

cellulæ finem: subtus læte viridibus certa luce aureo tinctis; posticis linea discali obsoleta nigra, macula inter ramos medianos nigra (interdum rufa), ciliis nigris; fronte, palpis, oculorum ambitu nitide gramineis; thorace et abdomine supra cyaneis.

♀ alis supra fuscis plumbeo indutis, aliter mari similis.

Hab. MEXICO, Paso de San Juan (*W. Schaus*), Valladolid in Yucatan (*G. F. Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*³), Sabo, Mirandilla, Pantaleon (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*).—AMAZONS VALLEY; GUIANA; SOUTH-EAST BRAZIL.

There seem to be two forms of this widely-distributed insect. In the typical *T. janias* the spot on the underside of the secondaries, near the anal angle, is wholly black. With these we find examples in which the spot is red, with a dark centre. This latter form was figured by Stoll under the name of *Papilio hassan*; but, as the two insects are found together throughout a large portion of their range, and as the spot varies in size, we are unwilling to divide the species on so slight a character.

Thecla cecina was based by Hewitson³ upon specimens obtained by us in the valley of the Polochic, Guatemala; but he subsequently placed this name as a synonym of *T. janias*⁴. Our figure represents the upperside of a male from the Polochic valley.

54. *Thecla talayra*. (Tab. LII. figg. 16, 17 ♂.)

Thecla talayra, Hew. Descr. Lyc. p. 1¹; Ill. Diurn. Lep. p. 130, t. 52. ff. 286, 287².

♂ *T. temesæ* affinis, sed alis supra multo magis cæruleis, stigmatе anticarum magis obvio: subtus cretaceo-albis; anticis linea submarginali fusca, ad angulum analem minus ochracea, rubro potius notata.

♀ alis cærulescente-fuscis (haud brunneis).

Hab. GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Telemán, Panima, San Isidro (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); Costa Rica (*Van Patten*), Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*), Bugaba (*Champion*), Calobre (*Arcé*).—BRAZIL^{1 2}.

T. talayra was described by Hewitson from Brazilian examples; but we find it to be much more common throughout Central America, from Guatemala to Panama, where, indeed, it is very abundant in all sections of the country. We have only one Brazilian specimen, a female, which differs slightly from our series from Central America in that the yellow patch at the anal angle of the secondaries is more continuous, and in this respect resembles that of *T. temesa*.

The species does not appear to be found in the Amazons valley, where very possibly *T. temesa* takes its place. A male from Bugaba is figured.

b'''. Both subcostal branches emitted before the end of the cell of the primaries.
(Species 55–209.)

*a*⁵. Wings with an alar stigma of some kind either as a stigma at the end of the cell of the primaries above, or as a stigmatic patch below the median nervure beneath.