

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW AMERICAN BUTTERFLIES.

By WILLIAM SCHAUS.

The following descriptions of new species of American butterflies were prepared from the author's collection which is now deposited in the United States National Museum. The species are from various localities, mostly in Brazil, although a few are from Mexico and the West Indies. In the Hesperiidæ I have followed closely Godman's recent work, and I may have created a few synonyms, as both Plötz's and Herrich-Schaeffer's descriptions are difficult to identify. I believe, however, that the species here described are all new to science.

Family NYMPHALIDÆ.

DANAINÆ.

DIRCENNA HUGIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings hyaline, yellowish gray; the veins and margins brown, widest at end of veins; large hyaline yellowish spots between the veins, along the outer margin and beyond the cells above vein 4; an opaque yellow streak on costal margin above end of cell on primaries, and a broad, brown discocellular shade; secondaries with less brown on discocellular and the outer margin somewhat broader. Underneath, primaries as above. Secondaries with the margin reddish brown; a blackish streak along upper portion of cell; linear white terminal spots shaded with black.

Expanse.—Seventy millimeters.

Habitat.—Bolivia.

Type.—No. 5859, U.S.N.M.

LEUCOTHYRIS MANORA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings hyaline, blue white; the veins and margins blackish. Primaries, the margins rather broad; the outer margin narrowest between veins 3 and 4; the apex inclosing a hyaline spot above vein 6; an oblique median spot from costa to veins 4 and 5; a

white spot on costa and a white streak on vein 6 beyond median spot. Secondaries, the outer margin broad, tapering to anal angle; some whitish shades between the veins on outer margins of both wings. Underneath the markings are reddish brown, edged with black; some terminal white spots on primaries above vein 5 to apex. Secondaries, a marginal gray line interrupted by the veins, and dark streaks between the veins.

Expanse.—Forty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5860, U.S.N.M.

EPISCADA PASCUA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Body dark brown above, gray below. Wings hyaline, the veins and margins very narrowly brown. Primaries, a narrow brown discocellular shade; a hyaline costal streak above end of cell. Underneath, the margins reddish brown; a terminal black line on outer margins; a small apical white spot on secondaries.

Expanse.—Forty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5861, U.S.N.M.

EPISCADA CARCINIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings hyaline; veins and margins very narrowly dark brown, thickening on outer margin at end of veins. Primaries, a reddish brown streak on basal half of costa; a discocellular dark brown shade tapering to a point at vein 4; the inner margin blackish brown below the submedian; a white costal spot beyond cell. Secondaries, the outer margin slightly wider than on primaries. Underneath, the margins light reddish brown; the costal margin of secondaries yellowish; some greenish scales at apex of secondaries.

Expanse.—Forty-five millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5862, U.S.N.M.

PTERONYMIA MINNA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings transparent, the veins and margins narrowly blackish brown. Primaries, the discocellular finely dark, followed by a yellow streak on costa, and a faint yellow shade from costa to vein 4; a marginal row of faint yellow spots; a reddish line above subcostal vein from base to end of cell.

Secondaries, the cell and inner margin faintly tinged with yellow. Underneath, the costal and outer margins reddish brown. Primaries, the discocellular streak reddish brown; a grayish streak on costal edge of median space; secondaries, a blackish streak on anterior portion of cell; a white spot at apex; one on extreme margin between 2 and 3.

and another between 3 and 4; these spots edged with dark brown; fringe brown.

Expanse.—Fifty-five millimeters.

Habitat.—Bolivia.

Type.—No. 5863, U.S.N.M.

PTERONYMIA CALGIRIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings hyaline yellowish; the veins and margins narrowly dark brown. Primaries, a dark discocellular shade slightly curved; a yellow semihyaline costal streak beyond cell; marginal semihyaline yellowish spots; the cell shaded with yellow interrupted by a dark transverse shade at half its length. Secondaries shaded with yellow; the margin widest before vein 3 and at apex. Underneath, the apex and outer margin of primaries shaded with reddish brown; three apical white spots. Secondaries, the margins black; a reddish costal streak; a wavy reddish line in outer margin followed by linear white spots; two linear white spots on costal margin. The antennæ black, tipped with orange.

Expanse.—Fifty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Bolivia.

Type.—No. 5864, U.S.N.M.

PTERONYMIA CARLIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings, hyaline blue white; the veins and margins narrowly black; Primaries, a broad blackish discocellular shade, widest on costa; a reddish brown streak on basal half of costa; a white spot on costa beyond cell; a semihyaline white spot above inner angle. Underneath, the margin and discocellular shade light reddish brown. Primaries, the inner margin blackish; the costa and apex irrorated with white hairs; a terminal black line on outer margin. Secondaries, a terminal dark line irrorated with white hairs, especially at apex.

Expanse.—Forty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5865, U.S.N.M.

PTERONYMIA ILSIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings hyaline. Primaries, costa on basal half narrowly black with a reddish brown streak; a broad brown median spot from costa narrowing slightly at veins 3 and 4, followed by a white band which becomes semihyaline toward outer margin above vein 4; apex broadly brown; outer margin brown, moderately broad; inner margin grayish brown below submedian. Secondaries, a fairly broad brown outer margin, widest at apex, tapering to anal angle. Underneath, inner margin bark gray; outer margin reddish brown from inner

angle to vein 4; apex crossed by a reddish-brown band followed by three subapical whitish spots; median spot reddish brown edged with blackish. Secondaries, the margins light reddish brown; a terminal dark line; a white spot at apex; some white scales above and below the spot.

Expanse.—Forty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Bolivia.

Type.—No. 5866, U.S.N.M.

ITHOMIA SALCATA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Head black spotted with white. Collar reddish. Wings hyaline white, the veins and margins blackish brown. Primaries, the discocellular wide on costa, tapering to a point at vein 4, slightly curved, and followed by some white scales on costa; the outer margin narrower. Secondaries, the outer margin fairly broad. Underneath, the margins and discocellular shade light reddish brown edged with black. Primaries, three apical white spots. Secondaries, the costa yellowish; the gland and upper part of cell black; some small white spots above vein 3 on outer margin. The female has the hyaline portion irrorated with grayish scales.

Expanse.—Male, 42 millimeters; female, 48 millimeters.

Habitat.—Colombia.

Type.—No. 5867, U.S.N.M.

CALLOLERIA TOSCA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings thinly scaled, semitransparent. Primaries, costal, inner and outer margins narrowly black; between inner margin and submedian vein a reddish-brown shade from base to outer margin; the same on costal margin, from base to median black shade; cell irrorated with carneous and yellow scales; a black spot near base; a broad black median shade oblique from costa to veins 3 and 4, indented at end of cell, and followed by a broad pale yellow shade deeply dentate between 4 and 5, incurved below 4, then oblique to outer margin above vein 2; this yellow space is followed by a paler black shade which reaches the outer margin from below vein 3 to above vein 4, inclosing a round yellowish marginal spot between veins 3 and 4; the apex yellow, preceded by a broad pale yellowish transverse band from costa to below vein 5. Secondaries reddish brown; a black subcostal streak; the outer margin black, the border forming inward curves between the veins on basal side; a blackish band from middle of inner margin to vein 5; the space between this band and outer margin tinged with yellow. Underneath brighter in tone; a marginal row of white spots. On secondaries the subcostal and median black lines meet between veins 5 and 6.

Expanse.—51 millimeters.

Habitat.—Colombia.

Type.—No. 5868, U.S.N.M.

SATYRINÆ.

EUPTYCHIA OCELLOIDES, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male.*—Wings brown; a darker terminal and marginal line. Primaries, a subapical black spot containing some lilacine scales and circled with yellowish; a similar spot on secondaries subterminally between veins 2 and 3; before the marginal line is another faint darker line somewhat wavy. Underneath grayish brown; the marginal lines more distinct. Primaries, the subapical spot as on upper surface, but again circled with a fine brown line; a faint oblique brownish outer line from costa to inner angle. Secondaries, a fine transverse brown line at one-third from base and another at two-thirds from base; a large apical ocellus containing two white points; the ocellus between veins 2 and 3 preceded and followed by a smaller ocellus, the yellow circles coalescing and the three finely edged with dark brown; the space between marginal and terminal lines yellowish.

Female.—Primaries similar to the male; secondaries with two ocelli near anal angle, both above and below.

Expanse.—Male, 27 millimeters; female, 31 millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5869, U.S.N.M.

EUPTYCHIA CASTRENSIS, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Female.*—Wings brown with darker lines; a terminal and marginal line; a wavy dentate subterminal line; a straight outer line just beyond celli. Secondaries, the subterminal preceded by a subapical black point; a small ocellus below vein 2 and a larger one above vein 2; the ocelli black with white points and finely circled with yellow. Underneath brownish fawn color, the lines darker and as on upper surface; also a fine inner line, slightly curved on primaries, faintly wavy on secondaries. Primaries, an ocellus between veins 5 and 6; a small annular brown ring above vein 6, and three from veins 2 to 5, containing a few yellowish scales. Secondaries, the space between outer and subterminal lines whitish with a large ocellus between veins 5 and 6 and 2 and 3; a small ocellus below vein 2 and above vein 3, and a smaller geminate ocellus between veins 4 and 5.

The male is darker. The secondaries are without a subapical spot above. Underneath the primaries have only a single black subterminal point between veins 5 and 6; on the secondaries there is a small ocellus above vein 6, and the ocelli between veins 3 and 5 are reduced to lilacine flecks surmounted with brown.

Allied to *E. undina* Butler.

Expanse.—Thirty-two millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5870, U.S.N.M.

EUPTYCHIA NARAPA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male.*—Wings uniform brown; a dark terminal line. Underneath brown; a fine darker inner line; a straight outer line, dark brown, outwardly shaded with whitish; a lunular wavy subterminal line; a straight marginal line; the terminal line blackish. Primaries, four blackish ocelli with white points and faintly circled with yellow from veins 2 to 6. Secondaries, five ocelli as on primaries from veins 2 to 7, those between 2 and 3 and 5 and 6 slightly larger.

Expanse.—Thirty-one millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5871, U.S.N.M.

EUPTYCHIA MONECA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Female.*—Wings dark brown, with darker terminal, marginal and subterminal lines; the latter wavy. Primaries, a dark point at end of cell; a dark outer line angled below costa, then straight to inner margin. Secondaries, the outer line incurved between 5 and 6; then wavy to inner margin; a faint inner line; an ocellus above vein 2, a smaller one below it. Underneath light brown, irrorated with darker striae; the lines as above; the space between marginal and terminal lines yellowish. Primaries, a distinct inner line, nearly straight; a small ocellus between veins 5 and 6. Secondaries, a wavy inner line; an ocellus between veins 2 and 3, and one between 5 and 6, with two silver points; a smaller ocellus below vein 2 with a single silver point; a small geminate ocellus between 4 and 5; a minute ocellus above vein 3 and above vein 6.

Male.—The ocelli on secondaries above very small; those underneath also small, and not geminate between veins 4 and 5.

Expanse.—Male, twenty-nine millimeters; female, thirty-three millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana; Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5872, U.S.N.M.

EUPTYCHIA BURGIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Female.*—Wings dark brown; an outer dark straight line to near anal angle of secondaries; a wavy lunular subterminal line a fine marginal and terminal line. Underneath olivaceous brown; wavy dark brown inner line not reaching costa on primaries; a straight dark brown outer line, broadly shaded outwardly with lilacine gray; four minute ocelli on primaries between veins 2 to 6; five similar ocelli on secondaries between veins 2 to 7; the subterminal, marginal, and terminal lines very fine; the fringe gray, spotted with blackish.

