

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*¹), Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*).

This insect is a southern race of *N. lycorias*, taking its place in Nicaragua and extending its range to Panama. It is common in Costa Rica, and occurs again in Calobre in the State of Panama, but we have no specimens from the district of Chiriqui, which is somewhat remarkable. In Western Colombia there is a still more modified form which we describe below*.

PANDEMOS.

Pandemos, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 25 (1816); Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 440 (1851).

We are acquainted with but four species belonging to this genus, three of which are known only from single specimens; the fourth is *P. arcas*, the type of the genus which we here describe. Two species occur within our limits.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries emits two branches before the end of the cell and one after it; both the lower and middle discocellulars are atrophied, the upper meets the subcostal at the same point as the upper radial, the lower the median beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is a little longer than the median; there is a large patch of thickly felted scales below the junction of the median and its first branch. The secondaries have a basal nervure, both discocellulars are atrophied, the upper meets the subcostal a little beyond the first branch, the lower the median nearly opposite the second branch; the costal side of the cell is a little shorter than the median; there is a patch of thickly felted scales between the costal and subcostal nervures corresponding to the similar patch on the primaries. In the female these patches are absent.

The front legs of the male have the trochanter inserted beyond the middle of the coxa; femur $> \frac{1}{2}$ coxa, ovoid and dilated towards its distal end; tibia $<$ coxa; tarsus $> \frac{3}{4}$ tibia, two-jointed, with a constriction in the terminal joint, the remnant of an atrophied third joint. The terminal joint of the palpi in the male are long and slender, $= \frac{1}{4}$ middle joint; that of the female is much longer, $= \frac{2}{3}$ middle joint. The antennæ have fifty-four joints, the terminal seventeen forming a slender club.

The harpagones of the male in the secondary sexual organs are subtriangular, the apex being a simple lobe slightly setose; a short rod proceeds from the base of the harpagones in the middle line, and the strap passes from the middle of the penis to the base of the harpagones. The penis itself gradually tapers, and is decurved throughout its length.

* *Nymphidium germanus*, sp. n.

L. lycorias similis sed plaga alarum communi angusta margine externo nigricante latissimo, fascia submarginali interiori angusta et fusco atomata, subtus maculis omnibus albis submarginalibus distinctissimis.

Hab. COLOMBIA, Rio San Juan (*Trötsch*).