

1. *Bæotis zonata*.

Bæotis zonata, R. Feld. Verh. k.-k. zool.-bot. Ges. 1869, p. 469¹.

Mesene simbla, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 22².

Charis libna, Butl. Ann. Mag. N. H. ser. 4, v. p. 364³; Lep. Ex. p. 40, t. 14. f. 1⁴.

Alis flavidis marginibus externis late fuscis, maculas duas flavidas includentibus, fascia communi obliqua marginem posticarum internum haud attingente et anticarum costa, fuscis, lineola submarginali et maculis ad angulum posticarum analem plumbeis; subtus pallidioribus, lineola et maculis plumbeis absentibus; corpore supra fusco, subtus cum cruribus flavidis.

Hab. MEXICO³, Potrero (*Hedemann*¹); GUATEMALA², Polochic valley (*Hague*); COSTA RICA, San Francisco (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA.

We compared our Panama specimens with the types in the Vienna Museum and found that they agreed. It is nowhere a common species though widely distributed. We have a single example from Guatemala, though Mr. Champion did not meet with it.

We have the type of Mr. Butler's *C. libna*, they differ in no way from *B. zonata*, and Boisdual's type of *Mesene simbla* kindly lent us by Mons. C. Oberthür belongs to the same species.

METACHARIS.

Metacharis, Butler, Ent. Month. Mag. iii. p. 174 (1867).

This genus contains seven or eight species distributed throughout Tropical America, only one occurring within our borders. It was separated from *Charis* by Mr. Butler, who included it in five species. To these Mr. Bates in his synopsis of the family added five others, but restored *Charis cadmeis* to the genus *Charis*, he also placed with *Metacharis* three members of Hübner's genus *Echenais*, which, from their coloration alone, seem fairly separable.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries of *M. victrix* emits the first branch before the end of the cell, the second close to the end, and the third a long way beyond it; the lower radial meets the subcostal some way beyond the end of the cell, the discocellulars are both atrophied and curved slightly inwards, the upper leaves the subcostal just beyond the origin of the second branch, the lower meets the median just beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is longer than the median side. The secondaries have a basal nervure; the discocellulars are atrophied, the upper leaves the subcostal a little beyond the first branch, the lower meets the median a little beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is longer than the median side.

The front legs of the male have the coxa considerably produced beyond the trochanter joint; the femur is short and dilated towards its distal end; the tibia = 2 femur; tarsus = femur, single-jointed. In the front legs of the female, the terminal joint of the tarsus is longer than the three preceding joints together, and has a setose pad on the under surface; the second, third, and fourth joints have each a long spur