

3. *Thraulius mexicanus*.

Thraulius mexicanus, Eaton, Rev. Mon. Ephem. p. 109, t. 13. fig. 23*⁴ (details) (1884) (*Calliarcys mexicanus* in the writing of the plate cited)¹.

Imago (dried).—♂ described and illustrated (hind wing and genitalia) in the work cited.

♀. Femora banded. Costal elbow nearly opposite the middle of the hind wing; subcosta slightly curved, produced past the cross-veinlet from that elbow to the margin below the elbow; stem of the radius directly continuous with the two cross-veinlets extending in a curved line from it to the costal elbow (the figure cited, fig. 23*⁴, needs perfecting hereabouts—the subcosta and radius should not be represented as attenuated before their intersection with the cross-veinlets, but only beyond that). Ventral lobe of the ninth abdominal segment obtusely rounded and entire.

Thorax raw umber-brown. Abdomen pitch-brown, opaque at the joinings. Fore femur pitch-brown; tibia impure whitish, with the base and a broad band just before the extreme tip pitch-black; tarsus black, except the whitish first two joints and the joinings; unguis pitch-brown. Intermediate femur pitch-brown, with the extreme base and the tip and a narrow band before the middle whitish; hind femur rather whiter in the basal half. Hinder coxæ and trochanters whitish; tibiæ whitish, with the extreme tip black; tarsi whitish, with the last joint and the bases of the intermediate joints blackish. Wings vitreous, with a pitch-brown stain at the great cross-vein and at the bases of the main nervures enclosing a clear space at the extreme roots; neuration (over white paper) indistinct to the naked eye and pale, shifting in oblique view to light brownish. Cross-veinlets fairly numerous in the disk of the fore wing, arranged in about eight irregular transverse series reckoning along the sector from its junction with the cubitus, but scarce towards the hind margin: none before the bulla, but nine beyond that in the marginal area, all simple.

Length of wing, ♀, 8 millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Brussels*; ♂ imag.¹); PANAMA, Bugaba 1000 feet (*Champion*; one ♀ imag.).

4. *Thraulius lepidus*.

Thraulius lepidus, Eaton, Rev. Mon. Ephem. p. 109 (1884)¹.

Subimago (?) (dried).—Wings light sepia-grey, with piceous neuration.

Imago (dried).—Femora banded. Hind wing as in *Th. mexicanus*, the subcosta and radius being attenuated beyond the cross-veinlets that connect the latter with the costal elbow; radius met by three nervures (of which the first and third are forked, and each enclose within the fork an isolated veinlet arising from the margin) and followed by two simple nervures. Ventral lobe of the ninth ♀ abdominal segment narrowed posteriorly and emarginate.

♂. Described in *op. cit.* The original description may be enlarged or modified in the following particulars:—Thorax varied behind with whitish-ochre, and with a blackish stripe along the pleura. Fore femur and tibia rufo-piceous; the former with a black streak from the base to a little beyond the middle, the tibia blackish at the tip; the third and fourth joints of the tarsus only from some standpoints of a darker colour than the remainder. Hind femur with a pale band just beyond the middle. Fore wing strongly tinted in the submarginal area (excepting for a short space just beyond the bulla) with rich brownish-yellow amber-colour; the area at the wing-roots and the ends of the nervures in proximity thereto, like the subcostal edge of the marginal area as far as the bulla, clouded with light raw umber. Great cross-vein piceous posteriorly, but pale towards the costa. Neuration (over white paper) distinct to the naked eye; cross-veinlets fairly numerous in the fore wing, arranged in about eight irregular transverse series, reckoning along the sector from its junction with the cubitus; those in the marginal area before the bulla well defined.

♀. The colouring of the submarginal area of the fore wing hardly extends halfway from the great cross-vein towards the bulla, where again it occupies a short space or forms a small spot; between this and the base of the wing the cross-veinlets in both of the adjacent areas are clouded with the same colouring more distinctly than any of those in the other parts of the wing. In the marginal area are four or five well-defined