

M. C. Oberthür tells us that the species described by Boisduval as *Nelone praxithea* is identical with the Colombian insect called *Amarynthis hypochalybe* by Dr. Felder. Boisduval is the only authority we have for including it in our fauna.

PEROPHTHALMA.

Perophtalma, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 455 (section ** of *Mesosemia*).

Mesosemia tenera has usually been considered an aberrant form of *Mesosemia*, but the characters of the venation of the primaries differ so positively that its generic separation seems demanded.

As already stated, *Mesosemia* has four branches to the subcostal nervure to the primaries, two before and two beyond the end of the cell; the upper radial and the middle discocellular leave the subcostal at the same point, so that there is no upper discocellular. In *Perophtalma* the subcostal emits only three branches, two before and one beyond the end of the cell; the middle discocellular joins the upper radial some way beyond the junction of the latter with the subcostal, so that there is a well-defined upper discocellular. These points make it necessary that *Perophtalma* should be removed altogether from the neighbourhood of *Mesosemia*. Its position here, however, must be considered provisional.

The front legs of the male have a very long coxa, the trochanter joint being placed at about two thirds from the base; the femur is exceedingly short but thick $< \frac{1}{2}$ coxal projection; tibia $>$ femur + trochanter, tarsus = tibia.

The male secondary organs are very like those of *Mesosemia grandis*, but inside the cavity of the penis is a row of serrate papillæ.

1. *Perophtalma tenera*.

Mesosemia tenera, Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 455¹; Hew. Ex. Butt., *Mesosemia*, t. 3. f. 19²; Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 419³.

Alis pallide fuscis, anticis fascia transversa per cellulam ad marginem internum extensa albida; ocello ad cellulæ finem nigro, albo bipupillato et fulvo ciliato; striis undulatis pallidis submarginalibus; posticis area discali ochracea, striis undulatis pallidis submarginalibus; subtus ut supra sed alis paullo dilutioribus.

♀ mari similis.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Choctum (*Hague*), Cubilguitz, Cahabon, San Isidro, Zapotes, Mirandilla (*Champion*); HONDURAS¹; NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA, Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba, David (*Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA^{1 3}; ECUADOR; AMAZONS^{1 3}; GUIANA; BRAZIL².

There appear to be two forms of this insect, which seem to blend together insensibly. The prevalent form throughout our region has a white band across the primaries. In South America this is much less perceptible. But of this southern form we have examples from Nicaragua and the State of Panama.