

Femina mari similis, sed colore grisescenti-cæruleo pallidiore et violaceo tincto et posticis fascia transversa mediana longitudinaliter omnino divisa; subtus alis dilutioribus, posticis plaga discali magna fusco-nigra.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*), Veraguas (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M<sup>c</sup>Leannan*).—VENEZUELA<sup>1</sup>.

Dr. Morritz discovered this species in Venezuela; and his specimens, both females, formerly in Dr. Kaden's collection, now in our own, were described by Dr. Felder and subsequently figured in the 'Voyage of the Novara.' We have since traced the species through the State of Panama and as far north as Nicaragua; but none have as yet come before us from Costa Rica. *M. leucocyanea* belongs to the *M. ethusa* section rather than to that containing *M. cyaniris*, as there is a long discocellular blue streak on the primaries of the male and four instead of five blue cross bands on the secondaries, the third and fourth being fused, the submarginal band thus becoming the fourth instead of the fifth. The female closely resembles that sex in *M. cyaniris*; but, besides being smaller, it always has two white spots at the end of the cell of the primaries, which are not shown in the other species.

#### 4. *Myscelia ethusa*.

*Cybdelis ethusa*, Boisd. in Cuv. Règ. An. Ins. Atl. ii. t. 138. f. 3<sup>1</sup>.

*Myscelia ethusa*, R. Feld. Verh. k. k. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1869, p. 472, note<sup>2</sup>.

*Myscelia cyanecula*, Feld. Reise d. Nov. Lep. p. 408, t. 53. f. 5<sup>3</sup>.

*M. leucocyaneæ* affinis, sed fasciis alarum cyaneo saturatioribus et violaceo tinctis, maculis intra cellulam et ultra eam ejusdem coloris nec albis, iis ad apicem exceptis; subtus alis multo obscurioribus.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup> (*Sallé*<sup>3</sup>), Huahuapan (*Hedemann*), Cordova (*Rümeli*).

An excellent figure of this species was given by Boisduval in Cuvier's 'Règne Animal'<sup>1</sup>; and it was again figured by Felder in the 'Voyage of the Novara'<sup>3</sup>. The identity of the insect represented by these two figures was subsequently shown by Rudolph Felder in a note to the short paper describing the new species in Lieut. Hedemann's collection<sup>2</sup>. *M. ethusa* is a scarce species in Southern Mexico; and we have no record of its occurrence elsewhere.

Boisduval (Lép. Guat. p. 40) mentions two species from Honduras under the names *Cybdelis ethusa* and *C. cyanecula*. If the locality is correct, the specimens should probably both be called *M. pattenia*.

#### 5. *Myscelia pattenia*.

*Myscelia pattenia*, Butl. & Druce, Cist. Ent. v. p. 101<sup>1</sup>; P. Z. S. 1874, p. 347<sup>2</sup>; Butl. Lep. Ex. p. 172, t. 60. f. 1<sup>3</sup>.

*E. ethusæ* similis, et fasciis alarum ejusdem coloris, sed maculis ultra cellulam albis nec cyaneis, fasciis quoque posticarum plerumque angustioribus distinguenda, ab *E. leucocyanea* maculis duabus albis in cellulæ fine nullis diversa.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, central valleys (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Chisoy valley (*Hague*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>1 2 3</sup>).