

Hab. GUATEMALA, forests of Northern Vera Paz (*F. D. G. & O. S.*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Amazons valley^{1 2} and Guiana.

We have a single male specimen of this species taken by ourselves in Guatemala in the forest country north of Coban; but it appears not to have been noticed elsewhere within our limits. In South America it is an abundant species, especially in the Amazons valley. The triangular spot on the costa of the primaries beneath renders this insect easily distinguished.

121. *Thecla echion*.

Papilio echion, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 788¹; Esp. Schmett. i. p. 265, t. 20. f. 1².

Thecla echion, Hew. Ill. Diurn. Lep. p. 155, t. 61. ff. 410, 411³.

Papilio crolus, Cram. Pap. Ex. t. 333. G, H⁴.

Alis nigricantibus; anticis area ad marginem internum et posticis fere omnino saturate cyaneis, stigmatе spurio ad cellulæ finem: subtus cinereis, fascia communi discali nigra, extrorsum albo introrsum rubro limbata, in posticis in maculas fracta, maculis quoque tribus basin prioribus nigris, interne rufis extrorsum albo cinctis, linea altera submarginali nigra in posticis lunulata, lobulo anali puncto nigro, introrsum macula aurantia notato, macula altera juxta eum alba dense atomata, puncto nigro inter ramos medianos introrsum aurantio cincta.

♀ alis fuscis, subtus alis maris similibus.

Hab. MEXICO, Milpas in Durango (*Forrer*), Jalapa (*W. Schaus*); GUATEMALA, Polochic valley, Choctum (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Panzos, Telemán San Gerónimo (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui and Calobre (*Arcé*), Taboga Island (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia to the Amazons valley³, Guiana⁴, and South Brazil³.

T. echion is not an uncommon species in Central America from Western Mexico to Panama, and it is equally common throughout the tropical portions of South America. The only difference that we notice in northern examples is that the orange spots near the anal angle of the secondaries are much more clearly defined.

We are rather doubtful if this species is rightly placed here, for the terminal portion of the cell has the scales arranged somewhat in the manner of a stigma; but the position of the subcostal branches does not seem to be affected, as is the case when a true stigma is present.

122. *Thecla crolinus*. (Tab. LV. figg. 31, 32 ♂, 33 ♀.)

Tmolus crolinus, Butl. & Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 107¹; Butl. Lep. Ex. p. 160, t. 57. f. 13².

T. echioni similis, sed anticis colore alarum cæruleo fere totam cellulam occupante; alis feminae quoque cyaneo distincte lavatis.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*^{1 2}); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch*).

This species appears to be different from *T. echion*, and was described from a single male specimen in Van Patten's collection, which is now before us. We have a single