Expanse.—Forty millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5873, U.S.N.M.

EUPTYCHIA MORIMA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown, without markings; the apex of primaries somewhat truncated. Underneath brown. Primaries, a darker inner line, slightly curved; a wavy, indistinct outer line; five white points between veins 2 to 7; the outer margin irrorated with lilacine above vein 2; a faint wavy subterminal line. Secondaries, a wavy inner line; the median space from vein 6 to inner margin, also the outer margin, irrorated with lilacine scales; a straight outer line; six faint white points before the subterminal, which is fine, wavy, dentate.

Expanse.—Forty millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5874, U.S.N.M.

EUPTYCHIA PALLEMA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings light brown, with darker wavy, subterminal, marginal, and terminal lines. Underneath lilacine brown; a broad inner and outer transverse ochreous brown band, edged with dark brown, the latter angled near anal angle of secondaries; a broad brown shade beyond, on which are the ocelli; a small subapical ocellus on primaries; five ocelli on secondaries; those between veins 2 and 3 and 3 and 6 large, black, circled with yellow, and containing two silvery points; the ocellus above vein 6 similar but smaller; the ocelli between 4 and 4 and 4 and 5 consisting of two silvery streaks on a brownish spot circled with yellow; a fine wavy subterminal line, divided by ochreous brown scales near anal angle; the marginal and terminal lines fine.

Expanse.—Forty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5875, U.S.N.M.

EUPTYCHIA BORASTA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings brown, the lines darker; the subterminal nearly straight, parallel to margin; the marginal line similar; the terminal line finer; a large and a smaller black ocellus with silvery points, and broadly circled with ochreous near anal angle of secondaries. Underneath grayish brown, thinly irrorated with darker brown; the inner and outer lines fine, dark brown, shaded with lighter brown toward median space, the former line slightly excurved, the latter faintly incurved on primaries, faintly wavy on secondaries; the space between outer and subterminal lines whitish, divided by a broad brownish shade, becoming ochreous between vein 3 and inner margin on secondaries, and on which are the ocelli; an almost imperceptible ocellus on primaries between veins 5 and 6, on secondaries a black ocellus with silver point and circled with yellow between veins 5 and 6; a minute similar ocellus above vein 6; a black spot with a silver point above

vein 2 and a similar spot below vein 2; these are on the ochreous portion of band and the yellow circle is obsolescent; the subterminal, marginal, and terminal lines as on upper side; fringe brown at base, outwardly grayish.

Expanse.—Forty-five millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5876, U.S.N.M.

LYMANOPODA VAROLA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings brown, faintly tinged with rufous. Underneath similar; some lilacine scales on outer margin, limited by a fine irregular reddish brown line. Primaries, a darker indistinct outer line; a marginal ocellus between veins 2 and 3, black containing a white point and circled with ochreous. Secondaries, an irregular reddish subterminal line followed between veins 2 and 3 by a small round yellow spot.

Expanse.—Thirty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5877, U.S.N.M.

BRASSOLINÆ.

NAROE MARMORATA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings brown, the veins paler; also the basal and anterior portion of primaries to the dark violaceous brown apical portion which does not reach vein 4 on the outer margin. Underneath, primaries fawn color, irrorated with dark brown striæ; a narrow inner and a broad median irregular brownish shade; a white shade from apex to middle of inner margin; a white costal spot before apex; a marginal black spot mottled with white scales between veins 5 and 6. Secondaries darker; an oblique violaceous shade from middle of costal margin to near base of inner margin; a similar median shade from vein 5 to middle of inner margin; an outer shade not quite so dark and mottled with lilacine from vein 5 to inner margin and anal angle, containing four subterminal yellow spots edged with reddish brown, the largest spot between veins 2 and 3; the outer margin light brown, limited by a lunular dentate darker brown line.

Another specimen has the upper surface of a more uniform brown, merely the apex and outer margins being slightly darker.

Expanse.—Fifty-eight millimeters.

Habitat.—Bolivia.

Type.—No. 5878, U.S.N.M.

ACRÆINÆ.

ACRÆA OZINTA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings deep blue black. Primaries, a roseate basal space confined within the subcostal and submedian veins, and oblique from subcostal to below vein 2. Underneath, primaries duller; the roseate spot on primaries as on upper surface. Secondaries dull black, the veins brilliant black, thinly irrorated with reddish scales; the base and cell yellow, streaked with black.

Expanse.—Forty-eight millimeters.

Habitat.—Venezuela.

Type.—No. 5879, U.S.N.M.

ACRÆA DOGNINI, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings blue black. Primaries, the cell, a space between veins 2 and 3, and a space below the end of cell and vein 2 bright red, not reaching the submedian; sometimes a subapical reddish transverse line. Underneath, primaries black; the red not so bright and extending to base and inner margin; a subterminal reddish shade consisting of short longitudinal streaks. Secondaries dull black; the costa, base, and inner margin streaked with red; some indistinct streaks on outer portion.

Expanse.—Fifty-two millimeters.

Habitat.—Ambato, Ecuador.

Type.—No. 5880, U.S.N.M.

ACRÆA MITAMA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings somewhat transparent, especially the outer margins, fulvous; the outer margins broadly brownish black, with darker streaks between the veins. Primaries, the costa and inner margins narrowly blackish; a transverse black streak in cell from subcostal to vein 2; a broad black streak at end of cell; a short longitudinal black streak below median vein near base; an oblique black shade from costa touching the discocellular at vein 5, incurved below vein 2. Secondaries, the discocellular velvety black followed by a broad curved velvety black line from middle of costa to middle of inner margin. Underneath brownish, thinly scaled, showing the markings of upper surface.

Expanse.—Forty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Allied to *A. mamita* Burmeister.

Type.—No. 5881, U.S.N.M.

ACRÆA SURIMA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings light fulvous brown, the veins black. Primaries, the costal, outer and inner margins narrowly black; the apex broadly black; a black point below median near base; a broad black mark in cell from costa to vein 2, basally excavated; a broad black outer band inclosing discocellular touching outer margin at vein 2, and inwardly dentate below it. Secondaries, the outer margin broadly black, finely toothed between the veins; discocellular black adjoining a short black longitudinal streak in cell; a broad black outer band slightly oblique from middle of costa to vein 4, then curved toward base to below vein 2, where it is angled and diminishes in width to middle of inner margin; two black streaks below cell from base to outer band. Underneath similar, but duller.

Expanse.—Fifty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5882, U.S.N.M.

ACRÆA QUADRA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Secondaries slightly angled at vein 4. Wings light brown, the veins black. Primaries, the costal, inner and outer margins narrowly black, the latter with darker and deeper intervenal streaks; the apex broadly black similarly streaked; an irregular black spot in cell beyond vein 2, not reaching the subcostal; a broad outer oblique band from costa to outer margin at vein 2, inclosing a few light brown scales between veins 2 and 3; a black streak from base to outer margin above submedian vein; a transverse black mark from the middle of vein 2 to inner margin. Secondaries, a short black longitudinal streak in cell; outer margin narrowly black; long black intervenal streaks from near cell to outer margin. Underneath, primaries flesh color, the black margins replaced by greenish buff, streaked with black; the veins black; the discal spot and mark below vein 2 as on upper surface; the outer transverse band black, narrower from vein 7 to 2 near outer margin, inclosing a small pale spot above vein 5. Secondaries greenish buff, the veins and black streaks as on upper surface.

Expanse.—Sixty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Petrópolis, Brazil.

A very distinct species.

Type.—No. 5883, U.S.N.M.

NYMPHALINÆ.

ERESIA CRINA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Primaries roseate; the costa and inner margin finely black; the outer margin broadly, and apical third of wing black; a broad oblique black band from middle of costa to outer margin at

vein 2; this band widest toward costa. Secondaries black; the basal half tinged with drab gray. Underneath, primaries similar but the roseate more delicate in color. Secondaries dark brown, the veins black; streaks of dark reddish scales at base of costa in cell and along the inner margin.

Expanse.—Forty-one millimeters.

Habitat.—Ecuador.

Type.—No. 5884, U.S.N.M.

PHYCIODES FELLULA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings above black, markings white. Primaries, a small spot at end of cell; beyond cell a geminate spot divided by vein 6; a large spot on inner margin at two-thirds from base, and a similar spot above vein 2 a little closer to margin; a large subterminal white spot between veins 4 and 5; two minute spots near costa before apex; fringe spotted with white at apex, and between veins 4 to 6. Secondaries, a broad median white band, cut by black veins; a faint, fine, subterminal reddish line. Underneath, primaries; the basal half olivaceous gray, the outer half blackish; the spots as above; the discal spot much larger, bordered with black; a white space at apex, and on outer margin between veins 4 to 6, cut by a wavy subterminal geminate dark line. Secondaries, the basal two-thirds white, the outer third brownish; some irregular annular spots on basal half, light brown, and a darker brown spot at end of cell; the median white band containing minute brown specks on veins; a subterminal row of deep black spots partly edged with white; marginal white lunules.

Expanse.—Thirty-three millimeters.

Habitat.—Colombia.

Allied to *P. ianthe* Fabricius.

Type.—No. 5885, U.S.N.M.

PHYCIODES SEJONA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Female*.—Primaries black-brown, spotted with light reddish brown; the spots on basal half small and darker; an oblique streak from costa at two-thirds to vein 4; two small spots beyond, between veins 4 and 6; a large space on inner margin before angle to vein 3, cut by a fine transverse dark line; some marginal reddish brown shadings widest between veins 3 and 4. Secondaries bright reddish brown; the base and costa blackish; an outer black band from inner margin to vein 6; the margin black; the space between divided by a black lunular line; fringe grayish white. Underneath, primaries fulvous, the dark markings of upper side replaced by reddish brown, except a submarginal band from vein 4 to inner angle, which is black; a lilacine patch before apex; a fine marginal line. Secondaries, the basal two-thirds and apex lilacene, irrorated with reddish brown; the

outer portion from inner margin to vein 5 brownish; a fine irregular inner and an outer brown line; a median similar line, inclosing a fulvous discal spot; subterminal dark points below vein 5; a dark marginal lunular line.

Expanse.—Thirty-five millimeters.

Habitat.—Sao Paulo, southeast Brazil.

Type.—No. 5886, U.S.N.M.

PHYCIODES BRANCODIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings brown irrorated with fulvous scales at the base, and spotted with paler fawn color. Primaries, a small discal spot in cell; a much larger one near end of cell; a spot below each of these above the submedian; a fulvous streak on discocellular; four spots between vein 4 and submedian, the lower two the smallest; slightly beyond these spots from veins 4 to 7, and two above inner margin, above and below vein 2; two subterminal spots between veins 4 to 6 and a smaller one on costa; a marginal spot between veins 3 and 4. Secondaries, a basal spot on costa, one in cell, and another below it; a large spot at end of cell followed by a fulvous crescent; four small spots from vein 4 to costa; a broader band from near inner margin to vein 7, cut by the black veins, followed by a darker irregular line, also cut by the veins, and a row of somewhat lunular spots; fringe white, spotted with brown at veins. Underneath, basal half of primaries whitish, crossed by a broad basal inner and median yellowish band partly bordered with dark brown; the outer half black, the spots as above, but larger and white; a pale marginal space from veins 2 to 4; some lilacine and brownish mottlings at apex; a marginal fine wavy dark line. Secondaries whitish irrorated with fulvous; a wavy basal geminate inner and geminate outer fine reddish brown line; a brown patch beyond the latter on costa; a smaller brown patch beyond the cell; subterminal spots black between veins 2 and 5, otherwise reddish brown; a geminate marginal lunular line, partly shaded with lilacine and light brown.

