

a natural association of species, the most aberrant being the *H. albinus* of Felder. *Hamearis* contains eight or nine species, all strictly South American with the exception of three which just enter our limits in the State of Panama.

Compared with *Lemonias sudias* the primaries, as already stated, have an upper discocellular, the front legs of the male offer no peculiarity, the tarsus being single-jointed; the first four joints of the tarsus of the female are terminated with very strong spines; the secondary sexual organs of the male resemble somewhat those of *L. irenea*, the harpagones have four very distinct slightly incurved teeth at the extremity; besides the usual structures we find, in addition, a pair of long rods proceeding from either side of the base of the penultimate segment of the body and standing outwards as far as the end of the harpagones, and terminating in a sharp slightly decurved point. The bursa copulatrix of the female has two long thorn-like projections with granular surface and one edge irregularly serrate.

### 1. *Hamearis erostratus*. (*Lemonias erostratus*, Tab. XLV. figg. 6, 7.)

*Lemonias erostratus*, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 458, t. 71. f. 4<sup>1</sup>.

Alis fulvis, anticis maculis transversis paucis ad basin notatis, litura transversa ultra cellulam cum margine externo conjuncta, fuscis, hoc fasciam maculosam submarginalem fulvam includente; posticis dimidio distali fusco adumbrato maculis nigris in serie submarginali positis; subtus anticis ut supra, maculis in cellula aliisque ad apicem albis; posticis fuscis dimidio basali albo, annulis fuscis dense (interdum confluentibus) notatis, annulis quoque submarginalibus albis, iis ad angulum analem et apicalem intus nigris.

♀ mari valde similis.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Bugaba (*Arcé*), Taboga Island (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA<sup>1</sup>.

A somewhat variable form, individuals differing in the width of the markings of the upper surface of the wings; beneath, too, the spots of the secondaries are arranged in more definite lines in some examples than in others. We see no essential difference between our examples from Panama and Venezuela, whence the types are said to have been derived.

Mr. Champion met with this species not uncommonly on the steep rocky slopes of the island of Taboga.

### 2. *Hamearis domina*. (*Lemonias domina*, Tab. XLV. figg. 10, 11 ♂, 12 ♀.)

*Lemonias domina*, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. i. p. 204<sup>1</sup>.

Alis fulvis, anticis maculis nigricantibus sparsim notatis, margine externo late nigricante; posticis costa et margine externo coloris ejusdem, hoc lunulas fulvas includente; subtus anticis ut supra, maculis costalibus ultra cellulam aliisque submarginalibus albidis, posticis fuscis præcipue in linea mediana albo maculatis.

♀ mari similis sed alarum marginibus annulis fulvis distincte notatis, subtus fascia mediana communi venis divisa alba.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Veraguas (*Arcé*<sup>1</sup>), line of railway (*M<sup>r</sup> Leannan*), near the city (*J. J. Walker*).

The largest species of this section of the genus, and restricted, so far as we know, to the district of the Panama railway and the adjoining province of Veraguas, whence