NYMPHIDIUM.

Nymphidium, Illiger, Mag. vi. p. 286 (1807) ; Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 447 (1851).

This genus comprises about seventy species, ranging throughout Tropical America from Mexico to South Brazil; of these, nineteen are found in Central America, the numbers gradually increasing as we approach the southern continent, three species being found in Mexico, seven in Guatemala, and no less than thirteen in the State of Panama. Six out of the nineteen species extend their range into the southern continent, leaving thirteen peculiar to our country.

The subcostal nervure in the primaries of *N. molpe* emits two branches before the end of the cell and one after it; there is a very short upper discocellular, the atrophied middle discocellular meeting the radial close to its junction with the subcostal; the lower discocellular is also atrophied, and meets 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; both discocellulars are atrophied, the upper one meets the subcostal a little beyond the first branch, the lower the median a little beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is shorter than the median side.

The front legs of the male of *N. lycorias* have the trochanter inserted beyond the middle of the coxa, femur=$\frac{1}{2}$ coxa, tibia=coxa, tarsus=tibia. The terminal joint of the tarsus of the female (*N. molpe*) is the same length as the second joint, and all except the last terminate in a spine. The palpi have the terminal joint longer in the female than in the male, $>\frac{1}{3}$ middle joint; the antennæ have forty-five joints, and terminate in a very slender club.

The harpagones in the secondary sexual organs of the male consist of two long slightly depressed spines, the lower slightly setose, except at the distal end, the upper setose near its distal end; there is a large patch on either side near the base of the harpagones of long setæ. The penis is decurved and stout, and the usual strap runs from its base to the base of the harpagones. The bursa copulatrix of the female has a pair of thin projections strongly serrate along one edge, and granular towards their base. In *N. lycorias* the harpagones of the male differ widely from those of *N. molpe*, being lobes with a vertical outer edge, slightly dentate, and terminating at the upper angle with a flattened elongate projection bearing at its end several well-defined papillæ.

a. Sexes dissimilar.

1. **Nymphidium mycone.**

Nyphidium mycone, Hew. Ex. Butt., Nymphidium, t. 3. ff. 16, 17, 18 [1]; Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 451 [2].

Alis brunneis maculis ad basin et lituris duabus submarginalibus saturatioribus, inter has fascia fusca albido