

carum internum, altera per cellulas transeunte; anticis ocello unico apicali notatis, posticis ocellis quinque serie submarginali ornatis, primo et quarto maximis, tertio quarto confluyente.

♀ mari similis, sed area anticarum interna cum posticis fere omnino cyaneo tinctis.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>3</sup>), Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Veraguas (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M<sup>c</sup>Leannan*).—SOUTH AMERICA to the <sup>3</sup>Amazons valley; GUIANA<sup>1</sup>.

This is a common South-American butterfly, occurring in numbers in collections from Guiana. It is also abundant on the Isthmus of Panama and thence northwards to Nicaragua. These do not differ from Guiana specimens, whence Cramer's types were procured.

Messrs. Butler and Druce<sup>3</sup> follow Mr. Kirby in using Fabricius's name *E. arnæa* for this species; and they may be right in so doing. But as Fabricius, in his later works, considered *E. lea* of Cramer to be probably the same as his *E. arnæa*, the association of the latter name with *E. ebusa* is at least doubtful. We therefore adopt Cramer's title as more certain, and therefore preferable, one too that has been until recently almost universally used.

### 27. *Euptychia sericeella*. (Tab. VIII. figg. 20, 21.)

*Euptychia sericeella*, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. i. p. 202<sup>1</sup>; Butl. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 489<sup>2</sup>.

♀ *E. ebuse* similis, sed anticis cyano magis diffuso, ocellis posticarum subtus minoribus et linea transversa interna angustiore differt.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Orizaba (*Hedemann, Mus. Vindob.*); GUATEMALA, forests of Northern Vera Paz, Choctum (*O. S. & F. D. G.*<sup>1</sup>).

It is quite possible that this insect, when more is known of it, will prove to be inseparable from *E. ebusa*. It is certainly not intermediate, as Mr. Butler suggests<sup>2</sup>, between that species and *E. cluena* (Drury). Though Mr. Bates states that he described a male, the fact of both wings being suffused with blue shows, we think, that it was really a female specimen he had before him. This supposition is confirmed by our specimen, marked as the type, being a female and not a male. Though we have seen a male specimen in the Vienna Museum, we were not able to examine it with sufficient care to say how it differs from the same sex of *E. ebusa*, so that specimens of this sex still remain to be compared; and it is more than probable, judging from analogy, that the chief distinction between *E. sericeella* and *E. ebusa*, relied upon by Mr. Bates when describing the former, will disappear when the male sex is examined. Besides the greater amount of blue on the wings, females only differ from that sex in *E. ebusa* by the ocelli being smaller, and the inner of the two transverse bands beneath being narrower, both unimportant characters. The species is quite rare in Guatemala: we took a specimen in the forests of Vera Paz, north of Coban, at an elevation of about