

Hab. MEXICO¹ (*Sallé*), Cordova (*Rümelì*), Yucatan (*Hedemann*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Corosal (*Roe*); GUATEMALA², Choctum (*Hague*), San Isidro, Coatepeque, Las Mercedes (*Champion*); HONDURAS¹: NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*).—COLOMBIA; ECUADOR.

This is one of the commonest species of the genus, being found from Southern Mexico to Ecuador. It is an inhabitant of the low-lying country of both coasts of Guatemala. It may be distinguished from all its allies by the blue sheen suffused over both wings of the male.

b. Both sexes alike as to the number of bands on the secondaries.

2. *Myscelia rogenhoferi*. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 3, 4.)

Myscelia rogenhoferi, R. Feld. Verh. k. k. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1869, p. 472¹.

Alis fuscis, fasciis et maculis quoad situs iis *M. cyaniri* similibus sed cærulescentioribus (maculis in dimidio anticarum apicali albis exceptis); subtus posticis multo saturatioribus, griseo et fusco pulcherrime marmoratis, fasciis duabus transversis et angulo apicali dilutioribus.

Femina mari similis, sed alarum coloribus magis obscuris.

Hab. MEXICO, Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Huahuapan (*Hedemann*¹), Vera Cruz and Cuernavaca (*Sallé*¹), Cordova (*Rümelì*), Oaxaca (*Deppe*); NICARAGUA (*coll. Hewitson*).—COLOMBIA¹.

This species was first described by Rudolph Felder from specimens obtained by Lieut. Hedemann at Huahuapan, in Mexico; but Mons. Sallé had previously met with it, and some fifty years ago Deppe obtained the examples which are now in the Berlin Museum. In its general appearance it is not unlike *M. ethusa*; but, besides having all the spots in the distal half of the anterior wing white, the blue bands of the posterior wings are distinct, as in *M. cyaniris*, the third and the penultimate band in *M. ethusa* coalescing towards the apical angle. *M. cyaniris* is probably its nearest ally; but the blue gloss present in that species is wholly absent, and there are other differences. We have no authentic specimens from any country except Mexico; but there is one in the Hewitson collection in the British Museum which is marked as coming from Nicaragua, and its occurrence in Colombia is recorded by Felder, a male being in his collection from Santa Marta.

c. Secondaries with three distinct median bands in the male, four in the female.

3. *Myscelia leucocyanea*.

Myscelia leucocyanea, Feld. Wien. ent. Mon. v. p. 106¹; Reise d. Nov. Lep. p. 408, t. 53. f. 8, 9².

Alis supra fuscis, anticis fascia discali, altera supra venam medianam, duabus obliquis marginem internum attingentibus et punctis duobus ad cellulæ finem grisescenti-cæruleis, maculis duabus ad cellulæ finem aliisque duodecim in dimidio alarum apicali albis; posticis striga basali brevi, lunulis submarginalibus ad angulum analem aliisque tribus transversis (ea in medio ad marginem internum bifurcata) grisescenti-cæruleis: subtus anticis ut supra maculatis, apice et posticis omnino fuscis nigro irroratis et marmoratis.