Expanse.—Thirty-two millimeters.

Habitat.—Sao Paulo, southeast Brazil.

Allied to *P. tuleis* Bates.

Type.—No. 5887, U.S.N.M.

PHYCIODES ORTICAS, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Primaries, a small pale spot near end of cell; a small oblique whitish band from above vein 4 to just above vein 6; a larger whitish spot at two-thirds from base from just below vein 2 to just above vein 3. Secondaries, a broad whitish transverse band from inner margin to vein 7, somewhat yellowish between 6 and 7, and on inner margin; a marginal fine lunular grayish-brown line. Under-

neath, basal half of primaries reddish brown; the discal spot larger and partly edged with reddish brown; the oblique band reaching costa, and preceded by a broad black shade which borders the large spot above inner margin; the outer margin brown; a marginal fine darker line; some white at apex. Secondaries, the basal two-thirds whitish crossed by fine irregular brownish lines, partly geminate and filled in with lilacine; the outer third light brown; the subterminal points small, darker brown, followed by a fine lunular reddish-brown line and parallel to it a marginal grayish lunular line.

Expanse.—Thirty-five millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5888, U.S.N.M.

PHYCIODES CARIGIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Primaries, basal half rich brown with a basal and a geminate inner transverse wavy black line; an oblique ocherous spot at end of cell edged with black; outer half black with ocherous spots; a large spot at vein 3 extending slightly below vein 2; an oblique row of spots from costa to vein 4; a large subterminal spot above inner margin, another slightly smaller between 4 and 5, and a fine curved spot on costa; an irregular marginal line, broken by veins, and enlarging between veins 3 and 4, obsolescent between 5 and 6. Secondaries, cell and below it rich brown; costa and outer margin black; a broad median ocherous band to vein 7; the inner margin brown irrorated with yellow; an ocherous outer line from inner margin to vein 4; a marginal lunular ocherous line from anal angle to apex. Underneath the spots on primaries are yellowish white and larger; the outer margin dark reddish brown crossed by a fine dark line; some gray at apex; the basal half yellowish white with a large irregular annular mark; on the inner margin and between the large spots black. Secondaries, basal half whitish with large buff spots outlined with reddish brown; a median brown line followed by a small dark space on costa; a pinkish white space between veins 2 and 6; outer margin broadly gray mottled with fulvous; the extreme margin reddish brown; a darker geminate marginal lunular line.

Expanse.—Thirty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Colombia.

Type.—No. 5889, U.S.N.M.

ADELPHA GOYAMA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown; a terminal, marginal, and subterminal darker line, all rather broad, and the subterminal geminate on secondaries. Primaries, four transverse darker lines in cell, and two below it; a median white band from inner margin to just above vein

2, surmounted by a large fulvous space outwardly limited by the subterminal, and becoming narrower above vein 5, from which point to costa near apex are three small fulvous spots. Secondaries, a broad median white band from costa to near anal angle; a fulvous spot at anal angle. Underneath primaries, costa gray streaked with white and reddish at base; cell lilacine white at base with an upwardly oblique reddish streak from median vein; four reddish transverse lines, the space between the first two and last two grayish brown, between the second and third lilacine; the base below cell and a narrow space beyond it, grayish brown: the white median band extending to costal margin, but tinged with reddish brown above vein 3, outwardly limited by a reddish brown line, which is followed on costa by a quadrate dark brown space, and then three whitish spots, and on inner margin by a dark grayish space to vein 2; the space between 2 and 5 whitish, tinged with reddish; a subterminal grayish line; the outer margin tinged with gray and whitish; a marginal reddish brown line; the apex and extreme margin tinged with reddish brown. Secondaries, whitish gray at base; a basal reddish line from costa along inner margin; a geminate reddish inner line, coalescing at veins forming three elongated spots; the white median band broadly edged with reddish brown; the space beyond grayish brown, divided by a heavy reddish brown line, and limited by a darker gray line; the outer margin grayish white; a marginal and a terminal reddish brown line; two small black crescents surmounted by bright reddish brown near anal angle.

Expanse.—Forty-three millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Allied to *A. crotia*; also in the collection of Godman from Paraguay.

Type.—No. 5890, U.S.N.M.

ADELPHA BARNESIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings brown; terminal, marginal, and subterminal darker lines, the latter geminate on secondaries. Primaries, fine darker brown lines crossing the cell and one beyond it; the first line continued to submedian, the second line forming an 8 below the median; a white median band from inner margin to vein 3; a broad fulvous space above vein 3, excavated on its basal side at vein 4, and excavated anteriorly below vein 6, outwardly followed to costa by two minute fulvous spots. Secondaries, a broad white median band terminating above the anal angle, which is rather produced; a fulvous spot close to anal angle; underneath lilacine, the lines reddish brown. Primaries, an oblique streak at base of cell; four transverse lines forming two spots; a similar spot below the cell; the white median band as above; the fulvous replaced by a dull whitish space cut into spots by the reddish veins, followed on costa and inner margin by a violaceous brown space; the lilacine outer margin divided by a reddish

brown line. Secondaries, a streak at base, geminate and diverging below the cell; a geminate streak from vein 8 to median vein, forming an elongate spot; the white median band inwardly edged with reddish brown, outwardly with violaceous brown; the inner portion of subterminal broad, reddish brown, the outer portion fine, violaceous; the marginal line reddish brown; the terminal line black.

Expanse.—Fifty millimeters.

Habitat.—Bolivia.

Near *A. pleasure* Hübner.

Type.—No. 5891, U.S.N.M.

CHLORIPPE LAURONA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Allied to *C. laure* Drury. The wings have the same dark violet gloss; the orange band of the primaries is broader and reaches the apex and outer half of costa.

Female.—Primaries, the anterior and outer portion of the white band is edged with fulvous, and is outwardly surmounted above vein 4 by a large fulvous space, which does not reach apex.

Expanse.—Male, 56 millimeters; female, 65 millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5892, U.S.N.M.

Family LYCÆINÆ.

ERYCININÆ.

EURYGONA CUCUTA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Primaries dark brown; a large dark red space on inner margin extending slightly into cell and along vein 3, not reaching the outer margin; a short red streak at base of cell below subcostal. Secondaries dark red, the costal and the inner margins brown. Underneath brownish gray; a reddish median line edged with black, curved near inner margin of secondaries; a narrow brownish subterminal shade. Secondaries, the outer margin light brown; a black spot outwardly edged with white between veins 3 and 4; two yellowish streaks mottled with black and terminating in white spots below vein 2; a similar streak above anal angle; the extreme margin darker, ochereous below vein 2.

Expanse.—Twenty-two millimeters.

Habitat.—Cucuta, Venezuela.

Type.—No. 5893, U.S.N.M.

EURYGONA MICAELA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark violaceous brown. Primaries, a large fulvous patch beyond the cell from vein 2 to above vein 4, not reaching outer margin. Underneath light brown; a median reddish brown line, shaded with black near costa of primaries, curved close to inner

margin of secondaries, a larger subterminal shade, lunular on primaries, broken into spots on secondaries, containing two black points between veins 3 and 4; a faint dark outer shade.

Expanse.—Thirty-two millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5894, U.S.N.M.

EURYGONA RASONEA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown, the outer margin of primaries below vein 5 and the secondaries from below apex to vein 2 shot with dark metallic blue. Underneath light reddish brown. Primaries, a darker subterminal shade; an outer darker band edged with duller brown oblique from middle of costa to below vein 2. Secondaries, a darker outer band as on primaries, straight from costa to vein 4, then starting more outwardly, wavy, and curved to inner margin, followed by longitudinal reddish brown streaks between the veins; these streaks not reaching the outer margin and terminating in black points outwardly shaded with white; a marginal black spot between 3 and 4, outwardly shaded with white, inwardly with reddish brown; above this spot to apex the outer margin is broadly darker.

Expanse.—Thirty millimeters.

Habitat.—Cucuta, Venezuela.

Allied to *E. enoras* Hewitson.

Type.—No. 5895, U.S.N.M.

EURYGONA TARINTA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown; the outer half of primaries and the outer margin of secondaries narrowly shot with dark metallic blue. Underneath dull orange. Primaries, a straight darker outer line; a broad darker subterminal shade; the inner margin gray. Secondaries, the outer line of primaries forming a median line, straight, only curved close to inner margin; the outer margin broadly darker, forming streaks below vein 3, terminating in black points; a large black spot between veins 3 and 4, outwardly shaded with white, inwardly with ochereous; a black marginal point below vein 6 and another above it.

Expanse.—Thirty-five millimeters.

Habitat.—Colombia.

Allied to *E. eupiola* Hewitson.

Type.—No. 5896, U.S.N.M.

MESOSEMIA MATHANIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings brown. Primaries, a large round black spot at end of cell containing a large and a smaller white point; the ocellus preceded and followed by two fine dark brown lines to inner margin; the two inner lines not reaching costa and preceded below the median

vein by a third line; a broad dark brown subterminal shading, slightly curved and widest on costa, followed by a blackish line somewhat interrupted by the veins. Secondaries, three much darker lines; a broader median shade containing a black discal point; three outer lines; a broad subterminal, followed by a blackish line as on primaries. Underneath paler, the markings similar, only the lines curve round and meet above the ocellus on the primaries; on the secondaries the marginal black line thickens between veins 2 and 3.

Expanse.—Twenty-nine millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5897, U.S.N.M.

MESOSEMIA FRIBURGENSIS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark blackish brown with still darker lines; a straight inner line, indistinct on secondaries, followed by a finer, paler line curving around the ocellus and returning to the inner margin of secondaries; the outer line heavily marked, distinct, nearly straight on both wings; the subterminal shade broad, especially on costa of primaries; a fine marginal line, interrupted by the veins; the ocellus black with a white point. Underneath paler; the inner and outer lines most distinct; the inner line more wavy than on the upper side; on primaries a dark median spot below vein 2; on secondaries a small geminate dark discal spot; the subterminal shade somewhat lunular and toothed.

Expanse.—Twenty-nine millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Allied to *M. rhodia* Godart.

Type.—No. 5898, U.S.N.M.

LYMNAS (?) PELTA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Body black; a transverse orange line on head; anal hairs orange. Wings violaceous black; greenish brown streaks between the veins. Primaries, a broad orange band from middle of costal margin to inner angle. Underneath black; the interval streaks lighter. Primaries, base of costa orange; the transverse band paler. Secondaries, a yellow spot at base; a small orange spot close to anal angle.

Female.—The band on primaries much narrower. Secondaries, a marginal orange band outwardly edged with black. Underneath similar.

Expanse.—Male, 35 millimeters; female, 37 millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5899, U.S.N.M.

SYMMACHIA EURINA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings orange red. Primaries, outer margin narrowly black; base finely black; base of costa finely black, widening and forming a broad streak which extends obliquely into cell to near lower angle, followed by a white space; beyond this to apex the costa is finely black and is joined by a thick black discocellular streak followed by a curved white line, and another short black streak from vein 5 to costa, and from this last a black streak extends above vein 6 to costa near apex, inclosing a small white spot on costa. Secondaries, the outer margin and anal third of inner margin black, broader than on primaries. Underneath the same.

Expanse.—Twenty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Allied to *S. rubina* Bates.

Type.—No. 5900, U.S.N.M.

SYMMACHIA SATEMA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings very dark olivaceous brown with still darker markings, all interrupted by the veins; marginal dark spots; a sub-terminal shade; the outer line incurved below cells, irregular; discocellular streaks; two inner lines and a basal line. Underneath similar, but somewhat paler.

Expanse.—Twenty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Allied to *S. temesa* Hewitson.

