

*C. atacamæ* similis, quoad colorem alarum paginæ superioris; subtus anticis fascia discali ad basin nulla, posticis lineis tribus flavis transfasciatis, area inter secundam et tertiam maculis cæruleis septem irregulariter positis notata, fascia quoque cærulea submarginali ornatis.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1 2</sup>; GUATEMALA, Choctum (*Hague*).

A rare species, at present only known from Mexico and Guatemala; and from the latter country a single specimen alone has reached us. It was first described and figured in the 'Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera' under a manuscript name of Boisduval's, and again figured by Hewitson in his 'Exotic Butterflies.'

It may be distinguished from its allies in having the tawny band of the primaries as well as those of the secondaries beneath very narrow. The blue submarginal band of the secondaries extends right round to the apical angle. In the only other allied Central-American species this band for half its length is tawny, and the blue of the secondaries above is of a much brighter hue.

In South America three other allied species occur, the nearest being *C. salamis* of Felder; but this differs both from *C. lyca* and *C. ærias* (next described) in having the tawny band of the primaries beneath approaching almost to the base of the wing; *C. mionina* of Hewitson is also an allied form with a large elliptical tawny spot in the primaries. *C. ægina* of Felder is again another nearly related species, in which the tawny band of the primaries occupies more of the costa and approaches the base of the wing.

#### 4. *Catagramma ærias*, sp. n.

*Catagramma lyca*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 343<sup>1</sup> (nec Doubleday).

*C. lyræ* similis, sed plaga cyanea posticarum viridescentiore, subtus linea posticarum submarginali haud omnino cyanea sed dimidio apicali flavo distinguenda.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*), Graytown (*Muncaster*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>1</sup>); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*), Veraguas (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M<sup>c</sup>Leannan*).

It seems desirable to separate this Central-American form from its South-American allies, seeing that the differences observable, though small, are very constant. It comes nearest to *C. salamis*, having the tawny band of the primaries above of nearly the same width. Beneath, however, this band does not approach the base of the wing as in that form. From *C. lyca* it differs in the greater brilliancy of the blue of the secondaries, and in having the apical half of the submarginal band of those wings beneath tawny.

*C. ærias* is by no means scarce in the State of Panama, and thence northward to Nicaragua. A Costa-Rican specimen obtained by Van Patten was called *C. lyca* by Messrs. Butler and Druce; but it undoubtedly belongs to the present species.