

MESENOPSIS, gen. nov.

We find, on dissection, that the so-called *Limnas bryaxis* of Hewitson cannot be retained in that genus. Not only are there slight differences in the neuration, but the structure of the male secondary organs differs so widely that it seems necessary to place it elsewhere. The latter characters suggest a relationship with *Mesene* and *Cricosoma*, and we accordingly place it near those genera.

We recognize three, perhaps four, species as belonging to this genus, two of which belong to our region; a third is from Western Colombia*; and a fourth, represented by a fragment which formed part of the late Mr. Belt's Maranham collection, is from Northern Brazil. This latter specimen may prove to belong to our *M. melanochlorus*.

The subcostal branch of the primaries of *M. bryaxis* emits two branches before the end of the cell and one after it; the discocellulars are atrophied, the middle one and the upper radial meet the subcostal at the same point, the lower one the median a little beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is a little longer than the median side. The secondaries have a strong basal nervure; the atrophied upper discocellular meets the subcostal opposite the first branch, the lower the median beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is a little longer than the median side. The trochanter of the front legs of the male is inserted in the coxa a little beyond the middle; the femur $< \frac{1}{2}$ coxa, dilated towards its distal end, tibia = about $\frac{3}{4}$ coxa, tarsus (single-jointed) = $\frac{3}{4}$ tibia. The terminal tarsal joint in the legs of the female is about = second and has a setose pad beneath; the first, second, and third joints terminate beneath with two strong spines; the fourth has three, and there are other spines on the third and fourth beneath. The terminal joint of the palpi is short = $\frac{1}{4}$ middle joint, which is somewhat dilated in the middle; the basal joint is long turgid $> \frac{1}{2}$ middle joint.

The secondary male sexual organs have a normal tegumen; the harpagones are simple, terminating above in an acute angle; beneath is a strong spine in the middle line, connected below with the base of the harpagones. The penis is short and truncate, and inside the orifice at its extremity are numerous patches of dentate papillæ, which are probably attached to filaments and capable of extrusion, as in *Cricosoma*.

1. *Mesenopsis bryaxis*.

Limnas (?) *bryaxis*, Hew. Ent. Monthl. Mag. vi. p. 227¹; Ex. Butt., *Limnas*, 3. f. 20, 21².

* *Mesenopsis briseis*, sp. n.

M. bryaxi similis, sed minor, fasciis alarum flavis haud margines exteriores attingentibus, marginibus his late nigris distinguenda.

Hab. COLOMBIA, San Pablo, R. San Juan (*Trötsch*).

We are indebted to Dr. Staudinger for a pair of this species.