Type.—No. 5901, U.S.N.M.

EUCORA, new genus.

Diagnosis.—*Female*.—Primaries broad; costa convex toward apex; apex acute; discocellular inwardly curved; veins 3 and 4 well apart; 4 from lower angle of cell; 5 from above middle of discocellular; 7 and 8 stalked; 10, 11, 12 equally distant apart from before end of cell. Secondaries long; discocellular obliquely straight; veins 2, 3, and 4 equally distant apart, 5 from near upper angle of cell; 6 and 7 from a point.

Type of genus.—*Eucora sanarita* Schaus.

EUCORA SANARITA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Primaries black, irrorated with pale blue between the veins; a large white space at end of cell bordered on either side by a broad black band; beyond cell from veins 3 to 6 the intervenal spaces are also whitish; apex broadly, outer margin more narrowly black; a marginal geminate blue line, interrupted by veins, simple at apex, and preceded between veins 6 and 7 by a large white spot. Secondaries similar; the costal margin blackish; a marginal white spot between

5 and 6; the cell and space between veins 4 and 5 whitish; underneath more whitish, and less blue on margins.

Expanse.—Forty-two millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5902, U.S.N.M.

CHARIS INCOIDES, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown with blackish lines not reaching the costa; two inner lines, interrupted by veins and most noticeable in and below the cells; a dark discocellular streak on primaries; the outer line irregular; marginal dark points between the veins, and slight clusters of silvery scales near tips of veins; a terminal dark line; fringe paler brown; underneath light brown; the dark lines broken into spots; no metallic scales near margins; some white marks on fringe.

Female.—Wings lighter brown than in the male; the lines more distinct; the outer margin shaded with pale reddish brown, in which the dark spots are very distinct, the metallic scales forming streaks on tips of veins; underneath fawn-colored; the markings very distinct; traces of a subterminal darker shade; the white marks on fringe of primaries very distinct.

Expanse.—Male, 17 millimeters; female, 18 millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5903, U.S.N.M.

CHARIS DUKINFELDIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Body black; collar and a lateral streak on abdomen dark orange red; wings, brownish black. Primaries, an oblique orange red band from costa across discocellular to median vein; another similar band from costa, near apex, to outer margin above inner angle. Secondaries, an orange red subterminal band, widest near anal angle. Underneath similar, with traces of darker transverse shades.

Expanse.—Twenty millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5904, U.S.N.M.

CHAMAELIMNAS JOVIANA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Body black; collar yellow; wings black. Primaries a broad bright yellow streak from base through cell, angled above discocellular, and extending to near outer margin between veins 3 and 4. Secondaries a broad bright yellow streak from base, chiefly below cell, to near outer margin between veins 4 and 5. Underneath similar.

Expanse.—Twenty-eight millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5905, U.S.N.M.

CHAMAELIMNAS SIMILIS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Body and primaries as in *C. joviana* Schaus. Secondaries black; a few yellow scales on median vein.

Expanse.—Twenty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Pern.

In a good series of both this and *C. joviana* I find no intermediate forms, and therefore consider them distinct, though closely allied.

Type.—No. 5906, U.S.N.M.

MESENE STRIGULATA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Body orange above, brown below. Wings orange, the margins and fringe narrowly black. Primaries, the costa broadly brown; a short black discocellular streak, a black point beyond touching the brown costal margin. Underneath duller; the basal two-thirds crossed by black lines and spots.

Expanse.—Twenty-one millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Allied to *M. simplex* Bates.

Type.—No. 5907, U.S.N.M.

MESENE MARTHA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Body black; wings bright crimson, the outer margin and fringe broadly black. Primaries, the costal margin black extending into cell on its basal half and reaching inner margin; a thick black discocellular mark not reaching lower angle of cell. Underneath, primaries brownish black, the outer margin darkest; the inner margin yellowish streaked anteriorly with red; a white marginal spot between veins 3 and 4; a darker discocellular streak. Secondaries bright crimson; outer margin black with two small white spots, one below vein 2, the other above vein 3; the base brown; the costal and inner margins finely brown.

Expanse.—Twenty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Pern.

A specimen which may belong here is of a duller red, the margins very narrowly black. Underneath the red streak on primaries above the inner margin is broader and extends to cell at its lower angle; the body is crimson.

Type.—No. 5908, U.S.N.M.

BAEOTIS BACÆNITA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Body black above; abdomen white below; a yellow lateral stripe. Wings blackish; a yellow basal line from subcostal on primaries to inner margin of secondaries; a broad median yellow space starting in a point at subcostal, widening at vein 3, then remaining

broad to the inner margin of secondaries, which is also yellow; a subterminal darker yellow line, not reaching costa of primaries, slightly interrupted at vein 2, preceded on secondaries near costal and inner margins by some silvery scales; a marginal silvery line; fringe brown divided by a darker line. Underneath the yellow markings are still broader and there are no silvery scales on lines.

Expanse.—Twenty-one millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Allied to *B. baccaenis* Hewitson.

Type.—No. 5909, U.S.N.M.

CALYDNA ZEA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Primaries, black; a few bluish scales on outer margin; some transparent opalescent spots; a small one in middle of cell; a large quadrate spot at end of cell; a small spot beyond end of cell above vein 8, and another smaller one beyond it between veins 7 and 8. Secondaries black; the outer margin broadly pale blue containing some small black spots. Underneath dark brownish gray; yellow streaks and spots on costa of both wings. Primaries, some black spots in cell and below it; the median space between cell and submedian shaded with dark red; an outer row of black spots partly shaded with dark red; subterminal smaller black spots partly shaded with white. Secondaries with black spots as on primaries, and reddish mottlings above the cell.

Female.—Primaries, the small white spots as in the male; the large spot at end of cell smaller and irregular; wings dark brown; the costa with thick light red striae; inner, median, and outer irregular black bands edged with dark red; large subterminal dark red spots containing black spots, somewhat confluent. Secondaries with the bands as on primaries; some minute transparent spots in cell, also one near base of inner margin, and another on costal margin beyond the outer band. Underneath similar but more brightly colored.

Expanse.—Male, 25 millimeters; female, 22 millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5910, U.S.N.M.

CARIA TABRENTIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings brown, irrorated with metallic green scales. Primaries, a broad inner space devoid of green scales, and crossed by a darker line; a marginal metallic steel blue line interrupted by a red spot at apex, and followed by a dark brown line. Secondaries, a marginal green line followed by dark points between the veins. Underneath dark violaceous gray; a darker wavy outer line; some basal spots, and median line, geminate in cell of secondaries. Primaries,

some silvery scales at base of costa, at apex, before apex, and in cell; a large silvery spot at end of cell.

Expanse.—Twenty-one millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5911, U.S.N.M.

APODEMIA MULTIPLAGA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings above dark blackish brown; the fringe white with brown blotches; the spots white. Primaries, a small spot in cell followed by a large spot at end of cell; a small spot near base above submedian, and a large one below origin of vein 2; a large spot between veins 2 and 3; a small spot between 3 and 4; a row of five spots from costa to vein 4; marginal black points between the veins, preceded above vein 4 by small white spots. Secondaries, a small and a large spot in cell; two small spots below cell; a row of four small spots from costa to vein 4; small subterminal white spots and indistinct marginal whitish spots. Underneath, primaries dark gray; the spots as above, slightly larger; the cell and just below it bright ochereous; the outer margin whitish with intervenal black points. Secondaries, lilacine white; a median brown costal patch followed and preceded by a black spot; a broad subterminal dark gray shade spotted and streaked with black; marginal black spots shaded with white.

Expanse.—Thirty-two millimeters.

Habitat.—Rinconada, Mexico.

A very distinct species.

Type.—No. 5912, U.S.N.M.

HAMEARIS DOVINA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Female*.—Wings bright rufous brown. Primaries, a black spot at end of cell, preceded by a small dark brown spot in cell; some olivaceous shading at base of wings; a broad blackish band from costa angled beyond cell, narrowing and indistinct below vein 3, and followed above vein 6 by a whitish spot; a blackish subterminal band, hardly visible below vein 2, and connected to the black outer margin by a black streak on veins, forming large marginal rufous brown spots. Secondaries, a black median and apical patch on costa; small dark marginal spots between the veins; a terminal black line; tips of veins blackish. Underneath, primaries light rufous brown; the costa, apex, and outer margin grayish; three white spots in cell before discocellular, which is broad, divided by a rufous line and followed by another white spot; three white spots below the cell; an outer row of black spots and subterminal black spots below vein 4. Secondaries olivaceous gray; an inner white band interrupted by veins; an outer white band from costa to vein 4, irregular and indistinct from vein 4 to inner margin; subterminal paler, lunular.

Expanse.—Thirty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Bolivia.

Allied to *H. erostratus* Doubleday.

Type.—No. 5913, U.S.N.M.

LEPRICORNIS TRISTIS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Body black; palpi orange; some orange laterally behind head. Primaries black, with grayish streaks in cell, below it, and below vein 3; an oblique transverse white band from below costa to vein 3, near outer margin. Secondaries black, with grayish streaks between the veins; underneath similar.

Expanse.—Thirty-five millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5914, U.S.N.M.

LEMONIAS MALCA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Body black above, the abdomen posteriorly irrorated with white; underneath whitish. Primaries dark brown, with blackish spots; two inner rows partly circled with buff; an irregular outer row. A discocellular spot; a marginal row of spots partly preceded and followed by a lilacine line. Secondaries, the basal third of inner margin, the cell, costal margin, and outer margin above vein 4 dark brown, otherwise white; the dark portion spotted as on primaries; the white portion with a terminal dark line; a dark point above vein 2, and another near anal angle. Underneath primaries light brown, all the spots circled with white except the outer row, which are velvety black. Secondaries white, shaded with lilacine gray at base and along costal margin; a few spots along costa and at apex.

Expanse.—Twenty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5915, U.S.N.M.

ITHOMEIS LAURONIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Body black; head spotted with white; a lateral red stripe on abdomen. Wings thinly scaled, grayish; the veins black. Primaries, costa, inner margin, and apical portion from beyond cell to inner angle brownish black; a dull reddish brown streak on costa at base; a similar streak from base above submedian vein to inner angle, then along outer margin and curving before apex to costal margin; between this and cell an oblique white band from costa to vein 3. Secondaries, the costa and outer margin brownish black, with a reddish brown streak as on primaries. Underneath brighter; the reddish costal streak on primaries extending from base to oblique white band; the veins crossing black portion between cell and white oblique band also reddish.

Expanse.—Forty-one millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Allied to *S. satellites* Bates.

Type.—No. 5916, U.S.N.M.

STALACHTIS SONTELLA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Head black spotted with white. Abdomen reddish brown; a sublateral black streak banded with white. Wings black. Primaries, basal third reddish brown, with a small white point in cell and another below it; a broad marginal reddish brown space from near costa to just below vein 2; the dark median space with a row of white points outwardly curved from costa, incurved below discocellular white point; large white spots on fringe. Secondaries, a small reddish brown space at base; a broad marginal space also reddish brown; a row of white points below vein 6 beyond cell; a white point in cell and two below it; some white points on black outer margin; white spots on fringe. Underneath the reddish brown is much extended, leaving the black median space quite narrow; the white spots are larger and more numerous; there is also a subterminal row of white points on the reddish portion.

Expanse.—Thirty-three millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5917, U.S.N.M.

