

## EXOPLISIA, gen. nov.

On examining the species described by Dr. Felder as *Amarynthia hypochalybe*, we found sufficient important points to necessitate its removal into a separate genus. The second costal branch of the primaries is emitted much nearer the end of the cell than in *Amarynthia*, and there are differences in the secondary sexual organs of the male, which will be described in detail below.

*Exoplisia*, as we propose to call the genus, is a Colombian insect, stated by Boisduval to occur in Nicaragua.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries emits two branches before the end of the cell, the second being almost opposite the middle discocellular; the third branch is emitted a long way beyond the cell, as is also the upper radial; the lower discocellular meets the median a little beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is a little longer than the median side. The secondaries have a strong basal nervure; the atrophied discocellulars run nearly in a line across the wing, the upper meets the subcostal a little beyond the first branch, the lower the median beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is much shorter than the median side.

The front leg of the male has the trochanter inserted before the middle of the coxa; femur =  $\frac{1}{2}$  coxa, and is considerably dilated towards its distal end; the tibia is also dilated =  $\frac{3}{4}$  coxa; tarsus = tibia, a constriction near its extremity indicates the remains of a joint; there are two or three spines close to the end, and two or three others distributed sporadically. The eyes are hairy.

The male secondary sexual organs are very similar to those of *Lasaia* and *Caria*. The harpagones are single lobes, setose and rounded at the extremity; they are united by a piece which passes over the penis, and is slightly convex outwards, with a short point in the middle line, where it is covered with long setæ; dependent from this on either side of the penis is a stout slightly upturned hook, blunt at the end and setose along its upper edge; outside these, again, are two short subtriangular setose lobes. The penis is sickle-shaped; from the angle the strap proceeds outwards, makes a fold near its extremity, and then turns abruptly backwards to the base of the harpagones; close to the bend on the upper side is a cluster of spines, curved outwardly, just as in *Lasaia* and *Caria*. In the former genus *Exoplisia* might well be placed, were it not that the palpi do not project as is the case in *Lasaia*.

### 1. *Exoplisia hypochalybe*.

*Amarynthia hypochalybe*, Feld. Wien. ent. Monatschr. v. p. 98<sup>1</sup>; Voy. Nov. Lep. p. 293, t. 37. ff. 21, 22<sup>2</sup>.

*Nelone praxithea*, Boisd. Lep. Guat. p. 24<sup>3</sup>.

Alis fuscis lineis angustis transfasciatis, iis in dimidio proximo duplicatis, exterioribus marginibus subparallelibus; subtus chalybiis, costa, marginibus et fasciis transversis nigris.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA (fide Boisduval<sup>3</sup>).—COLOMBIA<sup>1 2</sup>.