

NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA, Irazu (*Rogers*).—COLOMBIA²; GUIANA; ANTILLES, Cuba, Haiti.

Described by Mr. Bates from specimens obtained by us in Guatemala, where we have since found it to be common in the low-lying lands of Vera Paz up to an elevation of 3000 feet. It is also common in Mexico, judging from the number of specimens that have reached us; and it is doubtless the same species which Mr. Strecker calls by Cramer's name of *E. monima*, giving its range into Texas and Florida³.

We have already alluded to the differences between this species and *E. pusilla*, and to the possibility of Cramer's name *Papilio monima* being applicable to it.

Our figure represents a male from Central Guatemala.

14. *Eunica tatila*. (*Eunica cærulea*, Tab. XXIII. fig. 14.)

Eunica tatila, H.-Sch. Samml. ansereur. Schm. ff. 69-72¹.

Eunica cærulea, Godm. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1877, p. 64²; Trans. Ent. Soc. 1880, p. 123³.

Alis fuscis, area interna violaceo suffusis, anticis apice excisis, dimidio apicali fasciis duabus maculosis albis transvittato punctoque ejusdem coloris inter ramos medianos; subtus maculis sicut in pagina superiore, posticis fuscis fere unicoloribus sed serie ocellorum submarginalium fere obsoleta notatis.

Femina mari similis, sed area alarum interna cyaneo nec violaceo suffusa, subtus posticis maculis clarioribus et interdum linea longitudinali fulva notatis.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümelî*); GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*Hague*²).—COLOMBIA³; ANTILLES, Cuba¹, Haiti.

Since describing this species under the name of *E. cærulea* we have received a large series of specimens of both sexes from Mexico. From these it appears that there is considerable sexual difference in the coloration of this species, the wings of the males being suffused with violet-purple, while those of the females are blue. Our Haitian specimens are all females, whilst those from Guatemala are all males; hence the source of our error.

The characters of the upperside in both sexes are extremely constant; but the under surface of the secondaries varies from a uniform dark brown to a much lighter colour. Some of our specimens are mottled with rufous, while two females from Mexico have a broad longitudinal buff line running from the base to the middle of the outer margin.

The locality of Herrich-Schäffer's types is not given with precision; but he afterwards calls Cuban specimens by this name. We now know it to be common in Southern Mexico and in some parts of Guatemala. It appears to be absent from the rest of Central America; but it reappears in Northern Colombia, where Mr. Simons found it³.

MYSCELIA.

Myscelia, Section I., Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 220 (1849).

This genus seems best restricted to about nine species, all more or less allied to *M. cyaniris* of Doubleday, and forming the first section of the wider group included in