

α^6 . A single alar stigma at the end of the cell of the primaries; a single marginal filament; costa of secondaries normal.

1. T. PALEGON section.

55. *Thecla palegon*.

Papilio palegon, Cram. Pap. Ex. t. 282. C, D¹.

Papilio mytilus, Cram. Pap. Ex. t. 380. B, C².

Thecla juicha, Reakirt, Pr. Ac. Nat. Sc. Phil. 1866, p. 338³.

Alis sericeo-cyaneis; anticis costa, apice et margine externo fuscis, stigmatibus fusco ad cellulæ finem; posticis dimidio margini interno proximo et linea submarginali cæruleo dense atomatis, margine ipso fusco; subtus rosaceo-fuscis, lineis tribus obscurioribus communibus transfasciatis, una submarginali lunulata, altera discali sinuata, extrorsum albido limbata, tertia per cellulas, lineolis quoque alteris ejusdem coloris ad cellularum fines; posticis lobulo anali et plaga magna ad medium marginis externi ochraceis, macula inter eos nigricante albido atomata.

♀ alis fuscescentibus; posticis cæruleo vix lavatis: subtus mari similis, maculis omnibus magis obviis.

Hab. MEXICO, near Vera Cruz (*W. H. Edwards*), Jalapa (*Höge*, *W. Schaus*), Cordova (*Rümeli*), Valladolid in Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Chacoj, San Gerónimo, Cubulco, Dueñas (*Champion*), Coban (*Von Türckheim*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA, San Francisco (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé*, *Ribbe*), Calobre (*Arcé*), Tolé (*Champion*), Panama city (*Ribbe*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia to Guiana and South-east Brazil.

One of the most widely-spread species of this family in tropical America, ranging from Southern Mexico to South-eastern Brazil, and equally common everywhere; it is, moreover, very uniform in its markings, showing but little variation.

Thecla juicha, Reakirt³, was, we have little doubt, based upon a female of this species.

2. T. METON section.

56. *Thecla meton*.

Papilio meton, Cr. Pap. Ex. t. 201. D, E¹.

Alis lactescente-albis, rosaceo-lavatis; anticis ad apicem late, posticis ad marginem externum fusco-nigricante marginatis, stigmatibus ultra cellulam albo: subtus ochraceis; anticis fasciis quatuor fuscis transvittatis, harum duabus per cellulam; posticis oculo nigro ochraceo pupillato ad costæ basin, fasciis transversis ab angulo anali radiantibus ochraceo-fuscis, angulo anali albido atomato et nigro marginato.

♀ mari similis, sed colore alarum rosaceo absente.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümeli*, *Höge*), Jalapa (*Höge*, *W. Schaus*); GUATEMALA, Choctum, Polochic valley (*Hague*), San Gerónimo, Cubulco (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA, Irazu, San Francisco (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*), Chiriqui, Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia to Guiana¹, Amazons valley and Brazil.

A very abundant species, and distributed as widely as any member of the family in tropical America. We have specimens from all parts of our country from Southern