

M'Leannan and Arcé have sent us a few specimens, and where, quite recently, Mr. J. J. Walker also found it.

The difference in the size of the spots of the primaries of individuals of this species renders it an obviously variable one; there is also great diversity in the size of the insect.

Its nearest ally is perhaps *L. aurinia*.

3. *Hamearis albinus*.

Lemonias albinus, Feld. Wien. ent. Mon. v. p. 101¹; Reise d. Nov. Lep. p. 299, t. 37. f. 1-4²; Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 448³.

Anticis ad basin albis, a dimidio distali fulvo distincte divisam, litura transversa ultra cellulam fulva, extra eam maculis tribus albis, altera ad angulum analem albido-fulvo marginatis; posticis albis, costa et margine externo fuscis, hoc intus ad angulum apicalem fulvo, ad angulum analem albo-atomato et macula nigra notato; subtus fuscis ad basin rufescentibus, anticis maculis duabus infra cellulam et altera ad angulum analem nigris, maculis tribus in cellula, duabus ultra eam, litura transversa exteriori, fascia maculosa submarginali et plaga magna subtriangulari ad marginem internum albis, posticis fascia alba bisectis, margine externo et maculis magnis subcostalibus albis, macula duplici ad angulum analem nigra, altera ad angulum apicalem.

♀ mari similis sed alis pallidioribus, colore rufo fere omnino absente.

Hab. PANAMA, near the city (*Champion*), Taboga Island (*J. J. Walker*).—COLOMBIA^{2 3}; VENEZUELA^{1 2}.

This well-marked species has its nearest ally in *L. glaphyræ* of South Brazil, but it is twice as large as that insect, besides other points of difference.

It was described by Dr. Felder from specimens taken by Dr. Moritz in Venezuela, whence it has been traced to the neighbourhood of Santa Marta and Panama. Mr. Champion took it near the city, and Mr. Walker in the island of Taboga in the bay.

These western specimens differ slightly from Dr. Felder's figure, having more rufous on the upper surface of the primaries.

APODEMIA.

Apodemia, Felder, Reise d. Nov. Lep. p. 302 (1865).

Dr. Felder separated this species from *Lemonias*, placing in it certain species found in the south-western States of North America and in Northern Mexico. The number of these now amounts to seven or eight, of which six are found in our region, all of them in Northern Mexico.

The neuration of the primaries in *A. cythera* resembles that of *Lemonias*, except that the middle discocellular is much less atrophied; the costal and distal sides of the cell are subequal, the lower discocellular meets the median a long way beyond the second branch.

In the front legs of the male the trochanter is inserted some way beyond the middle of the coxa; the femur is short= $\frac{1}{2}$ coxa, slightly dilated towards its distal end;