

and meets the median just beyond the second branch, the costal and median sides of the cell are very nearly equal. The secondaries have a strong basal nervure, the upper discocellular meets the subcostal at an obtuse angle, the lower discocellular is atrophied towards its upper end, and meets the median at an acute angle beyond the second branch; the costal side of the cell is much shorter than the median side.

The front legs of the male have the trochanter inserted beyond the middle of the coxa, the femur $< \frac{3}{4}$ coxa, tibia $<$ coxa, much dilated in the middle, tarsus single-jointed and slender $= \frac{3}{4}$ tibia. Palpi have a short terminal joint $= \frac{1}{4}$ middle joint, which is stout at the base and tapers towards the end. Antennæ forty-one joints, the terminal fifteen forming a moderate club.

The harpagones of the male secondary sexual organs are pointed upwards, the outer and upper edge of the point being setose, in the middle of the outer edge is a narrow lobe, terminating with stray spines directed slightly upwards, arching over the penis is a piece terminating in a blunt point, from the base of the harpagones a long, slightly incurved sharp rod curves upwards into the cavity of the tegumen, the strap from the penis meets the upper edge of this near its base, the penis itself is slightly swollen towards its base, pointed and decurved.

1. *Isapis hera*, sp. nov.

Alis purpurescenti-nigris, anticis fascia obliqua angusta ultra cellulam margines haud attingente aurantia, subtus fere ut supra sed brunnescentioribus, fascia anticarum ad margines producta fulva, altera a cellulæ anticarum medio ad angulum posticarum analem ejusdem coloris eunte.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Sinanja (*Champion*).

This is a near ally to *I. agyrtus*, but it differs in its longer primaries, its upper surface being purplish black instead of brown, the upper band is narrower, and beneath the inner band is also narrower and exactly the same colour as the outer, instead of being yellow. Mr. Champion obtained a single specimen in Guatemala, which seems sufficiently distinct from the Guiana type to be separated. Other forms occur in Venezuela and Colombia which may also be separable, but our materials are hardly sufficient to determine this question. There is a second Guatemala specimen in the British Museum agreeing with ours.

Species incertæ sedis.

Esthemopsis (?) radiata, sp. nov. (Tab. XLII. fig. 5.)

♀ alis nigris maculis submarginalibus guttiformibus albis, subtus omnino ut supra, palpis tantum ochraceis; anticarum vena subcostali ramis quatuor nec tribus ut in speciebus generis *Esthemopsis*.

♂ nobis ignotus.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Irazu (*Rogers*).