

the subcostal beyond the first branch, the lower the median beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is shorter than the median side.

The front legs of the male have the trochanter inserted before the middle of the coxa, the femur $<$ coxa, somewhat dilated in the middle, the tibia $>$ coxa, also dilated, the tarsus $=\frac{3}{4}$ tibia, with a slight constriction near the end, showing the remains of a joint. The palpi have the terminal joint short $=\frac{1}{3}$ middle joint, which is swollen at the base and tapers towards the distal end, the basal joint is tumid $=\frac{1}{2}$ middle joint. The antennæ have thirty-eight joints, whereof the terminal thirteen form a distinct club.

The harpagones have two slender lobes at the end, setose at the extremities; a piece arches over the penis, bearing two small lobes on either side, also setose. The strap from the base of the penis is very strong, and proceeds outwards to the extremity of the harpagones, where it bends abruptly backwards and joins their base; at the bend is a patch of strong spines curving outwards. We find this latter structure repeated in *Lasaia* and *Exoplisia*, and in a modified form in *Bæotis*. The bursa copulatrix of the female has two strong thorn-like processes with granular surfaces.

1. *Caria lampeto*, sp. nov. (*Symmachia lampeto*, Tab. XLII. figg. 8, 9.)

Symmachia amazonica, Godm. & Salv. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1880, p. 125 (nec Bates)¹.

Alis saturate fuscis, anticis macula triangulari ad basin, fascia lata transversa ultra cellulam ad costam latiore (et extus nigro limbata), posticis ad marginem externum præcipue nitenti-viridibus, anticis ad medium costæ atomis quibusdam æneo-purpureis, macula subapicali rufa, altera ultra eam et lineola submarginali plumbeis, extra hanc maculis elongatis transversis fusco-nigris; subtus viridi-nigricantibus, anticarum cellula coccinea, fronte et thorace viridissimis.

♀ mari similis sed alis dilutioribus, subtus alis fuscis nigro maculatis, anticis dimidio costali maculis ad margines costales medialiter plumbeis, anticis dimidio costali rubro, macula subapicali plumbea.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba, (*Champion*), Veraguas (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA¹.

This species is closely allied to *C. amazonica*, with which we for some time confounded it. On closer examination we find considerable points of difference. The inner margin of the secondaries is devoid of green scales, and the submarginal band is green, not golden, and less clearly defined. The under side is altogether darker.

From both Guatemala and Nicaragua we have but a single specimen; but in the State of Panama it appears to be far from uncommon.

Found about flowering bushes in the second-growth woods and forest margins (*Champion*).

2. *Caria domitianus*.

Hesperia domitiana, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. p. 315¹.

Symmachia domitianus, Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 437².

Alis fuscis ad basin nigricante variegatis, lineola submarginali rosaceo-plumbea, inter eam maculis nigris fascia ferruginea positis, anticis plaga magna subtriangulari supra cellulæ finem viridissima, posticis linea submarginali ejusdem coloris; subtus lateritio-rufis nigro indistincte maculatis, posticis maculis submarginalibus nigris et inter eas aliis rosaceo-plumbeis et ad anticarum apicem duabus ejusdem coloris.