

river, where it occurs up to an elevation of about 4000 feet. The male figured was caught at Purula.

32. *Thecla erybathis*. (Tab. L. figg. 28, 29 ♂.)

Thecla erybathis, Hew. Ill. Diurn. Lep. p. 84, t. 34. ff. 58, 59¹; Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 15².

♂ alis supra nitide viridescentibus, anticis costa apice et margine externo late nigricantibus; posticis quoque extus eodem colore marginatis, lobulo anali nigro, lineola albida notato: subtus schistaceis, anticis lineis tribus albis transfasciatis, una brevi ad cellulæ finem, reliquis aliquanto abbreviatis, submarginalibus; posticis lineis sex albis omnibus plus minusve ab angulo anali radiantibus, quatuor externis costam attingentibus, angulo anali nigro lunulis duabus fulvis notato.

♀ nobis ignota.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Orizaba (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*H. Edwards*); HONDURAS? (*fide Boisduval*²).

In general coloration of the upper surface this species bears a general resemblance to *T. viridicans* of Venezuela, and though differing widely on the underside, it probably has a remote relationship to that species. It is evidently a rare insect in Mexico, where alone it has as yet been found. The figure represents a male from Jalapa.

i''. Frontal scales directed downwards. (Species 33–209.)

g'''. Anal angle of secondaries elongated, the anal lobe prominent. (Species 33–52.)

1. An alar stigma at the end of the cell of the primaries; two secondary filaments; wings beneath rufous, sprinkled with white scales. (Species 33–35.)

33. *Thecla busa*, sp. n. (Tab. LI. figg. 1, 2 ♂.)

♂ alis læte cæruleis fusco marginatis, anticis area interna læte sericeo-cyanea, parte supra cellulæ finem nigricante certa luce viridescente; posticis lineola arcuata ad angulum analem: subtus obscure castaneis dimidio distali albo irroratis, hoc colore in anticis fascias duas transversas formante, maculis duabus ad angulum analem posticarum nigricantibus.

♀ adhuc nobis ignota.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Mirandilla (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*mus. Staudinger*).

T. undulata, Hewitson, of Venezuela, seems to be the species most nearly allied to this, with the exception of *T. perpenna*, described below. From *T. undulata* it differs in the bluer tint of the base of the primaries, and the whole of the secondaries, and the broader outer margin of the former. *T. undulata*, moreover, has a distinct concentrated brand at the end of the cell which, in *T. busa*, is larger and more diffused, if, indeed, it may be called a brand at all. *T. busa* is apparently a very rare species, of which we have only two males from Belt's collection (one of which is figured), and a fragment of a third picked up by Mr. Champion in the forest of Mirandilla, in Guatemala. Dr. Staudinger has lent us the only Costa-Rican specimen we have seen.