

America are not always obvious. One of the chief differences in *P. guatemalena* is the narrowness of the dark border to the secondaries, which in some cases is obsolete. This is seen in Mexican examples. In San-Gerónimo specimens the fulvous colour of the wings is pale, and in this respect resembles that of the Brazilian *P. flavia*, but the distinct marks of the apex of the primaries are wanting. The wings of specimens from localities on the Pacific side of the mountains of Guatemala are darker, and have a broader border, than the true *P. fragilis* itself.

The range of this species is somewhat singular; for it is very common in Guatemala up to an elevation of about 3000 feet; we get it again in Honduras; but between this point and the continent of South America the allied form *P. anieta* takes its place.

We have figured a male from Teleman, in the Polochic valley, a specimen in better condition than the types.

P. nigrella group. Wings either wholly brownish black or marked internally each with a large median white or yellowish-white spot.

18. **Phyciodes nigrella.** (Tab. XXI. figg. 24, 25 ♂, 26 ♀.)

Melitæa nigrella, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. iii. p. 133¹.

Alis fusco-nigris interdum immaculatis, interdum macula anticarum submediana, aliis duabus subapicalibus et fascia per medium posticarum indistincte ochraceis fere obsolete; subtus sordide ochraceis fusco marmoratis, anticis ad costam et fascia transversa per cellulæ finem fuscis.

♀. Mari similis, sed major, et maculis anticarum et fascia posticarum ochraceis bene definitis.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*F. D. G. & O. S.*¹, *Champion*).

Mr. Bates described this curious species from specimens obtained by us near San Gerónimo in Guatemala, in which locality Mr. Champion has also recently found it in some numbers; but it seems to have a very restricted range. There is a certain amount of variation in individual specimens of this species: in some the wings above are almost of a uniform brownish black; in others a yellowish spot on the median branches of the primaries and a band across the middle of the secondaries are faintly indicated. These marks in the female are quite distinct.

We have figured specimens from San Gerónimo, Guatemala.

19. **Phyciodes lutescens**, sp. n.

P. nigrellæ valde affinis, sed in sexibus ambobus maculis alarum bene definitis et in mare hujus speciei sicut in femina *P. nigrellæ*.

♀. Maculis anticarum et fascia transversa posticarum multo magis distinctis, *P. anietæ* approximans.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Nubes (*O. S.*), Cerro Zunil, Purula, and San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

A form closely allied to *P. nigrella*, and perhaps only an extreme variety of it. The males, however, have distinct yellow spots on the primaries and a band on the