

This well-marked species belongs to the same group as *E. gemma*, with which *E. phocion* of the United States is usually associated, and has the apical angle of the secondaries produced as in *E. argentella* and *E. rogersi*. The peculiar tawny marks of the secondaries render the species very distinct from its allies. This marking on the upper surface is subject to some variation, being more restricted in some specimens and divided by the brown of the inner portion of these wings running through it longitudinally.

Mr. Rogers sent us a good series of specimens, all taken on the slopes of Irazu, in Costa Rica.

We have figured the type.

30. *Euptychia nelsoni*, sp. n.

Alis supra fusco-brunneis olivaceo tinctis, anticarum apicibus et posticarum marginibus obscurioribus, his maculas obsoletas nigras includentibus; subtus anticis fere unicoloribus fuscis, posticis paulo grisescensioribus, fascia lata recta valde distincta a costa ad angulum analem ducta albicante, et fascia altera interiore sinuata indistincta fusca, ornatis; ocellis duobus submarginalibus ad medium marginis externi, maculas argenteas sagittiformes includentibus, maculis quoque similibus ad marginem reliquum. Exp. 1.75 poll.

♀ mari similis, sed major; posticarum area interna fere ochracea, margine obscuro angustiore, et maculis submarginalibus nigris magis distinctis; subtus quoque fascia conspicua albicante absente distinguenda. Exp. 1.9.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro de Zunil (*Champion*).

Of this pretty and distinct species Mr. Champion has recently sent us a good series of specimens, which he captured in the forests of the southern slope of the Cerro de Zunil, at an altitude of about 6000 feet above the sea. When exploring this mountain, Mr. Champion stayed at Las Nubes, a coffee-estate founded by the late Mr. William Nelson, an old friend of ours, after whom we have named the species.

In the series before us we trace a slight variation in size, and also in the distinctness of the dark margin of the secondaries from the rest of the wings. On the underside the conspicuous transverse band is broader in some specimens than in others; and in one example the middle portion has a few dark scales, rendering it less pure in colour. As regards the single female specimen, it agrees sufficiently with the males in every particular, except in wanting the pale band of the secondaries beneath, which is replaced by dark rusty red. As the position of this band is indicated, and as we see no other evidence pointing to the presence of a second species, we incline to the opinion that this female is the normal female of the males taken in the same woods. The difference, however, is more than is usually seen between the sexes of species of *Euptychia*. The nearest ally of *E. nelsoni* appears to be *E. philodice* of Costa Rica.

31. *Euptychia argentella*. (Tab. VIII. fig. 26.)

Euptychia argentella, Butl. & Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 98¹; P. Z. S. 1874, p. 337².