

Alis nigris, ambabus fascia lata longitudinali flava; subtus omnino ut supra, posticarum angulo anali flavido; fronte, palpis, tectricibus alarum, cruribus anticis et abdominis lateribus flavis.

♀ mari similis fascia flava latiore et pallidiore.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*^{1 2}, *Janson*).

Belt obtained many specimens of this species, and others were taken by Janson.

In shape and colour it closely resembles *Flavinia læta*, a moth found in the same districts (*Druce*, Biol. Centr.-Am. Lep.-Het. i. p. 150).

2. *Mesenopsis melanochlora*. (*Limnas melanochlorus*, Tab. XLI. fig. 5.)

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

L. bryaxi similis, fascia alarum angustiore et magis aurantia, et lateribus suis fere parallelibus distinguenda.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*¹), Bugaba (*Champion*).

In its style of coloration this species closely resembles *L. bryaxis*, but we have no doubt that it is really distinct. The yellow longitudinal bands of the wings are of nearly equal width throughout, instead of being subtriangular, and their colour is decidedly richer.

It is a much rarer species than *L. bryaxis*—three specimens only, one from Chontales and two from Chiriqui, being all we have seen.

In the latter country Mr. Champion found it in the forest region of the low country west of Bugaba.

Josia ligata, a moth found at Bugaba, is very like this species in size and colour (*Druce*, Biol. Centr.-Am. Lep.-Het. i. p. 148).

b''. Antennæ with white rings or spots*.

SYMMACHIA.

Symmachia, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. pp. 25, 26 (1816); Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 444 (1851).

After removing the section of this genus the wings of which are of a metallic green, and for which we have revived Hübner's name *Caria*, there remain about twenty-five species of true *Symmachia*, of which nine are found within our limits; of these, only three also occur in South America, leaving six peculiar. No less than eight species occur in Nicaragua; this is perhaps due to the great attention paid to them by Belt, with whom the genus was a special favourite.

The primaries in *S. threissa* have the costa waved; the subcostal nervure emits two branches before the end of the cell and one after it; the discocellulars are atrophied; the middle meets the subcostal at nearly the same point as the lower radial (*S. menetas* has a very short upper discocellular), the lower the median some way beyond the

* This division includes the following South-American genera:—*Siseme*, *Rhicdina*, *Amarynthia*, *Zelotæa*, *Imelda*, and *Dysmathia*.