STALACHTIS STELLIDIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Head black streaked with white. Collar and a spot anteriorly on patagiae reddish-brown. Abdomen reddish-brown; a sublateral black streak banded with white. Wings black; fringe black with quadrate white spots; a few marginal whitish spots; a subterminal reddish-brown band not quite reaching the costal and inner margins, preceded by a curved irregular outer row of small white spots; two median white spots, and another nearer the base on both wings. Primaries, one-third of cell and costal margin from base, reddish-brown. Underneath primaries similar, but the white spots all much larger; two extra white spots in cell; a basal spot below median; two white dashes beyond discocellular; a row of small white spots on inner side of subterminal band. Secondaries with the cell reddish-brown; the spots as on primaries; some extra white spots on costa.

Expanse.—Thirty-five millimeters.

Habitat.—Sao Paulo, southeast Brazil.

Type.—No. 5918, U.S.N.M.

LYCAENINÆ.

LYCÆNA GRIQUA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings olivaceous gray; a small darker discocellular streak; outer margin darker showing indistinctly before it the markings of under surface; fringe whitish spotted with dark-gray. Underneath olivaceous buff; spots black edged with buff; a marginal dark-gray line; marginal small dark gray spots; subterminal spots more distinct on primaries. Primaries, a black spot at end of cell; an outer row of larger black spots. Secondaries, two small basal spots on inner margin; a row of four black inner spots; a pale spot at end of cell; an outer row of seven black spots, the third from costa nearest the outer margin.

Expanse.—Twenty millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5919, U.S.N.M.

LYCAENA COGINA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Primaries lilacine white, irrorated with black at base; costa, apex, and outer margin broadly grayish black. Secondaries lilacine white; the base irrorated with blackish scales; costa broadly dark gray; a terminal black line; dark marginal spots between the veins; subterminal triangular dark gray shades. Underneath, grayish white; a terminal dark line; dark marginal triangular spots. Primaries, a dark spot at end of cell; an outer row of dark gray spots surrounded by purer white and followed by darker dashes between the veins; a subterminal row of dark lunular spots. Secondaries, the spots circled with purer white; two dark gray spots on costa; three inner spots, one in cell, one below, and one on inner margin; a line at end of cell; an outer row of spots, very indistinct, followed by irregular gray shades; the subterminal dark consisting of angular lines.

Expanse.—Twenty-two millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5920, U.S.N.M.

THECLA GIAPOR, new species.

Diagnosis.—Body blue above, whitish below. Primaries, metallic blue in cell to brand and just above vein 2, and the space below base to near outer margin, otherwise black; the brand brown, followed by a smaller gray brand; fringe light reddish brown. Secondaries, metallic blue; the costa narrowly at base, and apex to below vein 6 black; the outer margin narrowly black; a single fine tail; fringe as on primaries. Underneath gray, palest beyond outer line; a fine dark discocellular streak; the extreme margin light brown; a subterminal dark gray line, slightly wavy, interrupted by veins; base of fringe

reddish. Primaries, a slightly oblique dark brown outer line from costa to vein 2, inwardly shaded with reddish secondaries; a fine dark inner line, interrupted, not reaching inner margin; the outer line dark red, nearly straight from costa to vein 4, then irregular and angled near inner margin; a red marginal point between veins 2 and 3; a small red anal spot and a reddish line shaded with black along inner margin to outer line.

Expanse.—Twenty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Sao Paulo, southeast Brazil.

Type.—No. 5921, U.S.N.M.

THECLA XOREMA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Primaries, dull metallic blue in cell posteriorly, and below it along vein 2 to near outer margin, otherwise black. Secondaries, dull metallic blue; the costa broadly, the outer margin narrowly blackish; a terminal deep black line. Underneath gray; a terminal black line; a subterminal row of dark gray spots between the veins; a dark discocellular streak; the outer line black, inwardly shaded with red. Primaries, the outer line wavy from costa to vein 5, then straight to vein 2. Secondaries, the outer line broken into spots, those above costa, between 4 and 5 and 2 and 3, placed more outwardly; a red marginal spot with a black point between veins 2 and 3; some red scales at anal angle.

Expanse.—Twenty millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5922, U.S.N.M.

THECLA CARLA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark violaceous blue. Primaries, costa, apex broadly and outer margin black, the outer margin narrowly black. Underneath bright green; fringe reddish brown. Secondaries, a marginal red point between veins 2 and 3; a faint irregular reddish outer line; fringe black and white at anal angle. Secondaries, evenly rounded without tails.

Expanse.—Nineteen millimeters.

Habitat.—Colombia.

Type.—No. 5923, U.S.N.M.

THECLA NUGAR, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Primaries, a small oval light brown band at end of cell anteriorly; wing dark brown. Secondaries, violaceous metallic blue; the costal margin very broadly dark brown; a terminal dark line; a red spot at anal angle; a white marginal line between vein 2 and anal spot. Underneath gray; a subterminal brownish shade; an outer brownish line outwardly shaded with white. Primaries, outer line from

costa to vein 2, more inwardly from vein 2 to submedian; band visible through wing. Secondaries, the outer line placed more outwardly between 4 and 6, angled on submedian; a marginal red spot and black point between veins 2 and 3, and at anal angle; a terminal dark line inwardly shaded with whitish.

Expanse.—Twenty-one millimeters.

Habitat.—Jalapa, Mexico.

Type.—No. 5924, U.S.N.M.

THECLA ATRANA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings brown. Secondaries, a broad marginal fulvous band from inner margin to vein 5. Underneath pale grayish brown; a terminal dark line. Primaries, three outer spots from veins 2 to 5 brown, outwardly shaded with white. Secondaries, a black, partly lunular outer line outwardly edged with white, inwardly broadly shaded with vermilion red; subterminal, black, lunular, outwardly curved, inwardly shaded with white, and broadly followed by vermilion red reaching extreme margin at veins, leaving terminal brownish lunules, this extending from vein 5 to inner margin; a terminal black line.

Expanse.—Twenty-one millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5925, U.S.N.M.

THECLA TALAMA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings black. Secondaries faintly tinged with dark blue; a terminal white line below vein 4; a white spot on inner margin just above angle. Underneath, pale grayish brown; a dark discocellular streak, outwardly edged with buff. Primaries, a straight, dark brown, outer line from costa to vein 2, outwardly edged with whitish; a darker subterminal shade, inwardly shaded with buff. Secondaries, outer line dark red edged with black and then white, outwardly oblique from costa to vein 7, then straight to vein 4, inwardly dentate below vein 3, and below 2, outwardly dentate on submedian; subterminal shade darker brown, shaded with whitish from costa to vein 4, then black, close to outer line to inner margin, followed by red at anal angle, between 2 and 3 and close above 3; an anal black spot; a black space irrorated with white below vein 2; a black, marginal point between 2 and 3; a terminal black line inwardly edged with white.

Expanse.—Seventeen millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5926, U.S.N.M.

THECLA NORMAHAL, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings brown. Primaries, the costa finely fulvous; lilacine hairs on the inner margin. Secondaries, on inner half of inner margin lilacine white hairs; a terminal black line preceded by a lilacine white line; fringe buff; a red spot at anal angle. Underneath, light grayish brown; a dark discocellular streak outwardly bordered with white; a dark terminal line. Primaries, a broad, straight, outer band from costa to vein 2, dark brown outwardly edged with black; a subterminal dark shade; marginal darker spots between the veins. Secondaries, an outer, dark brown band outwardly edged with black and then partly with white, irregular, placed more inwardly between veins 6 and 7, and 3 and 4, angled at vein 2, and on submedian; a black anal spot surrounded by orange and followed by a dark space irrorated with white; an orange marginal spot with a black point between veins 2 and 3; a whitish, subterminal shade; gray marginal spots shaded with white above vein 3; terminal line inwardly edged with white.

Expanse.—Twenty-one millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5927, U.S.N.M.

THECLA MALTA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings, above, brown. Secondaries, a terminal black line; a dark-red anal spot; wing somewhat angled at vein 6. Underneath, pale olivaceous brown; a dark discocellular line outwardly edged with buff; fringe dark gray. Primaries, an outer blackish line outwardly edged with gray from costa to vein 2; a dark subterminal line from veins 2 to 4. Secondaries, the outer line fine, dark red outwardly edged with black, and then with white, straight from costa to vein 4, inwardly dentate between 2 and 3, inwardly curved below 2, then straight to inner margin; the deep curve below vein 2 filled with dark red; subterminal line lunular, brown, from costa to vein 4, then black and close to outer line, outwardly shaded with red between veins 3 and 4, more deeply shaded with red between 2 and 3, and containing a black marginal spot; below 2 followed by a dark space irrorated with white, and on inner margin shaded with red followed by a black anal spot; terminal line black preceded by a white line.

Expanse.—Twenty-five millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5928, U.S.N.M.

THECLA VOMIBA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Primaries, the cell and inner margin to just above submedian vein to near outer margin brilliant metallic blue; otherwise black; a darker shade at end of cell. Secondaries brilliant

metallic blue; the apex and outer margin narrowly black; fringe black at base, outwardly whitish. Underneath gray; a terminal darker line inwardly shaded with white; subterminal dark gray, lunular, shaded on either side with white. Primaries, the outer line dark brown, outwardly shaded with white, wavy from below costa to vein 2, preceded below 2 by a grayish line. Secondaries, an inner black line, inwardly bordered with white, outwardly with dark red interrupted above and below cell; the outer line black, inwardly bordered with red, outwardly with white, irregular, angled near inner margin; a red marginal spot with black point between veins 2 and 3; a black point with a few red scales, and a black line above it at anal angle.

Expanse.—Twenty-two millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5929, U.S.N.M.

THECLA VIECA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Primaries blackish gray, shaded with lilacine gray at base and on inner margin. Secondaries white, shaded with lilacine blue; the costal and outer margins blackish gray; a terminal darker line; fringe white. Underneath light brown. Primaries, a subterminal broad, darker brown shade from costa to vein 2, outwardly lunular and shaded with white, followed by a straight whitish shade; inner margin whitish. Secondaries, an outer irregular lunular white line; a white linule near base of costa; a broad median white shade from costa to cell posteriorly, and partly extending below vein 2; outer margin broadly whitish, leaving a lunular subterminal light brown line, and similar marginal spots between the veins; a small red spot and black point on subterminal between veins 2 and 3; an anal black spot surmounted with red.

Expanse.—Twenty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Cucuta, Venezuela.

Type.—No. 5930, U.S.N.M.

THECLA RICKMANI, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Primaries black, shaded along submedian vein with dark metallic blue. Secondaries dark metallic blue; the costa and outer margin narrowly black; a white spot on inner margin near anal angle; fringe terminally white. Underneath light olivaceous brown. Primaries, a fine black outer line outwardly shaded with buff from costa to vein 2; a subterminal dark shade, not reaching apex. Secondaries, a black outer line outwardly bordered with white, straight from vein 7 to 4, inwardly curved below 3 and below 2, upwardly oblique from submedian to inner margin; a black subterminal lunular line, touching outer line at vein 2 and submedian, broadly shaded with red outwardly below vein 3 to inner margin, and slightly to just above

vein 3; the red very broad between veins 2 and 3; a black anal spot surmounted with white.

Expanse.—Thirty millimeters.

Habitat.—Colombia.

Type.—No. 5931, U.S.N.M.

THECLA ZURKVITZI, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown; a terminal black line. Secondaries, a marginal white line, and a dark red spot at anal angle. Underneath, light brown; a terminal blackish line. Primaries reddish brown, outwardly black and then white, from costa slightly oblique to vein 2, below vein 2 placed more inwardly; a subterminal dark brown line interrupted by veins. Secondaries, the outer line brighter red, outwardly black and then white, straight between veins 4 and 7, above 7 placed more outwardly; below 4 starting more inwardly to vein 2, below 2 inwardly angled, and outwardly angled on submedian; a black spot surmounted by red at anal angle; subterminal dark brown shaded with white, lunular, broadly followed by red from veins 2 to 3, forming a lunule filled in with black; some red above vein 3.

