

be distinguished by the large cellular brand of the male. On the underside the white edgings to the inner common band are very broad towards the costa in both wings, the outer band too has its inner white border much expanded towards the anal angle. This character serves to distinguish the female from that sex of *T. orcynia*, which it otherwise much resembles. The specimen of *T. keila* from which Hewitson took his description was captured by us in the valley of the Polochic, from which district we have since received several female examples and other males from San Gerónimo; we have also a male from Southern Mexico in which the blue of the upper surface is rather dark and the wings a trifle less pointed. We have likewise a male from Venezuela agreeing with the type, and we have no doubt that the species described by Hewitson from Nicaragua as *Thecla parasia* belongs to this species. Hewitson's figures of this insect are very unsatisfactory, the peculiarities of the cellular brand being very inadequately rendered. Our figures represent a male from San Gerónimo and a female from the valley of the Polochic.

#### 90. *Thecla orios*, sp. n. (Tab. LIV. figg. 10, 11 ♂.)

♂ alis supra fusco-nigris; anticis ad marginem internum cyaneis, stigmatibus duplici ad cellulæ finem; posticis, præter costam et marginem externum, læte cyaneis: subtus brunneo-fuscis, linea communi discali fusco-nigra extrorsum albo marginata, in anticis lunulata, in posticis fracta et ad marginem internum angulata, lobulo anali nigro, macula rubra juxta eam, macula magna inter ramos medianos introrsum rubro cincta marginem fere attingente, lunulis submarginalibus fuscis, albido utrinque limbatis, margine ipso fusco, introrsum albido limbato.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Panima (*Champion*).

We have only a single specimen of this species, and it unfortunately is somewhat stained. There is nothing that we are acquainted with that resembles it at all closely.

#### 91. *Thecla tephreus*.

*Bithys tephreus*, Hübn. Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 75<sup>1</sup> (descr. nulla); Geyer in Hübn. Zutr. ex. Schmett. v. p. 39, ff. 959, 960<sup>2</sup>.

*Thecla tephreus*, Hew. Ill. Diurn. Lep. p. 106<sup>3</sup> (♂).

*Thecla faventia*, Hew. loc. cit. t. 43. ff. 172, 173<sup>4</sup>.

Alis nitide cyaneis; anticis costa, apice et margine externo nigricantibus, stigmatibus duplici permagno ad cellulæ finem; posticis costa late et margine externo anguste nigris: subtus schistaceis, linea communi ultra cellulas introrsum fusca extrorsum alba; posticis linea altera submarginali lunulata fusca, utrinque albido limbata, lobulo anali nigro, macula inter ramos medianos rubra puncto nigro.

♀ mari similis.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Valladolid in Yucatan (*G. F. Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Corosal (*Roe*); GUATEMALA, Polochic and central valleys (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Tucuru, Chacoj, Cahabon, Cubilguitz, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*).—VENEZUELA<sup>3</sup>; AMAZONS VALLEY.

One of the commonest species of the South-American Lycænidae, being found over a