

from the distal ends of the under surface. The terminal joint of the palpi is very slender = about $\frac{1}{4}$ middle joint, which is rather stout. Antennæ with thirty-eight joints, the club being not abruptly thickened at the extremity.

The tegumen in the male sexual organs is bilobed, each lobe being setose on its outer surface, towards the ends there is a central keel and two strong lateral hooks. The harpagones are small with simple points and setose ends. Above the penis is a hood-shaped piece with two lateral lobes on either side from the end of the upper one, and from the base of the lower one are strong setæ; a long strap proceeds from the base of the penis and thence bifurcates to the harpagones, and beyond again continues in a strong deflexed spine; the penis itself is long and slender, slightly deflexed towards its extremity, bent to a right angle towards its base, which is bulbous. The bursa copulatrix of the female has two mammæ-like projections with granular surfaces.

1. **Metacharis victrix.** (*M. nigrella*, Tab. XLIV. figg. 9, 10 ♂, 11, 12 ♀.)

Charis victrix, Hew. Equat. Lep. p. 50¹.

♂ alis supra saturate ferrugineis cæruleo plus minusve purpureo lavatis, bitriente basali nigro irregulariter maculatis, anticarum apicibus maculis duabus nigris rufo circumcinctis, striolis utrinque plumbeis; posticis maculis submarginalibus rufis et inter eas lineolis plumbeis; subtus lætissime chalybeo-cyaneis.

♀ alis ferrugineis undique nigro maculatis, striolis plumbeis inter maculas submarginales; subtus ut supra sed alis multo pallidioribus maculis nigris magis obviis.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*).
—COLOMBIA; ECUADOR¹.

This species seems to be rather variable as regards the colour of the males, and this without reference to locality. Some specimens are more ferruginous on the upper surface of the wings, and the primaries are more elongated, beneath the shade of blue is not quite so pure and has a greenish tint.

Mr. Champion obtained many specimens of both sexes of this insect in sunny open places in the dense forest. This species rests with the wings expanded on the upper surface of the leaves, but when disturbed it hides itself beneath. Our Colombian examples were recently taken by Mr. Wheeler, and the types from Ecuador by Buckley at Saryack.

We have figured a male from Bugaba and a female from Chontales, Nicaragua.

LASAI A.

Lasaia, Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 397 (1868).

There are two species belonging to this genus, one confined to the Amazons valley and the other extending from Mexico to South-east Brazil.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries in *L. meris* emits two branches before the end of the cell and one after it; the discocellulars are atrophied, the middle meets the