

Lycænidaë, contains at least fifty species ranging through Tropical America from Mexico southwards, the majority of the species congregating in the valley of the Amazons and on the eastern slopes of the Andes. We at present know of fourteen species as inhabiting our own country.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries in *T. eudocia* emits two branches before the end of the cell and one after it; the first branch anchyloses for a short distance with the costal; the lower and middle discocellulars are both atrophied, the latter meets the upper radial some way beyond its junction with the subcostal, so that there is a well-defined upper discocellular; the lower discocellular meets the median a little beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is shorter than the median side. The secondaries have a well-defined straight basal nervure; the lower and upper discocellulars are both atrophied, the latter meets the subcostal beyond the first branch, the former the median beyond the second branch; the costal and median sides of the cell are nearly equal.

The front legs of the male have the trochanter inserted about the middle of the coxa, the femur  $< \frac{1}{2}$  coxa, dilated towards its distal end, tibia  $> \frac{1}{2}$  coxa, tarsus = femur + trochanter. The terminal joint of the tarsus of the female = second joint, and has a setose pad beneath; the second, third, and fourth joints terminate with a strong spine.

The palpi are long and slender; those of the male =  $\frac{1}{2}$  middle joint; those of the female are still longer, being a little shorter than the middle joint.

The secondary sexual organs in the male have bilobed harpagones, the lower obtuse, the upper pointed and slightly depressed, and both setose; a long rod proceeds from the base of the harpagones in the middle line, and is pointed and slightly upturned towards its end; the penis is strong and curved downwards towards its base, and the usual strap proceeds from its middle to the base of the harpagones.

*a.* Wings uniform beneath, no spots near the anal angle of the secondaries.

*a'.* Secondaries orange above.

1. **Theope eudocia.** (Tab. XLVI. figg. 10, 11 ♂, 12 ♀.)

*Theope eudocia*, West. in Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 439, t. 70. f. 4<sup>1</sup>; Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 453<sup>2</sup>.

Alis anticis nigricantibus, plaga subapicali violacea, altera magna cellulæ dimidium et marginem internum totum amplectante posticisque omnino saturate croceis; subtus omnino saturate citrinis.  
♀ mari similis sed colore anticarum nigricante magis restricta et plaga violacea nulla.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Venezuela to Bolivia, Amazons valley<sup>1 2</sup>, and Guiana.

This is a peculiar species, being the only one of the genus in which the orange yellow colour predominates on the upper surface. Its range is wide, and includes the whole of the Amazons valley, and thence northward to the sea; in Central America it is only known to us from Nicaragua.