

the internal spine is present in the other species, except perhaps in *E. zela*. Spinous processes are present in the bursa copulatrix of all the above species except *E. tenedia*, which we have not examined; they are long and well developed in *E. zela* and *E. fatimella*, especially in the latter; in *E. æthalia* they are reduced to granular patches.

a. Sexes similar.

a'. Males without a yellow band on the primaries.

1. **Emesis æthalia.** (Tab. XLII. figg. 16, 17 ♂, 18 ♀.)

*Emesis æthalia*, Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. pp. 385, 437<sup>1</sup>.

*Emesis olivæ*, Butl. & Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 103<sup>2</sup>; P. Z. S. 1874, p. 353<sup>3</sup>.

*Polystichtis ocypore*, Geyer in Hübn. Zutr. ex. Schmett. v. f. 989, 990<sup>4</sup>?

Alis fuliginoso-fuscis, supra lineolis fuscis transvittatis, una vitta prope cellulam et duabus submarginalibus; subtus ut supra sed alis dilutioribus.

♀ alis multo pallidioribus fasciolis omnibus distinctis.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Panzos (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>2 3</sup>); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Zahn*), Bugaba (*Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA<sup>1</sup>; ECUADOR; AMAZONS.

Mr. Bates described this species from specimens collected at Santa Marta, Colombia, by the late M. Bouchard<sup>1</sup>. It has since been traced to Pebas and other places in the Amazons valley, and northwards in our country to Guatemala. It is, however, much more common in Nicaragua and places lying to the south of it than in Guatemala, whence we have but a single specimen.

With the types of *E. æthalia* and of *E. olivæ*, of Messrs. Butler & Druce, before us, we have no hesitation in referring these two names to one species.

2. **Emesis fatimella.**

*Emesis fatimella*, Westw. in Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 447<sup>1</sup>; Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 437<sup>2</sup>.

*Papilio fatima*, Cram. Pap. Ex. t. 271. C, D (nec A, B)<sup>3</sup>.

Alis ochraceo-ferrugineis undique nigro irregulariter lineolatis, punctisque submarginalibus notatis; subtus supra.

♀ mari similis sed alis magis ochraceis.

*Hab.* PANAMA, David (*Champion*), Veraguas (*Arcé*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia<sup>2</sup> to Brazil<sup>1</sup>, and Amazons valley<sup>1</sup>.

Specimens from the Amazons region are not quite so clearly spotted as those from our country and from Brazil; but we think there can be no question as to the identity of the species.

*E. fatimella* appears to be rare in Central America, as we have only two specimens from the State of Panama. In the south it is more common. It is the brightest species of *Emesis* in our country, and distinguished by the clear ferruginous colour of its wings.