

duabus apud apicem albis, posticis albo marginatis; subtus anticis nigrescentibus dimidio basali lineis griseis transeuntibus, fascia albescente fere ut in pagina superiore et ultra eam ocello duplici nigro, fulvo circumcincto, posticis cinnamoneis strigulis variis nigris, marginem interiorem versus dilutioribus.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Chuacus¹, Cerro de Zunil (*F. D. G. & O. S.*).

Described first by Mr. Bates from specimens found by us at Chuacus, in Guatemala, in 1861. Salvin afterwards procured a single specimen at the hacienda of Las Nubes, on the slope of the Cerro de Zunil; and we have recently received another example taken by Mr. Höge in Mexico. All these are females. It appears to be a rare species, as in all the collections we have received no other specimens have occurred. Its nearest ally is *B. macrosiris* of Guiana, of which there is a figure in 'The Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera;' and of this species there is an example in the British Museum which strongly resembles *D. strix*, especially in the marking of the underside. *B. strix*, however, differs from this at first sight in having a conspicuous white band crossing the end of the cell of the anterior wings towards the anal angle.

The gradually clubbed antennæ and the rounded wings of this species indicate that its position is in this genus rather than in *Brassolis*, where Mr. Bates originally placed it. The markings of the underside, however, are different from those of *D. darius*, being much more strongly shown and in more vivid colours. Indeed, in this last respect hardly any butterfly that we know of shows so beautiful and harmonious a combination of colours.

A specimen from Chuacus is figured.

BRASSOLIS.

Brassolis, Fabricius, Ill. Mag. vi. p. 282 (1807), partim; Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 350.

This genus, as restricted by Prof. Westwood, contains three closely allied species, one of which (*B. isthmia*) is peculiar to Central America, a second (*B. sophoræ*) to Guiana and the basin of the Amazons, and the third (*B. astyra*) to Eastern Brazil. A fourth species (*B. macrosiris*) included in the genus by Prof. Westwood, should, in our opinion, be removed to *Dynastor*.

Like *Dynastor* the terminal joint of the palpi is very short, and the prediscoidal cell of the primaries is moderately large; but the primary wings are much more pointed, and the antennæ abruptly clubbed. The costal margin, too, near the base is concave, especially in the male. The tegumen of the male is a simple hook without lateral lobes on the ventral surface. The harpagones are also simple, short, and stout, with a slight serration near the tip of the dorsal edge. There are no pencils of hairs on the secondaries.