

Hab. GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*Hague*¹); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*²).

In describing this species we compared it with *T. menander*, and mentioned the more purple tint of the wings above; this we now find to be a variable character, as the colour in these wings passes from purple to blue without reference to locality. The under surface is decidedly whiter and the spots smaller, especially those of the apical and anal angles of the secondaries.

T. purpurata is nowhere a common species, though it has been met with over a widish area within our country.

b. No brush of hairs near the middle of the abdominal margin of the secondaries.

2. *Tharops isthmica*. (Tab. XLIV. figg. 13, 14.)

Tharops isthmica, Godm. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1878, p. 366¹.

Alis viridi-cyaneis, anticis, costa margine externo late (lineola submarginali excepta), maculis tribus in cellula et quatuor infra eam nigris, posticis angulo apicali maculisque submarginalibus aliisque ad marginem internum nigris; subtus albidis rosaceo variegatis, maculis tribus in cellula anticarum hujus coloris.

Hab. PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*¹).

There are two males only of this species in our collection. It is allied to *T. splendida* of the Amazons valley, but besides being smaller, the ground colour of the wings beneath is nearly uniformly sprinkled with pinkish scales; the allied species has the central area of both wings nearly white; there are no conspicuous spots at the apical angle of the secondaries.

3. *Tharops picta*, sp. nov.

Alis nigris, cæruleo-viridi maculatis, lineola submarginali et extra eam lunulis coloris ejusdem; subtus fulvescentibus, anticis dimidio anali nigro, dimidio costali et posticis omnino albo maculatis.

♀ mari similis, colore viridi pallidiori; subtus anticis ad apicem immaculatis, posticis ad marginem externum albo atomatis.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panzos (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).—COLOMBIA.

This species is closely allied to *T. pretus* of Guiana and the Amazons valley, from which, however, the male may be readily distinguished by the bluer tint of the spots on the upper surface; the female is spotted like the male, whereas that sex in the allied species has the spots whitish brown with scarcely a shade of green. We have three specimens of *T. picta*, one from each of the localities mentioned above.

LEMONIAS.

Lemonias, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 457 (1851); Butler, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 213 (1867).

According to Mr. Bates's arrangement this genus would contain about seventy species
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