

A species closely allied to *T. lincus* (Fabr.), but differing constantly in having no black margin to the submarginal rufous band of the secondaries beneath, and in the two discal bands of those wings being further apart.

The types of *T. togarna* were from Venezuela, whence we also have examples; these agree with our Central-American series. In the latter country it is a very common species as far north as the forests of Eastern Guatemala.

In the Cauca valley of Colombia the male has the black discal spot of the primaries confluent with the black margin, and this character is also seen in examples from Ecuador.

Hewitson seems hardly to have appreciated the differences between *T. togarna* and *T. lincus*, for he figures one of the former as a variety of the latter⁴. He places too much reliance on the black discal spot of the primaries being cut by the white second median branch, which is a very variable feature. The rufous submarginal band of the secondaries being bordered as in *T. lincus* with black, is a much more trustworthy character, and may be relied on as distinctive of the two insects. We have figured a male from Panama.

9. Wings beneath green. (Species 48–51.)

γ. An obsolete stigma on the primaries near the end of the cell; a single secondary filament. (Species 48–50.)

48. *Thecla herodotus*. (Tab. LII. figg. 3, 4 ♂, 5 ♀.)

Hesperia herodotus, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. p. 286¹.

Papilio herodotus, Donovan. Ins. Ind. t. 39. f. 2².

Thecla herodotus, Hew. Ill. Diurn. Lep. p. 205, t. 82. f. 680³.

Thecla leucania, Hew. Descr. Lyc. p. 33⁴; Ill. Diurn. Lep. p. 205⁵.

♂ alis griseo-purpureis, marginibus externis fusco-nigricantibus, lobulo anali posticarum rufescente: subtus viridissimis; anticis dimidio margini interno proximo griseo; posticis lobulo anali nigro, introrsum saturate ferrugineo, macula ejusdem coloris inter ramos medianos, ciliis quoque ferrugineis, macula nigra extrorsum alba venam submedianam attingente; fronte et oculorum ambitu viridibus.

♀ alis fuscis, ad basin glauco-cærulescentibus; subtus posticis maculis discalibus in linea positis ferrugineis, extrorsum albo limbatis.

Hab. MEXICO³, Presidio, Ventanas (*Forrer*), Cordova (*Rümel*), Jalapa (*W. Schaus*); GUATEMALA, Polochic and Chisoy valleys, Central valleys, Yzabal (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), San Gerónimo, Pantaleon (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*), Chiriqui, Veraguas, Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M'Leannan*).—COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA, and AMAZONS VALLEY.

A very abundant species in Central America, being found throughout our country from Southern Mexico to Panama, and in the mountains to an elevation of about 3000 feet. There is some variation in the tint of the blue colouring of the upper