

Papilio agis, Drury, Ill. Nat. Hist. iii. t. 26. ff. 3, 4⁵.

Hesperia chiton, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. p. 262⁶.

Papilio chiton, Donovan. Ins. Ind. t. 39. f. 1, 1a⁷.

♂ alis læte cyaneis, anticis costa apice et margine externo nigricantibus, stigmatibus duplici ad cellulæ finem; posticis nigro extus marginatis, angulo anali albo variegato: subtus fuscis, anticis maculis quinque notatis, una ad costæ basin, una ad cellulæ finem, altera minuta ultra eam extima submarginali extus pro parte rufo limbata; posticis lineis sex lactescente-albis omnibus ab angulo anali plus minusve radiantibus, tribus externis latissimis costam attingentibus, extima rufo extus limbata duabus internis confluentibus, angulo anali nigro albo notato et atomis quibusdam viridi-argenteo variegato.

♀ alis fuscis cæruleo vix lavatis; subtus anticis maculis albidis majoribus ea ad cellulæ finem marginem internum album confluentes.

Hab. MEXICO, near Vera Cruz (*W. H. Edwards*³)?; GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Panima (*Champion*); HONDURAS³; NICARAGUA³, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé, Ribbe*), Bugaba (*Champion*), Panama (*Ribbe*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Venezuela to Guiana⁴, Amazons valley and Brazil⁵.

South-American typical specimens have no small spot beyond the band at the end of the cell on the underside of the primaries, but in Central-American examples this spot is clearly shown. As in certain South-American specimens its presence is just visible, this character fails to distinguish Central-American from South-American examples, and failing other characters we treat them all as of one species. *T. phaleros* therefore has a very wide range in Tropical America, spreading from Guatemala southwards through the Amazons valley to Guiana and South-east Brazil. A male from Panima and a female from the Polochic valley are figured.

g''. A tuft of hair near inner margin of secondaries beneath. (Species 26–29.)

26. *Thecla coccineifrons*, sp. n. (Tab. L. figg. 7, 8 ♂, 9 ♀.)

Thecla torfrida, Hew. Cat. Coll. Diurn. Lep. p. 152¹.

♂ alis supra læte cæruleis extus fusco marginatis, posticis maculis duabus argenteo-cæruleis ad angulum analem: subtus fuscis in regione costali dilutioribus undique venis nigris divisis, fascia ad cellulæ finem obscura; anticis ad basin nigricantibus, maculis tribus notatis, duabus ad costæ finem, tertia inter venas costalem et subcostalem coccineis, maculis duabus aliis albicantibus, una ad cellulæ basin, altera costali; posticis macula basali ad costam coccinea, maculis aliis ad angulum analem viridescentibus intima cærulescente; macula frontali coccinea, abdomine infra rubro-aurantiaco.

♀ alis fuscescentibus ad basin glauco-cæruleo lavatis; subtus multo pallidioribus, venis nigris magis obviis.

Hab. NICARAGUA¹, Chontales (*Belt*).—COLOMBIA.

This species is very nearly allied to *T. torfrida* of Hewitson, the type of which is before us, but the male is of a richer blue on the upper surface, and darker beneath, and both sexes have a scarlet spot between the eyes on the forehead, of which we find no trace in the allied form. *T. coccineifrons* is only known to us from three specimens, two taken by Belt, one of which is before us, the other, a male, is in the Hewitson collection, where it stands under the name of *T. torfrida*. The third, also a male, was