

b'. Secondaries suffused with blue.

3. *Eurybia unxia*, sp. n.

E. salome et *E. upis* affinis, sed posticis cæruleo lavatis forsan distinguenda.
♀ cæruleo inornata.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA, Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui, Calobre (*Arcé*).

This form of *Eurybia* is certainly very closely allied to *E. upis*, Hübner, but seems separable by reason of the blue shade which overspreads the secondary wings when held in a certain light. It is also distinguished from *E. salome* by the absence of the brick-red colouring of the outer portion of the secondaries.

Our specimens are chiefly from Costa Rica; those from the State of Panama have the blue of a rather more purple hue.

4. *Eurybia lycisca*.

Eurybia lycisca, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 417, t. 69. f. 4¹; Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 415²; Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 20³.

Alis fusco-nigris, anticis transversim obsolete fasciatis, ocello ad cellulæ finem cæruleo fulvo ciliato; posticis, præter costam et marginem externum anguste, lætissime cæruleis; subtus alis fuscis, ocello ut supra, fasciis anticarum magis distinctis et fere lunulatis; posticis maculis submarginalibus intus fulvo marginatis.

♀ mari similis, colore posticarum cæruleo paulo dilutiore.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Quirigua (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Choctun, Chisoy valley (*Hague*), Panima, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*); HONDURAS^{1 3}; NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA, Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Bugaba, David (*Champion*), Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*).—COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; VENEZUELA; GUIANA; BRAZIL³.

This *Eurybia* differs from *E. lamia* in having the blue colour restricted to the secondaries, and in general, but not always, in the absence of two white subcostal spots on the primaries, always present, so far as we know, in *E. lamia*.

As will be seen above, *E. lycisca* has a wide range, and is fairly constant in its markings at least in Central America; our Venezuelan and Guiana examples are much smaller than usual, though one of our Nicaraguan specimens is about equal to them in size. In Nicaragua too there seems to be more variation in colour than elsewhere, for in a male specimen in our series, which in other respects seems to be *E. lycisca*, the characteristic blue of the secondaries is wholly absent, and in a female it is only faintly seen. These can hardly belong to another species; for the present, at least, we treat them as aberrations from the normal type.

Our specimen from Quirigua was captured in the forest where the wonderful Indian ruins stand, not far from the bank of the Motagua river. Mr. Champion's specimens were taken in dense undergrowth.