

M. pattenia takes the place of *M. ethusa* in Guatemala and Costa Rica; but it is a very scarce species in both countries, three specimens being all that have come under our notice. Its chief and obvious difference from *M. ethusa* consists in the spots in the anterior wings beyond the cell being white instead of blue, the stripes alone being of the latter colour. The single specimen obtained by us was probably from the neighbourhood of San Gerónimo, as that received from Mr. Hague was captured in the lower part of the same valley.

The type from Costa Rica was the only specimen in Van Patten's collection, and, being a male, cannot be the opposite sex of *M. cyananthe*, as suggested by Messrs. Butler and Druce¹.

6. *Myscelia cyananthe*.

Myscelia cyananthe, Feld. Reise d. Nov. Lep. p. 408, t. 53. f. 6, 7¹.

M. ethusæ quoque affinis, sed alis multo magis nigricantibus fasciis alarum cæruleis abbreviatis et anticis maculis albis nullis primo visu distinguenda.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Oaxaca (*Deppe*).

A single specimen in the late Dr. Kaden's collection formed the subject of Dr. Felder's description and figure of this fine species; but many years previously the indefatigable collector Deppe had sent three specimens from Oaxaca to the Berlin Museum. There are three examples also in the British Museum and one in the Vienna Museum; but the species is evidently a scarce one. *M. cyananthe* is remarkable for the prevalence of the intense black on the upper wings. The blue marks which characterize both it and its allies are reduced to a few spots near the apex of the primaries and three streaks near the base, white spots being wholly absent. The secondaries have two broad bands and the outer margin blue, the rest of the wings being black.

Note.—Boisduval, in his 'Lépidoptères de Guatemala,' includes a species, possibly of this genus, from Nicaragua, as "*Cybdelis lycopsis*, Klug." This is apparently a manuscript name, and we have no clue to what species it refers.

EPIPHILE.

Epiphile, Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 224 (1849).

Epiphile contains fourteen species now known to us, which are spread over the Neotropical Region, to the exclusion of Guiana and the Amazons valley, from Mexico to South Brazil. The focus of the genus is Colombia and Venezuela, where seven species are known to occur. Two species are found in South Brazil, and two in Bolivia and Peru, whilst five occur within our limits, only one of which (*E. eriopsis*) is also an inhabitant of Colombia.