Expanse.—Twenty-five millimeters.

Habitat.—Sao Paulo, southeast Brazil.

Type.—No. 5932, U.S.N.M.

THECLA EPOPEOIDES, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Female*.—Primaries dull metallic blue on inner margin and basal half, otherwise black. Secondaries dull metallic blue, the margins black; the outer margin only narrowly so. Underneath dark gray. Primaries, a white line from costal margin to vein 2 just beyond cell; a subterminal finer white line, slightly wavy, and curved from costal to inner margin, and outwardly shaded with darker gray. Secondaries, an outer white line nearly straight from vein 8 to vein 4 then inwardly curved to vein 3, and deeply curved outwardly between veins 2 and 3; below vein 2 an inward curve and an outward angle before inner margin; the subterminal line fine, lunular between the veins, outwardly edged with black below vein 3, and followed by an orange spot between veins 2 and 3, containing outwardly a triangular black spot; a few orange and dark scales at anal angle; a terminal dark line inwardly shaded with whitish; some marginal whitish shades between the veins.

Expanse.—Twenty millimeters.

Habitat.—Coatepec, Mexico.

Near *T. epopea* Hewitson.

Type.—No. 5933, U.S.N.M.

THECLA CONOVERIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Primaries, costal margin very convex at base; black; dark metallic blue scales at base of cell; space below median and vein 2 to near outer margin dark metallic blue; a darker spot at end of cell, but not a brand. Secondaries dark metallic blue; costal and inner margin broadly black; outer margin finely black; some long black hairs below median and vein 2; tails tipped and margined with white; some white hairs on fringe at anal angle. Underneath gray. Primaries an oblique outer white line from costa to vein 2, inwardly shaded with dark gray; a subterminal white line, slightly curved below costa; broken somewhat between the veins, and outwardly shaded with dark gray; a terminal dark line and darker fringe. Secondaries, a white line at a third from base from vein 8 to median at vein 2; and outwardly shaded with darker gray; outer line white nearly straight to vein 3, broken on vein 2, and angled below it, inwardly shaded with dark gray; subterminal line white, outwardly shaded with dark gray, evenly curved to vein 3, interrupted by the veins; a black anal spot; some yellow and brown scales on a whitish space between veins 2 and 3; a dark space irrorated with white below vein 2.

Expanse.—Twenty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5934, U.S.N.M.

THECLA CURTIRA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Primaries, basal half dark violaceous blue; outer margin and apex black; a large oval black brand at end of cell. Secondaries dark violaceous blue; apex broadly, outer margin narrowly black. Underneath grey. Primaries; a blackish space at base below cell; a fine straight brown line beyond cell from veins 7 to 2, outwardly shaded with whitish; a submarginal fine brownish shade. Secondaries; a fine brownish line, outwardly shaded with white, broken at veins 7, 4, and 2; submarginal triangular brown spots shaded with white; an orange spot containing outwardly a small black spot between veins 2 and 3; a few orange and dark brown scales at anal angle.

Expanse.—Twenty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Aroa, Venezuela.

Allied to *T. dema* Hewitson and *T. lebena* Hewitson.

Type.—No. 5935, U.S.N.M.

THECLA TELLA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Female*.—Wings above blackish brown; some blue scales on secondaries below median and vein 2. Underneath, primaries brownish gray; a reddish brown outer band from vein 7 to 2, outwardly shaded with white; two brown spots below vein 2, placed more

inwardly; submarginal brown spots between the veins. Secondaries gray; an irregular brown outer line; large subterminal brown spots between the veins, partly bordered with black scales; a terminal dark line; some black scales at anal angle.

Expanse.—Twenty millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5936, U.S.N.M.

THECLA CHALUMA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Female*.—Primaries, basal two-thirds dull violaceous blue, otherwise black. Secondaries dull violaceous blue; outer margin black; a terminal velvety black line, preceded by a dull whitish shade; a single broad long tail. Underneath dull grayish brown. Primaries, a dark shade just beyond cell from costa, somewhat curved inwardly to vein 4, then straight to 2, partly shaded outwardly with white; a broad dark brown subterminal shade to vein 2, a submarginal brown shade interrupted by veins. Secondaries, a broad median dark brown shade, widest in cell, and containing some bluish white scales below vein 5, a narrower outer brown shade outwardly toothed on veins; a broad terminal brown shade irrogated with grayish scales toward anal angle; a black terminal line.

Expanse.—Thirty-one millimeters.

Habitat.—St. Catherina, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5937, U.S.N.M.

THECLA TAMINELLA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings above blackish brown; a terminal black line, preceded on secondaries by a fine whitish shade; an orange spot at anal angle. Underneath, base brown, followed by a broad creamy white band, outwardly angled below vein 2, and again followed by a broad brown space, limited by a white outer line which is straight on primaries, angular on secondaries below vein 4, where it is also inwardly shaded with black; outer margin broadly light brown; a subterminal dark brown line preceded by a broad whitish shade; a terminal black line preceded by a white line; an orange spot and some black scales between veins 2 and 3 on secondaries; a black anal spot, geminate and surmounted by orange scales.

Expanse.—Twenty millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Allied to *T. tabena* Godman and Salvin.

Type.—No. 5938, U.S.N.M.

THECLA RANA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown; fringe white outwardly, dark brown at base; a narrow light blue marginal space on secondaries from inner margin to vein 4, containing three dark round spots.

Underneath, dull gray. Primaries, an outer row of five black spots curved below costa, the lower two spots placed more inwardly; a submarginal brown shade, interrupted by the veins, and partly shaded with bronzy red; a terminal black line. Secondaries, a black spot above cell, another within it; discocellular partly finely black; an outer row of black spots, the costal spot largest, the spot between veins 6 and 7 close to cell; the spots all inwardly shaded with reddish brown; a subterminal row of brownish spots followed by orange below vein 4, broadly so on inner margin and between veins 2 and 3, where there is also a black spot; a black anal spot; a terminal black line preceded by a whitish line.

Expanse.—Male, 17 millimeters; female, 20 millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5939, U.S.N.M.

THECLA MUATTINA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Primaries grayish brown, shaded with dull lilacine blue in cell and below it; fringe orange. Secondaries dull lilacine blue; the outer margin and apex grayish brown; a terminal dark line preceded by a whitish shade below vein 7; an orange spot at anal angle; a smaller orange spot between veins 2 and 3; fringe dark gray divided by a pale line. Underneath brownish gray. Primaries, an oblique white outer line from costa to vein 2, then forming a deep angle inwardly below vein 2; above vein 2 this line is inwardly shaded with dark gray; a faint subterminal fine dark line. Secondaries, an irregular fine white outer line, angled twice below vein 3, inwardly shaded with dark gray; a fine whitish subterminal interrupted shade followed by a large red spot at anal angle and between veins 2 and 3, this latter containing outwardly a small black spot; a terminal dark line preceded by a white line.

Expanse.—Twenty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Differs from *T. muatta* Hewitson in the orange fringe on primaries and orange spot on secondaries.

Type.—No. 5940, U.S.N.M.

THECLA BINANGULA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Primaries truncated at apex, excavated below vein 5. Secondaries prolonged and excavated between anal angle and vein 2. Primaries dark brown; a few scattered blue scales at base; a large darker space at end of cell. Secondaries pale blue; the costa broadly brown, the fringe brown at base, outwardly whitish; inner margin brown with long gray hairs; a black point and line below vein 3. Underneath grayish brown. Primaries, a brownish spot at end of cell inwardly and outwardly shaded with whitish; a broad

brown outer shade outwardly limited by a whitish line; outer margin brown mottled with gray at apex. Secondaries, a round brown spot towards base circled with whitish; a geminate outer whitish line preceded by an angular white mark on costa and on inner margin; outer margin darker, shaded with reddish brown below vein 4.

Expanse.—Nineteen millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5941, U.S.N.M.

THECLA BOLIMA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Shape similar to *T. binangula* Schaus, but the primaries are somewhat more rounded. Primaries similar to *T. binangula*. Secondaries similar, but with a terminal row of black spots between the veins below vein 7. Underneath brownish gray. Primaries, discal spot and outer shade as in *T. binangula*; a subterminal fine brown line. Secondaries, a large round spot above cell near base; a median costal, a discal, and a spot on inner margin, brown, circled with whitish. An outer row of annular whitish spots filled in with brown, and somewhat coalescing; the outer margin olivaceous brown; a faint reddish brown spot at anal angle, and another between veins 2 and 5. The female has the blue on secondaries more confined to outer margin.

Expanse.—Male, 23 millimeters; female, 27 millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5942, U.S.N.M.

THECLA POLAMA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Primaries dark violaceous; the outer margin black for a width of 2 millimeters, the brand long divided by a curved violaceous line, the inner portion of brand lighter brown, the outer portion dark brown. Secondaries, dark violaceous, the outer margin black, widely so at apex; a terminal whitish line at anal angle; the fringe reddish brown. Underneath silky brown. Primaries, an irregular black streak from costa to vein 4 broken into spots by the veins just beyond cell; two black spots between veins 2 and 4 placed more outwardly; a curved subterminal brown shade somewhat lunular and slightly shaded inwardly with lilacine. Secondaries, a large black costal spot near base; an outer row of small black spots below vein 7, becoming a fine interrupted black line below vein 4, outwardly shaded with white; the subterminal line, fine, black interrupted by the veins and inwardly shaded with whitish blue especially toward inner margin; a black anal spot; a black spot between veins 2 and 3, the intermediate space irrorated with bluish white spots. Abdomen with a ventral golden line edged with black. Female, dull blue, the margins broadly brown black. Underneath duller than the male.

Expanse.—Male, 35 millimeters; female, 36 millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Castro, Brazil.

Allied to *T. polibetes* Cramer; differs in color, and spots on primaries below.

Type.—No. 5943, U.S.N.M.

THECLA FOYI, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Primaries, black; the greater portion of cell, a line above it and the space below it to near outer margin, brilliant dark blue. Secondaries, brilliant dark blue, outer margin finely black; outer half of costa above vein 6, black; inner margin, grayish; some white scales at anal angle. Underneath, light grayish brown. Primaries, a fine outer line from veins 2 to 7, whitish, inwardly shaded with brown. Secondaries, a fine white outer line interrupted at veins 2, 4, and 7, inwardly shaded with brown, darkest toward inner margin; a faint whitish subterminal shade divided by fine brownish crescents; a small thick red crescent between veins 2 and 3, with a black spot outwardly; a smaller red shade and a black spot at anal angle; a terminal brown line inwardly shaded with white below vein 4. Female wings dark brown. Primaries shot with blue on inner margin near base. Secondaries shot with metallic blue in and below cell to near outer margin. Underneath similar to male.

Expanse.—Male, 27 millimeters; female, 25 millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5944, U.S.N.M.

THECLA ARITIDES, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Primaries, black; base of cell and below it obliquely to near inner angle bright cerulean blue; a brownish quadrate brand at end of cell; fringe reddish. Secondaries, bright cerulean blue; the apex blackish, becoming narrow at vein 3; fringe brown, divided by a white line below vein 4; a subterminal dark broken line below vein 3. Underneath, silky reddish brown. Primaries, a disco-cellular pale-blue streak; a fine pale-blue outer line from costa to submedian vein. Secondaries, lines pale blue; a median line from costa to lower angle of cell; an outer straight line from veins 7 to 4, below it a fine W to inner margin; an interrupted subterminal line; a reddish brown space with a black spot between veins 2 and 3; some reddish brown below vein 2; a dark spot at anal angle surmounted by pale blue scales.

