

d''. No brand at the end of the cell of the primaries.

13. **Theope basilea.** (Tab. XLVI. figg. 22, 23 ♂, 24, 25 ♀.)

Theope basilea, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. iii. p. 155¹; Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 455².

T. virgilio similis, sed posticis ad angulum analem multo magis productis; subtus saturatius rufescentioribus, fascia obscura communi ab angulo anticarum apicali ad medium marginis interni posticarum transeunte, macula in medio cellularum, altera ad finem earum et una ad medium posticarum costæ albidis, ocellis binis ad angulum analem.

♀ mari similis sed anticis macula subapicali cærulea.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA^{1,2}, Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M'Leannan*).
—COLOMBIA.

T. basilea is the largest member of the genus. It was described from a female specimen sent us by M'Leannan from the Isthmus of Panama. To these we have added three males, one from each of the localities mentioned above.

c. Wings beneath brown, the base of the primaries yellow.

14. **Theope decorata.** (Tab. XLVI. figg. 18, 19.)

Theope decorata, Godm. and Salv. P. Z. S. 1878, p. 369¹.

Anticis et posticarum marginibus nigris, macula in margine interno angulum analem prope et ad basin sparsim atomatis, et area posticarum interna cyanea; subtus obscure fuscis, apicibus dilutioribus, dimidio basali costæ anticarum et posticis ad basin ochraceis, fascia arcuata costam partim occupante ad apicem curvata, certa luce purpureo-cærulea.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*¹).

T. decorata belongs to a small section of the genus containing *T. janus* and *T. discus* of Bates, the wings of which have a blue blush beneath, and some of them, as in the present case, being yellow at the base of one or both wings. Our description is based upon a single specimen which formed part of Belt's Chontales collection.

C. Subcostal nervure of primaries with two branches only.

ISAPIS.

Isapis, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 465 (1851).

This genus either consists of one or perhaps two variable species, or when our materials are more complete it may be found capable of further subdivision. It is found throughout Tropical America from Guatemala to Brazil.

The subcostal nervure of the primaries in *I. agyrtus* emits one branch at the end of the cell and one beyond it, the upper radial meets the subcostal some way beyond the end of the cell, the middle discocellular is short but perfect, it meets the subcostal nearly at a right angle, the lower discocellular is curved and atrophied in the middle