

d. Inner half of primaries and whole of secondaries bright reddish orange.

9. **Symmachia rubina.** (Tab. XLII. fig. 12.)

Symmachia rubina, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. iii. p. 155¹.

Emesis irata, Butl. Cist. Ent. i. p. 12².

Alis testaceo-rubris, anticis dimidio costali nigris, striis duabus costalibus et tribus ad apicem costæ subparallelibus punctisque duabus inter eas sordide albis, posticis angulo apicali nigro.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*Hague*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Veraguas (*Arcé*¹), San Lorenzo (*Champion*), Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*).—COLOMBIA².

Mr. Bates described this species from examples in our collection from Panama, whence we trace it northwards to Guatemala. Two female specimens from the latter country have indications of a submarginal row of black spots on the secondaries, but this alone will hardly justify their separation.

The type of Mr. Butler's *Emesis irata*, a female, is in our collection, and can be exactly matched in our Panama series.

There is a slight amount of variation in the amount of black at the base of the primaries. Some specimens have a spot isolated from the rest of the black border, in others it is joined to it, in others, again, it is wanting altogether.

S. menetis (Drury) is an allied species from Brazil which may be distinguished by the black border to the secondaries, a character which also separates other forms found in the valley of the Amazons.

Found in the dense forest region of "the tierra caliente" (*Champion*).

CRICOSOMA.

Cricosoma, Felder, Reise d. Nov. Lep. p. 292.

Seven or eight species of this genus are known to us, chiefly belonging to the Amazons region, but found also in the neighbourhood of Bahia in Eastern Brazil, and as far north as Nicaragua within our country. It is closely allied to *Mesene*, but we find differences in the male organs which probably warrant its separation.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries emits two branches before the end of the cell and one after it; the upper radial and the atrophied middle discocellular leave the subcostal at the same point; the lower discocellular is also atrophied and meets the median a little beyond the second branch; the costal and median sides of the cell are nearly equal. The secondaries have a basal nervure; the upper discocellular leaves the subcostal a little beyond the first branch, the lower meets the median beyond the second branch; the costal and median sides of the cell are nearly equal.

The front legs of the male are slender, the coxa extends far beyond the trochanter joint, femur $> \frac{2}{3}$ coxa, tibia = coxa, tarsus $>$ tibia and has two joints and two setæ at the end. The front legs of the female have the second and last joints about equal, and greater than the third and fourth, the last has a setose pad on the under surface, the rest have two strong spines at the extremity of the under surface. The