

as coming from Guatemala. It is a male, and is rather lighter than our Nicaragua specimens, especially the light spot at the apex of the primaries, but not otherwise different. Our Guatemala specimens are all females.

14. **Emesis saturata**, sp. nov.

Alis supra læte saturate brunneis, dimidio basali lineis quibusdam indistinctis fusco-nigris transfasciatis; linea submarginali communi lata pallidiori; subtus ferrugineis nigro maculatis, fascia communi submarginali ejusdem coloris et extra eam maculis minutis serie positis; palpis ferrugineis; anticis acutis paullo hamatis.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Oaxaca (*Sallé*, in *Mus. Brit.*).

There is a single male specimen of this species in the British Museum, obtained in Southern Mexico by M. Sallé or M. Boucard. It is allied to *E. fastidiosa* of Brazil, but is darker than the males of that species, the submarginal band of the wings being more definite; beneath, the submarginal line is narrower. The colour of the upper surface at once distinguishes *E. saturata* from *E. aurimna*, its nearest neighbour in point of locality.

15. **Emesis liodes**, sp. nov. (Tab. XLIII. figg. 19 ♂, 20, 21 ♀.)

*E. aurimnæ* quomodo similis sed multo minor, anticis minus acutis, posticis majis rotundatis angulo anali minus producto, alis ambabus multo fuscescentioribus; macula subapicali feminæ multo minore.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

Of this species we have three specimens, two males and a female, all from Northern Yucatan. It evidently forms part of the group of *Emesis*, of which *E. fastidiosa* may be considered typical. That it is distinct from *E. aurimna* can, we think, hardly be questioned.

CARIA.

*Caria*, Hübner, Zutr. ex. Schmett. ii. p. 14 (1823).

This genus contains the section of *Symmachia* having patches of green scales to a greater or less extent upon the upper surface of the wings. On dissecting an example of *C. lampeto*, we find that some of the essential structures are very different from corresponding ones in true *Symmachia*, thus:—

The secondary sexual organs of the male, instead of conforming to those of *Charis*, resemble very closely those parts of *Lasaia* and of our new genus *Exoplisia*; indeed, were it not for the undulating costa and the smooth eyes, we know of no other essential characters whereby to separate it from the latter genus.

The costa of *C. lampeto* is waved as in *Symmachia*; the subcostal nervure emits two branches before the end of the cell and one after it; both discocellulars are atrophied, the middle meets the subcostal at the same point as the upper radial, the lower the median beyond the first joint; the costal and median sides of the cell are subequal. The secondaries have a basal nervure; the discocellulars are atrophied, the upper meets