials to make a fuller dissection we must leave the matter in doubt. We can detect no outward structural character not shared by *Esthemopsis*; and the anal angle of the secondaries being somewhat produced corresponds with what we find in such species as *Esthemopsis clonia*, while the radiating blue lines on the secondaries beneath resemble those of *E. alicia*.

E. cæruleata would be an abnormal species as regards its coloration in any genus yet known to us, but has some features in common with *Lucilla*.