

Myscelia by that author, who not only placed the whole of the genus *Eunica* in it, but also the females of *Epicalia*, whose relationship at that time was not understood.

Of the nine species known to us, no less than six are found in our region; and of these certainly three, and perhaps four, are not found beyond it, as will be seen below. Of the external species one, *M. orsis*, is peculiar to South-eastern Brazil, but has a closely allied race, as yet unnamed, in the Lower Amazons valley. The third species, *M. antholia*, is the largest and finest of the whole genus, and is peculiar to the island of Haiti.

M. orsis and its Amazons ally are distinguished by the difference in the coloration of the sexes; and the males are further differentiated by having the inner margin of the primaries convex and covering a black patch over the middle of the subcostal nervure of the secondaries. *M. cyaniris* has this black patch in a slight degree; but the sexes do not differ much in coloration. In *M. leucocyanea* there is a sexual difference, in that two of the blue stripes of the secondaries become almost fused in the male but not in the female. The same appears to be the case in *M. ethusa* and *M. pattenia*; but of these species we have never seen females. In *M. cyananthe* the fusion of the two bands is complete.

The subcostal nervure in *Myscelia* throws off two branches before the end of the cell; the upper discocellular is very short, and the chords of the middle and lower run at large obtuse angles to the subcostal, so that the lower discocellular meets the median some way beyond the origin of the second branch (not close to it as in *Eunica*, *Epiphile*, &c.). The costal and median nervures are gradually but slightly swollen towards the base. The front legs of the male are slightly hairy; coxa $> \frac{1}{2}$ femur + trochanter; tibia $<$ femur; tarsus (single-jointed) $= \frac{2}{3}$ tibia. Middle and posterior legs moderately spined; claws short, moderately curved. Palpi hairy, terminal joint (in both sexes alike) rather long; middle joint not swollen. Antennæ with 41 joints, the terminal 12 forming a moderate club. The secondary male sexual organs have a well-developed tegumen, with a long slightly depressed central hook; the harpagones are feeble, not projecting beyond the point of the tegumen, without hooks or projections, but hairy towards the extremity, especially on the ventral surface.

- a. Male with an indistinct black spot on the upper surface of the secondaries over the middle of the subcostal nervure.

1. *Myscelia cyaniris*.

Myscelia cyaniris, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 222, t. 27. f. 2¹.

Cybdelis cyaniris, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 40².

Alis fuscis, nitide cyaneo perfusis, anticis valde hamatis vena radiali superiore producta, anticarum costæ dimidio proximo, striga cellulari et altera infra eam griseo cærulescentibus, hac albescentiore, macula irregulari ejusdem coloris ad angulum analem; dimidio anticarum apicali maculis variis albis ornato; posticis strigis quatuor griseo cærulescentibus transversis, duabus proximis puncto albido extus terminatis: subtus fuscis, anticis ad apicem et posticis omnino pallidioribus ferrugineo-fusco irroratis.

Femina mari similis, colore nitide cyaneo absente.