

black; the secondaries clouded with blackish-brown from the base to about the middle, and crossed from the costal to the inner margin by three very indistinct brown zigzag lines, below which are bands of black lunular-shaped markings, and between these latter a wide dark slate-coloured band extending from the costal to the inner margin and a submarginal row of black markings; the underside pale ochreous-yellow, with five zigzag black bands crossing both wings, the fourth band from the base being the widest: head, thorax, and abdomen dark blackish-brown above, pale ochreous beneath, the legs pale ochreous, the antennæ and palpi dark brown. Expanse $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*).

Allied to *T. zenobia* (Cram.), from which it may be at once distinguished by the entirely different colour of both the upper and undersides. One specimen only has been received.

3. *Thysania agrippina*.

Phalæna Noctua agrippina, Cram. Pap. Exot. i. p. 136, t. 87. f. A, and p. 138, t. 88. f. A¹.

Thysania agrippina, Guén. Sp. gén. des Lép. vii. p. 164²; Walk. Cat. xiv. p. 1287³; Möschl. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1880, p. 429⁴; Beitr. zur Schmett.-Fauna von Surinam, iii. p. 51⁵.

Noctua strix, Fabr. Sp. Ins. ii. p. 209; Mant. Ins. ii. p. 135.

Phalæna Noctua strix, Gmel. ed. Syst. Nat. i. 5, p. 2529.

Syrnia strix, Hübn. Samml. exot. Schmett. ii. tabb. 207, 208.

See also: Merian, Surin. Ins. p. 15, t. 20; Seba, Mus. iv. t. 39. ff. 12, 14, and t. 57. ff. 7, 9.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Schaus*); GUATEMALA, in the city (*Rodriguez*), San Gerónimo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*); PANAMA, Bugaba 800–1500 feet, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*), Chiriqui (*Arcé*; *Ribbe*, in *mus. Staudinger*).—ECUADOR, Sarayacu; GUIANA, Roraima, Surinam^{1 2 4 5}; BRAZIL³.

This is the largest known species of the Noctuæ: several of the specimens before me measure a little over twelve inches from tip to tip of the primaries. It varies considerably in colour, some examples being much darker than others, and also shaded with brown; others again are almost white, with the lines only black. The underside is more or less shot with a rich dark blue colour.

Mr. Champion informs me that this gigantic insect is common in the month of April on the tree-trunks in the dense forest about the Volcano of Chiriqui, at an elevation of 4000 feet. It rests with the wings horizontally extended.

EREBUS.

Erebus, Latreille, Consid. gén. class. Crust., Arachn. et Ins. p. 365 (1810); Guénée, Sp. gén. des Lép. vii. p. 166; Walker, Cat. xiv. p. 1289; Grote, List of North-American Moths, p. 42 (1882).

The single species belonging to this genus is one of the commonest forms of Noctuæ in Tropical America, and extends to the Antilles and also northwards to the United States.