cross-vein forming a distinct obtuse angle, which has a very short and sometimes obsolete stump; poisers tawny. Length of the body 4½ lines; of the wings 9 lines.

HAB.—Parà.

DICHELACERA HINNULUS, Fem.

Fulva, antennis fulvis apice nigris, pedibus fulvis, tibiis posticis apice tarsis anticis posticisque piceis, alis limpidis apice cinereis costa vittaque fulvis.

Body tawny, clothed with golden hairs: head adorned with a pale tawny covering, clothed beneath with yellow hairs; a large, pitchy, shining, square spot in front of the crown: eyes bronzed; all the facets very small: sucker black: lancets and palpi tawny: feelers tawny; first and second joints beset with black hairs; third joint black towards its tip, its horn curved downward, and a little longer than the other part; compound joint black, curved upward, a little shorter than the third joint, like which it is clothed with very short black hairs: abdomen obconical, much longer than the chest: legs tawny, clothed with short tawny hairs; hind-shanks dark tawny, pitchy towards the tips, clothed with short black hairs; fore-shanks and middle feet darker towards the tips; fore-feet and hind-feet pitchy: wings colourless, gray towards the tips, tawny along the fore border as far as the stigma, which is brown; a tawny streak extends from the base and joins the hind border before half the length of the latter; wing-ribs tawny; veins pitchy, tawny towards the base and along the fore border; poisers tawny. Length of the body 3½ lines; of the wings 8½ lines.

HAB.—Parà.

FRANCIS WALKER.

ART. XVI.—*Description of an apparently new Lepidopterous Insect, of the Family Glaucopidæ, from the Upper Amazons.* By EDWARD NEWMAN.

Family—GLAUCOPIDÆ.

Genus—MYRMECOPSIS, *Newman.*

Formicam alatam exactè simulat: antennæ dimidio corporis vix longiores, dimidio basali bipectinatæ, deindè serratæ, deniquè subserratæ, apice gracillimæ setaceæ: alarum anticarum cellula discoidalis profundè divisa; alæ nudæ, squamis nisi nervurarum nullo modo indutæ: abdomen petiolatum petiolo valdè restricto.

MYRMECOPSIS EUMENIDES.

Nigra; alæ nudæ hyalinæ, anticarum vittâ latâ costali fuligineâ maculam stigmatoidem pulcherrimè chalybeam includenti; pedes nigri, tarsis testaceis. (*Corp. long.* ·6 *unc. Alarum dilat.* 1·15 *unc.*)

The superficial resemblance of this moth to a Hymenopterous insect is perfect: the extremely narrow petiole divides the body into two nearly equal parts, one composed of the head and alary segments, the other of the abdominal segments: the head

is of moderate size; the eyes scarcely prominent; the labipalpi short, somewhat divaricating, and their terminal joint somewhat obtuse: the antennæ are about as long as the head and alary segments taken together; they are finely bipectinate, the ramuli commencing at the base, and continuing beyond the middle, gradually diminish to mere serratures and finally cease, the apex of the antennæ becoming simply setaceous. As in petiolate Hymenoptera, the thoracic mass is composed of four segments, the pro-, meso- and metathorax and the propodeon; the prothorax is a mere ring, but is clearly defined by the presence of a fringe of scales; the mesothorax is destitute of scales and very shining; the tippets are clothed with scales, long and pointed; the metathorax is smaller, and equally destitute of scales; the propodeon is nearly quadrate, and somewhat produced at its posterior angles, but this character is not so decided in the insect under consideration as in many Glaucopidæ, in which the abdomen is somewhat though less decidedly petiolate; the podeon or peduncle is much constricted and somewhat funnel-shaped, its smaller extremity fitting into the aperture of the propodeon, and its larger or dilated extremity receiving the next succeeding segment, which is greatly incrassated, and with those which follow constitute an ovate mass, which seen in profile is highly convex above, and owing to the peculiar angle of the podeon, appear somewhat concave below. The fore-wings are moderately long and rounded at the extremity; the discoidal areolet extends about half their length, and there terminates in two acute points, caused by the angle of the transverse or stigmatic nervure by which it is closed; from each point of the discoidal cell spring two nervures, the first of the upper pair is divided at half its length, the upper branch reaching the marginal vein just before the apex, and the lower at the apex, the other three nervures are undivided, and together with the other two which originate in the lower margin of the discoidal cell, reach the outer margin of the wing at nearly uniform distances: the upper wings are transparent and colourless, with the exception of a broad smoke-coloured vitta which commences on the costa at about three-fourths of its length, gradually widens to near the base, and there crosses the wing in an oblique direction to the inferior margin, leaving a small colourless area at the extreme base of the wing; this vitta, like the rest of the wing, is destitute of scales, and owes its presence to the colouring of the membrane of the wing: the angled transverse nervure, which closes the discoidal areolet, is fringed with scales, and these, in certain lights, exhibit a lovely metallic blue colour: the hind-wings are small; they have a single three-branched nervure springing from the base, the first division takes place at about one-fourth of its length, the upper branch proceeding in an arcuate direction to the outer margin, the second division takes place at rather more than half its length, and runs to the margin in a less curve than the first, and the third, which is very short, runs in a direct course; an extremely slender nervure springs from the outer margin between the first and second of these branches and runs into the angle, where they separate: the legs are simple, and without that dense clothing of scales which occurs in some of this family: the metatibiæ have two spines at about two-thirds of their length, and two more at their extremity: the legs are black, with the exception of the tarsi, which are testaceous.

Hab.—Ega, Upper Amazons: taken by Mr. H. W. Bates. In the cabinet of Mr. Saunders, to whom I am indebted for the loan of specimens.

Edward Newman.