terminal joint of the palpi is very small and about one fourth the middle one; the basal joint being long and $> \frac{1}{2}$ middle joint. The antennæ have thirty-nine joints, the terminal fourteen forming a moderate club.

The tegumen in the male has an even terminal edge, and there are two strong lateral hooks; the harpagones extend upwards, and are then bent outwards, and are terminated in a narrow setose lobe, they seem to be united beneath into a long strong spine. The penis is a broad truncate tube, from the interior of which proceed three filaments strongly armed with dentate papillæ; there is no strap proceeding from the penis to the base of the harpagones. In addition, there is a peculiarity in the male of *Cricosoma xypete* which we have not noticed elsewhere: between the second and third segments of the abdomen are peculiar patches of scales, one on either side; these scales are of bulbous shape, and terminate in a spine with a knob at the end; there are also similar patches between the third and fourth segments.

1. Cricosoma xypete.

Mesene xypete, Hew. Ent. Monthl. Mag. vi. p. 227[1]; Ex Butt., Erycinidæ, ff. 8, 9[2].

Alis testaceo-rubris, marginibus externis et punctis submarginalibus nigris, anticis costa maculis transversis sex notata; subtus ut supra, alis ad basin nigro punctatis, linea submarginali puncta nigra includente flavida.

♀ mari similis sed alis pallidioribus maculis nigris magis distinctis, posticis lineis duabus submarginalibus notatis.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*[1 2], *Janson*); PANAMA, Chiriqui, Calobre (*Arcé*).

This is a very distinct species, having no near allies, so far as we know. *C. phædra* of Bates probably comes closest to it, but the black spots on the wings are nearly evenly distributed in that species, whereas in *C. xypete* the internal area is plain-coloured.

It is a tolerably common insect in Nicaragua, where Belt discovered it; it occurs again in the State of Panama, but we have not seen specimens from the neighbourhood of Chiriqui, which is somewhat strange, considering how thoroughly this district has been investigated.

MESENE.

Mesene, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 441.

We know of about forty-five species belonging to this genus, and these are spread over the whole of Tropical America from Southern Mexico to Peru. Ten species occur within our limits, of which no less than seven are peculiar. In coloration great variety is shown amongst the different species, by which means the genus may be separated into tolerably distinct groups, some of which may prove to be of generic value when more minute dissections have been instituted.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries of *M. hedemanni* emits two branches before the end of the cell and one after it; the middle discocellular and upper radial meet the subcostal very nearly at the same point, the lower discocellular meets the median nervure beyond its second branch, both discocellulars being atrophied; the costal and median sides of the cell are subequal. The secondaries have a strong basal nervure;