Expanse.—Twenty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Merida, Venezuela.

There is a specimen of this species in M. Godman's collection labeled *aratus*, by Moritz.

Type.—No. 5945, U.S.N.M.

THECLA ECHINITA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Female.*—Wings, dull bluish gray. Primaries, apex and outer margin blackish; fringe, buff. Secondaries, a terminal white line preceded by blackish triangular spots; fringe black at base, outwardly white. Underneath, gray. Primaries, a reddish brown outer curved band outwardly shaded with white, fine and inwardly angled below vein 2; a subterminal dull brownish shade interrupted by the veins; the costa finely, and base of fringe reddish brown. Secondaries, an irregular outer brown band, outwardly shaded with white; the subterminal dull brown, lunular, outwardly shaded with reddish brown below vein 6, more thickly so between veins 2 and 3 and there followed by a black point; a black streak at anal angle; a fine terminal brown line; fringe, white.

Expanse.—Twenty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Orizaba, Mexico.

Type.—No. 5946, U.S.N.M.

THECLA GUADALA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male.*—Primaries, metallic steel blue; the apex broadly black; a somewhat oval black brand at the end of cell; fringe, light brown. Secondaries, metallic steel blue, the costa narrowly black; the outer margin finely black; fringe, grayish; a white line and a red spot at anal angle. Underneath, dark gray. Primaries, a white outer line inwardly shaded with dark gray, very indistinct and inwardly angled below vein 2; a darker gray subterminal line interrupted by the veins. Secondaries, the outer line as on primaries, nearly straight, curved near inner margin and broken at vein 2; the subterminal darker gray, inwardly shaded with bluish white, interrupted by a round red spot below vein 3, this spot inwardly limited by a black crescent, outwardly by a black point; anal angle red, with two black spots and some bluish white irrorations; a terminal dark brown line preceded by white below vein 4.

Female.—Primaries black, the basal third bluish gray. Secondaries, bluish gray; the outer margin narrowly, the costal margin broadly black; a terminal black line preceded by white below vein 4; a black marginal spot between veins 3 and 4; a red spot at anal angle. Underneath, similar to the male.

Expanse.—Male, 30 millimeters; female, 28 millimeters.

Habitat.—Guadalajara, Mexico.

Allied to *T. brescia* Hewitson.

Type.—No. 5947, U.S.N.M.

THECLA TIGONIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male.*—Primaries, brownish black; a large deep black spot at end of cell; a pale-blue streak below cell, and a broader blue space on inner margin, divided by the submedian vein. Secondaries, brown-black irrorated with pale blue in cell, and below it to outer margin; also marginal blue spots between veins 5 and 7; subterminal black spots on the blue from anal angle to vein 6, followed between veins 2 and 3 by a large red spot. Underneath, brownish gray. Primaries, an outer line of contiguous red spots outwardly shaded with black and then with white from costa to vein 2; a subterminal dull-brownish shade slightly mottled with white. Secondaries, a red spot above cell, and another within it at a third from base, both shaded inwardly with white; an irregular outer row of red spots, outwardly shaded with black and white as on the primaries; subterminal lunular white shades; a red spot between veins 2 and 3, and another at anal angle, both followed by a black spot; a terminal brown line preceded by a white line. Female, wings dark brown. Secondaries, a small red spot at anal angle; a large red spot containing a black spot outwardly between veins 2 and 3; some small bluish white marginal spots. Underneath, like the male; the red spot in cell of secondaries smaller.

Expanse.—Male, 30 millimeters; female, 32 millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Allied to *T. ziba* Hewitson.

Type.—No. 5948, U.S.N.M.

THECLA ILLEX, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male.*—A large black band at end of cell, followed by a brown band beyond cell. Primaries, metallic blue; from middle of costal margin to inner margin near angle the apical portion is black. Secondaries, metallic blue; the costal margin broadly black; the outer margin narrowly black; the inner margin grayish; a red spot at anal angle; tip of tail white. Underneath, brown. Primaries, a faint subterminal darker line; a fine outer line, blue-white, slightly curved outwardly between veins 4 and 6, and not extending below vein 3. Secondaries, a median blue-white line somewhat curved inwardly on costal margin, then obliquely curved to vein 6 and irregular between the veins to inner margin close above the subterminal shade, which is blackish brown, inwardly shaded with white and interrupted by the veins, and including a red spot at anal angle, and between veins 2 and 3; anal angle, black; fringe, blackish, preceded by a whitish crescent between veins 2 and 3.

Expanse.—Thirty-three millimeters.

Habitat.—Colombia.

Type.—No. 5949, U.S.N.M.

THECLA HOSTIS, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male.*—Primaries, a brown brand at end of cell; a gray brand beyond it, separated and encircled by blue; the costa above cell and brands, the apex and outer margin black, otherwise dark metallic blue. Secondaries dark metallic blue; the costal margin black; the outer margin finely black; the fringe black, terminally white. Underneath brownish gray. Primaries, a curved whitish outer line, inwardly edged with darker gray from veins 7 to 2; faint subterminal darker shades between the veins. Secondaries, an outer line, slightly irregular, cut by the veins, white, inwardly edged with dark gray; subterminal dark-gray crescents between the veins, shaded with white and interrupted between veins 2 and 3 by a large red spot containing a black point outwardly; a terminal white line below vein 5; fringe dark brown at base, terminally white; a black spot at anal angle.

Expanse.—Twenty-eight millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Allied to *T. tephreus* Hübner.

Type.—No. 5950, U.S.N.M.

THECLA GENTILLA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male.*—Wings dark bluish gray, without any metallic shading; the outer margins finely blackish. Underneath, light grayish brown; whitish discocellular streaks. Primaries, a fine darker outer line, straight from costa to vein 2, outwardly shaded with whitish. Secondaries, a terminal black line inwardly shaded with white below 3; the outer line blackish, outwardly shaded with white, inwardly oblique from costa to vein 7, then straight to vein 4, inwardly curved below 3, and below vein 2, angled before inner margin; the two lunules filled in with black, which is irrorated with red in the lunule below vein 2, and is also followed by a black space thickly irrorated with white; the lunule below vein 3 is followed by a large black spot containing a red lunule; some black and white at anal angle.

Expanse.—Twenty millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5951, U.S.N.M.

THECLA GUZANTA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male.*—No brands; wings darkish brown; fringe still darker at base, terminally grayer. Secondaries, a red spot at anal angle; also some long white hairs. Underneath lighter brown; a pale discocellular streak. Primaries, a dark outer line shaded inwardly with red, outwardly with white, straight from costa to vein 4, then bent in slightly and straight to vein 2; a fine dark subterminal line. Secondaries, the outer line much more heavily shaded with red, nearly

straight to vein 4, broken, starting from the red shade on vein 4, oblique to vein 2, then forming a wide W to inner margin; the subterminal black, somewhat lunular, outwardly shaded with red, which thickens between veins 2 and 3, and at anal angle, in both places followed by a black spot. There is a dark marginal space below vein 2 irrorated with white. The female is similar; the red on Secondaries below not quite so bright.

Expanse.—Twenty-two millimeters.

Habitat.—Jalapa, Orizaba, Mexico.

Type.—No. 5952, U.S.N.M.

THECLA FOSTERA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Female*.—Primaries, brown, thinly irrorated with light blue on basal half of inner margin; extreme costa orange on basal third; fringe gray, whitish at inner angle. Secondaries, light blue; the costal margin broadly brown; three red marginal spots between vein 3 and inner margin; black marginal points above vein 3 on blue portion; a terminal dark line; fringe grayish. Underneath, light gray; a terminal red line, and fine red discocellular streak. Primaries, an outer line of red spots from costa to vein 2, the spot between veins 3 and 4 placed more inwardly; a fine dark gray subterminal line. Secondaries, a red spot in cell and one above it; an outer row of large red spots, forming a broken W at inner margin; a large red spot at anal angle; another with a black point between 2 and 3, and a smaller spot above vein 3; a darker gray broken subterminal line; an orange spot on head; abdomen banded with pale blue.

Expanse.—Twenty-nine millimeters.

Habitat.—Sao Paulo, southeast Brazil.

Type.—No. 5953, U.S.N.M.

THECLA FARMINA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Female*.—Primaries, metallic blue, the costa, apex, and outer margin black. Secondaries, metallic blue, the fringe long, black, divided by a pale line. Underneath, dark gray; a terminal dark line inwardly shaded with white; a broad subterminal whitish and brown shade. Primaries, an outer dark red line outwardly shaded with black and then white from costa to submedium vein. Secondaries, a medium dark red line broken into spots, outwardly edged with black and then with white; the spot from 4 to 6 placed more outwardly; below it, from nearer cell, the line curved and angled before inner margin. A dark-red spot at anal angle and on margin between veins 2 and 3, both followed by a black spot.

Expanse.—Sixteen millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5954, U.S.N.M.

THECLA LANCKENA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings, above, blackish gray. Secondaries, a reddish spot at anal angle; a terminal black line preceded by a white line below vein 3. Underneath light brown, base of fringe darker. Primaries, costal edge finely orange at base; a black outer line from costa to vein 2, divided by a dark-red line; a fine subterminal brown shade curved below apex. Secondaries, a broad bright red outer band, widening outwardly, on costa and between veins 4 and 6, angled near inner margin, outwardly shaded with black and then with white; a subterminal brownish shade; some marginal red scales above and below vein 3, and also above and below the submedian; a large black spot at anal angle, a smaller one between veins 2 and 3.

Expanse.—Twenty-eight millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Allied to *T. bagrada* Hewitson.

Type.—No. 5955, U.S.N.M.

THECLA CHILICA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Primaries blackish; the cell, and below it obliquely to near inner angle metallic blue; a large round black brand beyond the cell. Secondaries, metallic blue; the costal and inner margins grayish; a marginal white line at anal angle. Underneath whitish. Primaries, a dark discocellular streak; a wavy oblique brown outer line from costa to submedian; a subterminal lunular brown line from costa to vein 2. Secondaries, a fine discocellular streak; a reddish brown median line almost broken into spots and forming a W before inner margin, outwardly shaded with black; the subterminal, as on primaries, followed by an ochreous and black spot between veins 2 and 3; some marginal faint brownish shadings, and a terminal fine brown line on both wings.

Expanse.—Nineteen millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5956, U.S.N.M.

THECLA HUMBER, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Female*.—Wings metallic blue. Primaries, costa above cell and vein 4, also outer margin, black. Secondaries, costal margin and apex black; outer margin otherwise narrowly black; a small red spot and black point at anal angle. Underneath light brownish gray. Primaries, an oblique white outer line, finely wavy, from below costa to vein 2; a whitish subterminal shade; a whitish marginal shade. Secondaries, the subterminal and marginal shades as on primaries, the former interrupted by a red and orange spot, between veins 2 and 3,

containing a black point; an outer white line inwardly shaded with dark gray, straight from costa to vein 4, then irregular, forming a W to inner margin; a small red spot at anal angle.

Expanse.—Twenty-three millimeters.

Habitat.—Cucuta, Venezuela.

Allied to *T. keila* Hewitson.

Type.—No. 5957, U.S.N.M.

FAMILY PAPILIONIDÆ.

PIERINÆ.

