

At first sight this species bears some resemblance to *Thecla thara* of Brazil; but it may at once be distinguished by the presence of the smooth patches on the upper surface of the secondaries lying near the base of the costa. The curious brand on the primaries beneath below the median nervure shows on the upper surface as a small raised boss, which, however, is coloured like the rest of the wing.

T. eunus is a fairly abundant species throughout Central America from Guatemala to the State of Panama. We have also a female from Venezuela which may belong to it; but in the absence of the male we cannot speak positively. A male from the Polochic valley is figured.

7. A stigmatic patch between the median and submedian nervures of the primaries beneath; under surface of wings white, crossed by four black transverse lines; two secondary filaments. (Species 44–46.)

44. *Thecla sito*.

Thecla sito, Boisd. Sp. Gén. t. 22. f. 5¹; Hew. Ill. Diurn. Lep. p. 87, t. 45. ff. 193–195²; Cat. Coll. Diurn. Lep. p. 154³.

♂ alis saturate cæruleis, margine costali et dimidio apicali cum ciliis fuscis; posticis fusco anguste marginatis, lobulo anali fulvo, cellula pro majore parte indistincte sericea: subtus cretaceo-albis; anticis lineis quatuor nigris, plaga magna nigra ad medium marginis interni, supra late fulvo marginata cellulam intrante; posticis lineis septem nigris ab angulo anali radiantibus, lobulo anali fulvo, macula nigra albo circumcincta notata.

♀ alis multo pallidioribus, colore cæruleo interdum omnino absente.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Cordova (*Rümeli*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*Hague*), Panzos, La Tinta, Panima, Chiacam, Cahabon (*Champion*), Pacific slope (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Guatemala city, Zapote, Volcan de Atitlan, El Tumbador, San Isidro, El Reposo (*Champion*), Coban (*Von Türckheim*).

An abundant species in Mexico and Guatemala throughout the lowlands; but Mr. Champion took specimens as high as the city of Guatemala, an altitude of 5000 feet. It may be distinguished from the following species by the male having a silky spot on the upperside of the secondaries over the greater part of the cell and by the black spot of the primaries beneath having a broad edging of clear fulvous; this edging in *T. phænna* is narrower and of a dark chestnut colour, whilst in *T. phæa* and *T. leucogyna* the spot is wholly black. There is considerable diversity in the colour of the female as to the amount of blue on the upper surface, and we have a male from the Volcan de Atitlan which shows some white near the anal angle of the secondaries.

45. *Thecla phænna*, sp. n.

T. sitoni similis, sed colore cæruleo plerumque saturatiore, plaga posticarum sericea, haud cellulam intrante; subtus macula anticarum nigra castaneo supra marginata.

Hab. HONDURAS, San Pedro (*G. M. Whitely*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*).