

Cramer in describing this species applied the name *atys* to a male of *T. polybe* and a female of the present species; it is upon the female, therefore, that the title rests. The underside of the male was figured by Hewitson from an Amazon specimen in his own collection², from which source we also have examples. With these several specimens from the State of Panama agree very closely; the underside of the wings, however, is generally darker owing to the interspaces between the nervures being of a darker shade, but the difference is hardly specific. Our figure represents a male from Bugaba.

24. *Thecla aufidena*. (Tab. L. figg. 1, 2 ♂, 3 ♀.)

Thecla aufidena, Hew. Ill. Diurn. Lep. p. 117, t. 47. ff. 213, 214¹; Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 15².

Thecla jalan, Reakirt, Pr. Ac. Phil. 1866, p. 335³?

♂ alis intense cyaneis extus anguste nigro marginatis; anticis stigmatibus duplici ad cellulæ finem; posticis lobulo anali rufo atomis albis notato: subtus fuliginosis, anticis lineis tribus transfasciatis omnibus abbreviatis, una per cellulam reliquis submarginalibus, macula ad basin costæ rubra; posticis lineis septem albis ab angulo anali radiantibus, extima submarginali obsoleta, duabus intimis confluentibus, angulo anali rubro, albo atomato et nigro marginato, lobulo anali ipso nigro; fronte et pectore rubris.

♀ alis albicante-cæruleis; anticis costa late et margine externo fuscis; posticis quoque extus fusco marginatis, lineola submarginali alba, angulo anali rubro albo atomato.

Hab. MEXICO², Presidio near Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*), Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Corosal (*Roe*); GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Chacoj, Telemán, Panzos, Cahabon, Chiacam, Panima, San Gerónimo, Dueñas, Zapote (*Champion*); HONDURAS², Coban (*Von Türckheim*); NICARAGUA¹, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Chiriqui, Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M'Leannan*), Colon (*Boucard*).

This species is allied to *T. battus* of Cramer, from which, however, it may be readily distinguished by the much greater intensity of the blue colouring of the wings. *T. aufidena* was described from Nicaraguan specimens, but we now know it as a common insect throughout our region from Southern Mexico to Panama, in which wide area we trace no tendency to vary, Mexican and Panama examples being absolutely alike. On passing into South America *T. battus* immediately takes its place in Colombia, and thence spreads through Venezuela to Guiana. The description of *Thecla jalan*³ suits the female of this species fairly except that the upper surface of the wings is glossed with blue and not black (possibly a misprint for blue!). Under this uncertainty we continue to use Hewitson's name, though perhaps not the oldest. Our figures represent a male from Panima and a female from Dueñas.

25. *Thecla phaleros*. (Tab. L. figg. 4, 5 ♂, 6 ♀.)

Papilio phaleros, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 796¹.

Cynus phaleros, Hübn. Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 81.

Thecla phaleros, Hew. Ill. Diurn. Lep. p. 85²; Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 16³.

Papilio silenus, Cr. Pap. Ex. t. 282. E (♀)⁴.