

but we remove from it the fourth section (*Hamearis*) containing upwards of twenty species; these constitute our genera *Hamearis*, *Apodemia*, and *Polystigma*. As compared with the genera just named, *Lemonias* can be distinguished by the front legs in the male having a single tarsal joint, and the primaries with no upper discocellular. In *Hamearis* this nervule is distinctly present; in *Apodemia* the tarsus of the front leg of the male has two joints; in *Polystigma* not only has the front leg of the male three distinct joints, but the third seems to be the fusion of the third, fourth, and fifth; moreover, the extremity of the tarsus has a distinct pair of claws. Basing our division of the old genus *Lemonias* on these characters we seem to get very natural groups. *Lemonias* itself is thus a purely neotropical genus, having its focus in the Amazons valley; in our region the number of species decreases towards the north; thus in the State of Panama we find no less than ten of our fourteen species, in Nicaragua five, in Guatemala four, and in Mexico only one.

The subcostal nervule of the primaries in *L. sudias* emits two branches before the end of the cell and one after it; the lower and middle discocellulars are both atrophied for the greater part of their length, the upper meets the subcostal at the same point as the upper radial, the lower the median just beyond the second branch; the costal and median sides of the cell are subequal. The secondaries have a basal nervule; the discocellulars are both atrophied, the upper meets the subcostal beyond the first branch, the lower the median just beyond the second branch, the costal and median sides of the cell are subequal.

The front legs of the male have the trochanter inserted beyond the middle, the femur $< \frac{1}{2}$ coxa, tibia $<$ coxa, tarsus (single-jointed) nearly = tibia; there is a short seta at the extremity; the terminal joint of the female = second joint, and has a setose pad beneath; the second, third, and fourth joints terminate beneath with a spine. The palpi have a long terminal joint (longer in the female than in the male), = $\frac{1}{3}$ middle joint (in female $> \frac{1}{2}$). The antennæ have forty-eight joints, of which the terminal fourteen form a moderate club.

The harpagones in the secondary sexual organs of the male have a projecting lobe slightly setose at its end, above this is a long slender rod rounded at the end and setose in the middle; the penis is long and slightly decurved, and the usual strap connects it with the base of the harpagones. In *L. æmulius* the tegumen has distinct dentate projections on both lobes; the harpagones appear to consist of two slightly overlapping lobes, the upper one bearing two strong dentate processes. In *L. penthea* the outer margin of the lobes of the tegumen is also dentate; the harpagones have a single lobe terminating with a short, strong upturned point. In *L. æmulius* the harpagones are single-lobed, with two dentate processes at the end. The penis is shorter and stouter than in either of the two preceding genera, and shows an elongated patch of spines towards the distal end. In *L. irenea* the harpagones terminate in a strong gradually tapering slightly upcurved point. The penis is both long and stout, and