LEODONTA MARGINATA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Primaries white; the outer half of costa, the apical portion and outer margin broadly black, the black extending into the cell; some black at base; an outer oblique row of five small white spots from costa to above vein 2; two small subapical white spots. Secondaries white; the outer margin broadly black; a yellow shade and two yellow spots in cell; a row of elongated yellow spots in interspaces surrounding cell; white spots on extreme outer margin. Underneath, primaries similar; the white spots larger and tinged with yellow on costa; outer margin above vein 4 light brown, streaked with black between the veins; a yellowish white spot on costa at apex cut by vein 8. Secondaries light brown; the veins black; a crimson streak on costa at base; a crimson spot above cell at base; a yellow spot in upper part of middle of cell; a white spot shaded with yellow at lower angle of cell; some blackish scales between the two spots in cell; a medium row of large white spots each containing a yellow streak; the costal spot reaching the crimson basal spot; these spots limited by a dentate dark-brown line spotted with black on the outer angles; broad, terminal streaks between the veins, black, irrorated with yellow, forming also a subterminal point on each streak; some white at apex and on margin between veins 5 and 6.

Expanse.—Fifty-two millimeters.

Habitat.—Merida, Venezuela.

A specimen is also in the British Museum.

Type.—No. 5958, U.S.N.M.

PIERIS SUBLINEATA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Primaries white; a small black spot on discocellular; the apex broadly black; a marginal triangular black spot at vein 4; a smaller one at vein 3, and a black point at vein 2. Secondaries white; the tips of veins finely black; fringe black at anal angle. Underneath, primaries white; the discal spot black, larger, preceded by a black dash; the apex broadly dark brown; tips of veins 2, 3, and 4 shaded with dark brown. Secondaries yellow; veins black; a terminal

brown line; costa finely brown; an orange streak at base; an orange spot at base of wing; a dark brown streak from base along vein 7 to apex; an interrupted curved outer brown shade, forming indistinct spots.

Expanse.—Seventy-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

A specimen is also in the British Museum.

Type.—No. 5959, U.S.N.M.

PAPILIONINÆ.

PAPILIO SOCAMA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Body black; lateral red spots on thorax, and abdomen below; also a red line on last segment of abdomen below. Primaries black; fringe partly white between the veins. Secondaries crenulate, black, the inner margin with fold containing buff hairs; fringe white between the veins; a subterminal row of six small red spots between the veins. Underneath the same, the red spot at anal angle close to margin.

Expanse.—Eighty-two millimeters.

Habitat.—Bolivia.

Type.—No. 5960, U.S.N.M.

Family HESPERIIDÆ.

JEMADIA PAULENSIS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Head black, spotted with pale blue. Collar black, spotted with white; thorax black; two inner blue streaks; two whitish outer streaks. Abdomen black, banded with white interrupted subdorsally. Primaries black, tinged with purple; some blue spots at base; a broad median hyaline white band from subcostal to near submedian, tapering at either end; below it a pale-blue streak above and another below the submedian; an oblique subapical hyaline line from costa to vein 5, divided into four spots; a subterminal interrupted line not reaching apex. Secondaries violaceous black; the inner margin shaded with blue and preceded by a whitish streak; a shorter broader white streak across base of cell; a broad subterminal blue band widest on costa; fringe white, spotted with black at ends of veins. Underneath, primaries with a white costal streak above median band; some blue scales at end of cell; lower portion of hyaline spot opaque, white; subterminal as above. Secondaries a blue streak on inner margin; a transverse basal and an inner blue streak; a median blue streak not reaching costa, or inner margin; the subterminal band as above.

Expanse.—Sixty-three millimeters.

Habitat.—Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5961, U.S.N.M.

JEMADIA BREVIPENNIS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Head and collar black; a pale point at base of antennæ. Thorax black, streaked with green. Abdomen black, banded with greenish white, interrupted subdorsally. Primaries black; some green scales and white hairs at base; an inner transverse green line below subcostal; a broad median hyaline white band cut by median and vein 2; below this a green streak above and another below the submedian; a large hyaline white outer spot from veins 3 to 5, cut by vein 4; a broad subapical hyaline spot above vein 4, cut by veins into four parts; a subterminal green shade from submedian to vein 5. Secondaries black; some white hairs at base; a greenish streak on inner margin and another close to it; a transverse green spot at end of cell; a broad subterminal green shade not reaching costa, interrupted by the veins and tapering toward anal angle. Underneath, primaries black, the spots and subterminal line as above; some greenish streaks at base; some green scales above outer spot; a green streak on outer half of inner margin. Secondaries black, with green markings; a streak on inner margin; a basal and an inner transverse streak; a median streak across end of cell not reaching costal or inner margins; a broad subterminal band, widest on costa. Fringe brown, at anal angle fringe white, spotted with brown. The secondaries are unusually short.

Expanse.—Fifty-five millimeters.

Habitat.—Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5962, U.S.N.M.

EUDAMUS CALLICINA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Female*.—Wings brown; some olivaceous yellow hairs at base and along the inner margin of secondaries. Primaries, spots whitish, semihyaline; a spot in cell, one between 2 and 3, and a smaller one below vein 2; these three spots outwardly concave; a smaller spot between 3 and 4; a small oblique outer streak above vein 4; three small spots below costa before apex; fringe brown. Secondaries with faint traces of an inner and an outer darker line; fringe white; tails rather long. Underneath, primaries brown, the inner margin paler; a whitish streak from discal spot to costal margin. Secondaries brown, tinged with violaceous; a darker curved inner line broken into spots; the outer band curved, not extending below vein 2.

Expanse.—Forty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Honduras.

Closely allied to *E. callias* Mabille.

Type.—No. 5963, U.S.N.M.

EUDAMUS JANITA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings brown; fringe fawn-color, spotted with brown. Primaries, spots semihyaline whitish; a median costal streak; a large spot in cell, and one between veins 2 and 3, both contracted in their middle; a very small spot below vein 2; a spot between veins 3 and 4 placed more outwardly; a very oblique row of four small spots below costa before apex. Secondaries with olivaceous brown hairs. Underneath, primaries brown, the inner margin paler; the space beyond discal spot to apex thickly irrorated with gray. Secondaries, lilacine gray, striated with brown; a brown spot above cell near base; a broad median brown band and a narrower brown wavy outer band.

Expanse.—Thirty-eight millimeters.

Habitat.—Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5964, U.S.N.M.

EUDAMUS PITHYS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown; fringe buff, spotted with black. Primaries, some buff scales at base of costa; spots semihyaline, yellowish white; an oblique row from middle of costa toward inner angle; a spot above and one below subcostal vein; a quadrate spot outwardly concave below vein 3; a smaller, posteriorly round spot just below vein 2; more outwardly a large spot from 3 to 4, above which a small spot between 4 and 5, and a fine linear spot between 5 and 6; a quadrate larger spot from 6 to 7, and three elongated spots above 7, more inwardly. Secondaries, tails long, blackish. Underneath, primaries lighter brown; the spots as above surrounded by blackish shades; a lilacine brown space beyond cell between 3 and 7; outer margin darker; subterminal lilacine brown lunular spots, paler on costa near apex. Secondaries, lilacine brown, markings blackish brown, finely edged with a paler lilacine brown shade; an irregular basal band; a median irregular band; an irregular outer band from vein 7 to submedian, broken into spots between 3 and 6, followed by a small buff space between 3 and 4, and a paler broader lilacine space below vein 2; marginal dark shade, becoming broader below vein 3; tail entirely blackish brown.

Expanse.—Forty-five millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5965, U.S.N.M.

THYMELE SUBVIRESCENS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Palpi red; the third joint black. Head red; some black around the eyes. Collar and abdomen blue black, the anus and last three segments below red. Wings blue black. Primaries, fringe

brown above vein 3, whitish below vein 3. Secondaries, fringe yellow. Underneath olivaceous with black veins. Primaries, lower part of cell and inner margin to vein 3 blue black. Secondaries, a broad blue black space from base to anal angle, not extending below the submedian.

Expanse.—Forty-three millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5966, U.S.N.M.

THYMELE GRENADENSIS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings brown, with darker transverse bands. Primaries, a median and an outer band, the latter incurved below end of cell. Secondaries, some lighter brown hairs; the median band visible on costa only; the outer band distinct. Underneath similar; the secondaries with the median band distinct; also some yellowish irrorations at base between the bands, near the inner margin, and along the outer margin.

Expanse.—Forty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Grenada, British West Indies.

Type.—No. 5967, U.S.N.M.

TELEGONUS JANEIRA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Body dull blue green. Primaries blue black, shaded with green at base and along inner margin. An oblique row of white hyaline spots from middle of costa; the costal spot very small; a large quadrate spot in cell; a larger spot between veins 2 and 3, surmounted by a small spot between 3 and 4 close to cell; a spot below vein 2, close to outer margin. Secondaries blue green; the costal margin broadly black; the outer margin narrowly black. Underneath, primaries blackish; a subterminal gray band; the spot below vein 2 shaded with white below and on either side. Secondaries blackish brown, irrorated thinly with yellow scales, forming a median spot below vein 2; the outer margin broadly grayish except at apex.

Expanse.—Forty-nine millimeters.

Habitat.—Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5968, U.S.N.M.

TELEGONUS HURGA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Head, collar, and thorax green; abdomen brown, shaded with green at base. Palpi brighter green with yellow hairs at base. Wings brown, shaded with green at base; a faint outer darker shade on secondaries. Underneath somewhat lighter brown; the base of

costal margins bright metallic blue green; the inner margin of primaries yellowish white; on secondaries a darker outer shade, outwardly edged with yellowish.

Expanse.—Forty-one millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5969, U.S.N.M.

NASCUS*ORIMA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings brown. Primaries with semitransparent spots; three small spots below costa before apex, yellowish; a large quadrate yellowish spot in cell from subcostal to median at vein 3; a larger spot below it between veins 2 and 3 and a small one between 3 and 4, inclosing a minute triangular brown space; a spot below vein 2; the last three spots more ochreous. Secondaries with light olivaceous brown hairs, except on costal and outer margins; a darker median and outer line. Underneath duller brown. Primaries, a yellowish spot on costa surmounting the diskal spot; secondaries with a small geminate yellowish spot below vein 2, outwardly on outer dark band.

Expanse.—Forty-one millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5970, U.S.N.M.

NASCUS ORITA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown, with paler olivaceous brown hairs at base. Primaries, a median yellowish spot on costa, followed by an oblique white semitransparent band to below vein 2 toward inner angle, cut by veins into four parts and inclosing a small brown spot at cell above vein 2; three small subapical white spots from costa. Secondaries produced into a short, blunt, curved tail, above which the fringe is white spotted with dark brown at veins 2, 3, and 4. Primaries below with the median costal spot white; the apex thinly irrorated with whitish scales. Secondaries below, an indistinct darker inner and outer shade; an irregular subterminal white spot below vein 2.

Expanse.—Thirty-eight millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5971, U.S.N.M.

TELEMIADES MEGALLOIDES, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown, thinly irrorated with ochreous hairs; a median and an outer darker wavy shade. Primaries, some small transparent spots; two at end of cell; a geminate spot between veins 2 and 3; one above vein 3 placed more outwardly; three subapical spots, the middle one farthest from apex. Underneath similar, somewhat paler, and the lines broken into spots.

Female.—Lighter brown, the lines forming more distinct spots. Underneath, the basal half of secondaries grayish yellow.

Expanse.—Males, 34 millimeters; females, 39 millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Allied to *T. megallus* Mabille.

Type.—No. 5972, U.S.N.M.

CECROPTERUS OCHRILINEA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown, the fringe grayish. Primaries, a broad dark yellow oblique band from middle of costa to submedian near inner angle; a narrow oblique line of four small whitish spots from costa before apex. Underneath, primaries lighter brown; the apex dark reddish brown to vein 5, below which the outer margin is tinged with lilacine; a grayish streak on costa beyond median yellow band. