

5. A stigmatic patch near the costa of the secondaries above and a corresponding one on the primaries below the median nervure; two secondary filaments. (Species 42.)

42. **Thecla barajo.** (Tab. LI. figg. 22, 23 ♂, 24 ♀.)

Thecla barajo, Reak. Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 333¹.

Thecla desdemona, Hew. Ill. Diurn. Lep. p. 79, t. 45. ff. 189, 190².

♂ alis supra læte cæruleis, ciliis albis; anticis marginibus costali et externo anguste nigris ad angulum apicalem latius; posticis margine externo anguste nigro, maculis indistinctis albis ad angulum analem, plaga magna costali sericea: subtus fuscis, anticis lineis quatuor albis transvittatis, una per cellulæ finem, altera submarginali et duabus inter eas ad angulum analem confluentibus; posticis lineis duabus submarginalibus in costa ad angulum apicalem confluentibus et ad angulum analem attingentibus in hac regione interiore introrsum, exteriore extrorsum, nigro marginatis, lineis alteris tribus transversis albis ad angulum analem confluentibus intima et extima conjunctis et nigro extrorsum marginatis, macula nigra introrsum ferrugineo notata ad angulum analem.

♀ mari similis, sed alis pallidioribus, marginibus nigris latioribus et plaga posticarum sericea nulla distinguenda.

Hab. MEXICO; GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*²), San Gerónimo, Purula, Cahabon (*Champion*), Coban (*Von Türckheim*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA, Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*).

Specimens of this species brought by us from Guatemala were described and figured by Hewitson under the name of *Thecla desdemona*²; but it was discovered subsequently that the same insect had been previously barbarously named *Thecla barajo* by Reakirt¹, whose title must, we suppose, stand. As will be seen, the species has a wide range in Central America, and is especially abundant in the valley of the Polochic up to an elevation of 3000 or 4000 feet above the level of the sea. A male from Purula and a female from Cahabon are figured.

6. A stigma near the base of the median nervure of the primaries beneath and another below it showing as a boss on the upperside; two secondary filaments. (Species 43.)

43. **Thecla eunus**, sp. n. (Tab. LI. figg. 25, 26 ♂.)

Bithys? thara, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 356 (nec Hewitson).

Alis nitide cyaneis, marginibus externis et anticarum costa nigris; posticis plaga inter venas costalem et subcostalem polita: subtus cinereo-fuscis, lineis duabus maculosis submarginalibus nigris exteriore lunulis albis introrsum marginata, interiore perfracta, extrorsum albo limbata, linea quoque ad cellularum fines alba; posticis maculis duabus costalibus fuscis, exteriore introrsum interiore extrorsum albo-notatis, lobulo anali et macula inter ramos medianos nigris, introrsum castaneo limbatis, inter eas macula fusca dense viridi-argenteo irrorata; anticis plaga nigra supra venam medianam, infra eam macula rotunda nigra stigmatem formante.

♀ mari similis, sed alis cærulescentioribus et extus latius nigricantibus.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Arcé*).—VENEZUELA.