

allies that we are acquainted with, and is distinguished by its dark colour with a few blue scales towards the base of the wings.

10. **Theope virgilius.** (Tab. XLVI. figg. 7, 8.)

Hesperia virgilius, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. p. 323¹.

Theope virgilius, Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 455².

Alis nigris, dimidio basali præter costam et posticis omnino cæruleis; subtus flavo-fuscis ocellis quibusdam ad angulum posticarum analem.

♀ mari similis sed colore cæruleo pallidiore et macula ejusdem coloris ad angulum anticarum apicalem.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Corosal (*Roe*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Hague, Champion*), Tocoyn (*Champion*); HONDURAS (*Dyson*); NICARAGUA², Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M^r Leannan*).—COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; VENEZUELA.

T. virgilius is by far the commonest species of this genus. We have many specimens from all points in its range given above, these are all fairly constant in their coloration.

11. **Theope cratylus**, sp. nov. (Tab. XLVI. fig. 9.)

T. virgilio affinis sed colore cæruleo anticarum magis extenso et extus magis curvato, et anticis magis acutis.

Hab. PANAMA, David (*Champion*).

This species is described from a single male specimen taken by Mr. Champion. It is undoubtedly closely allied to *T. virgilius*, but the distribution of the blue on the upper surface of the primaries serves to distinguish it.

d'. Wings beneath with a common dark band.

c''. A band at the end of the cell of the primaries.

12. **Theope publius.** (Tab. XLVII. figg. 19, 20.)

Theope publius, Feld. Wien. ent. Mon. v. p. 98¹; Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. ix. p. 455².

T. virgilio quoque affinis sed anticis plaga ultracellulari sericea et ultra eam macula indistincta cærulea; subtus fascia communi fusca a costa anticarum ad angulum posticarum analem transeunte.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion, Trötsch*).—VENEZUELA^{1 2}.

This species was described by Dr. Felder from Venezuelan specimens, which formed part of the late Dr. Kaden's collection, and which are now before us. With these several examples from Chiriqui closely agree, except that they are brighter and in fresher condition. The band at the end of the cell of the primaries distinguishes this species, this is in a similar position, and mimics a character very common among the *Theclæ* of Tropical America. Low forest-region west of Bugaba (*Champion*).