

This is an abundant species in Central America from Guatemala southwards through Costa Rica (whence the types were derived) to the State of Panama, and thence throughout Tropical South America to Brazil. The type and Central-American specimens have the black spot between the median branches of the secondaries broadly edged with red; this colour in South-American examples becomes a reddish brown, but the difference is very slight and hardly of specific value. The southern form has been described under the name of *Thecla lugubris* by Herr Möschler.

19. T. XENETA section.

147. *Thecla xeneta*.

Thecla xeneta, Hew. Ill. Diurn. Lep. p. 193, t. 77. ff. 611, 612¹.

Alis indicis; posticis medialiter nitide cyaneis: subtus obscure brunneis ad basin pallidioribus, linea communi discali nigra extrorsum albido limbata, marginem posticarum internum versus angulata, lobulo anali nigro, maculis duabus juxta eum nigris, proxima albo sparsim atomata.

♀ alis supra omnino brunneis; subtus alis maris similibus.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Cubilwitz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*¹); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*), Line of Railway (*M. Leannan*).—SOUTH AMERICA, from Colombia to the Amazons valley and South-eastern Brazil¹.

Hewitson's type-specimens came from Brazil and Nicaragua, from which widely separated localities we, too, have examples, as also from many intermediate points. All these specimens agree closely with one another, but have a slight difference in the tint of the blue on the secondaries, the Guatemalan example being the darkest and one from Colombia the palest and most brilliant.

148. *Thecla origo*, sp. n. (Tab. LVI. figg. 32, 33 ♂.)

T. xenetæ similis, sed alis supra plerumque saturatioribus colore posticarum cyaneo magis restricto: subtus maculis nigris ad angulum analem rubro introrsum late circumcinctis.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch*), Panama city (*Ribbe*).—AMAZONS VALLEY.

We have no Central-American specimens of this species, but numerous examples from the valley of the Amazons; these show considerable variation in the amount of blue colour on the secondaries. Dr. Staudinger has lent us two males from the State of Panama which also differ from each other in the same particular, that from Panama having more blue than any of the specimens before us, and consequently has a narrower dark border, but the common character of the red margins to the black spots near the anal angle of the secondaries beneath connects them together and serves to separate them from *T. xeneta*.

The Chiriqui specimen is figured.