

specimen, and that the male of *T. paphlagon* remains to be discovered. Both these species have a general resemblance to the well-known *T. pelion* of Cramer, but the structure of the brand of the primaries of the males differs essentially, so that the apparent similarity may not indicate any close relationship.

*c*⁶. No alar stigma, but a pencil of hairs on the subcostal nervure of the secondaries above; costa of secondaries normal; a single marginal filament. (Species 101, 102.)

101. **Thecla pion**, sp. n. (Tab. LIV. figg. 28, 28 *a*, 29 ♂, 30 ♀.)

Alis obscure fuscis, anticis infra cellulam ad marginem internum et posticis (præter apicem) obscure cyaneis; posticis vena mediana penicillata: subtus fuscis, linea communi discali fusca, in posticis fracta et extrorsum albo marginata, posticis quoque linea submarginali indistincta fusca, lobulo anali nigro, introrsum albo et rubro anguste marginato, macula juxta eum nigra cæruleo atomata, macula quoque inter ramos medianos rubra puncto nigro instructa.

♀ mari similis, sed alarum colore cæruleo multo magis pallido, vena mediana posticarum haud penicillata: subtus omnino pallidioribus, lineis magis distinctis.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Polochic valley, Dueñas (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Calderas (*Champion*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch*).

A species readily recognized in the male by the small tuft of hair on the median nervure of the secondaries, which is placed on the costal side of the nervure instead of the median, as in *T. oppia*.

We have a good series of specimens from Guatemala, and have figured a male from Dueñas and a female from Calderas. The only Panama example before us is a female lent us by Dr. Staudinger.

102. **Thecla oppia**, sp. n. (Tab. LV. figg. 1, 2 ♂.)

Alis purpureis; anticis costa et margine externo nigris; posticis costa et margine nigris, area abdominali quoque nigra, lobulo anali puncto rubro, stigmatibus supra venam subcostalem ad cellulæ finem introrsum penicillato: subtus fusco-brunneis, linea communi discali fusco, extrorsum albo, in posticis fracta, altera indistincta submarginali albida; anticis plaga infra cellulam argenteo micante; posticis angulo anali rufo, lobulo suo nigro, macula juxta eam nigro atomata, tertia inter ramos medianos quoque nigra introrsum late rufo limbata, margine externo nigro introrsum albo anguste marginato.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Rümelin*).

We have four male specimens of this species, all from the same locality—the neighbourhood of Cordova in Mexico; but the female yet remains to be discovered. The species is very peculiar, having a brand on the secondaries supplemented with a tuft of hair.

T. panchæa and its Guatemalan ally *T. pion* have also each a tuft on the secondaries, but this proceeds from the upper instead of the underside of the subcostal nervure; and there is no stigma.