

THAROPS.

Tharops, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 109 (1816); Butler, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 222 (1867).

Lemonias, sect. i. *Tharops*, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 458 (1851).

We are acquainted with twelve species belonging to this genus distributed from Guatemala in the north to Panama, and thence southward to Southern Brazil.

In the 'Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera' *Tharops* is included as a section of *Lemonias*, and so remained until Mr. Butler in 1867 definitely separated it, chiefly on account of the shape and colour of the wings, the anal angle of the secondaries being more or less produced. The body also is more robust than in typical species of *Lemonias*. In the section containing *T. menander*, represented in our country by *T. purpurata*, there is a pencil of black hairs near the middle of the inner margin of the secondaries; this serves to distinguish this group from *T. pretus* and its allies, where no such pencil exists. In *T. hebrus* there is a patch of white hair near the anal angle.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries of *T. hebrus* emits two branches before the end of the cell and one after it; the discocellulars are atrophied, the upper meets the subcostal at the same point as the upper radial, the lower 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 basal nervure; the discocellulars are atrophied, the upper meets the subcostal a little beyond the first branch, the lower the median just beyond the second branch; the costal and median sides of the cell are nearly equal.

The front legs of the male have the trochanter inserted about the middle of the coxa; the femur $< \frac{2}{3}$ coxa; tibia = coxa; tarsus = $\frac{3}{4}$ tibia; the terminal tarsal joint of the front leg of the female is longer than the second one, and has a setose pad beneath; the second, third, and fourth joints terminate beneath with two strong spines. The palpi are long; the terminal joint long and tapering, = $\frac{1}{3}$ middle joint. The antennæ are slender, with forty-six joints, the terminal thirteen forming a slight club.

Each harpago bears a strong outwardly directed slightly upturned spine; the penis is strong, decurved towards its extremity, and with the usual strap connecting it with the base of the harpagones. The bursa copulatrix of the female has two very large thorn-like prominences of granular texture.

a. Secondaries with a tuft of black hair near the middle of the abdominal side.

1. ***Tharops purpurata***. (Tab. XLIV. figg. 15, 16.)

Tharops purpurata, Godm. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1878, p. 365¹.

Alis nitide purpureo-cæruleis, anticis regione apicali et posticis ad apicem fusco-nigris, anticis maculis elongatis transversis; subtus cinereo-albis, anticis ad apicem et marginibus externis alarum ambarum fusciscentibus, maculis minutis fuscis notatis, iis proximis angulos apicales et anales anticarum maximis.

♀ mari similis sed alis obtusioribus et posticis supra, velut anticis, maculis elongatis nigris notatis.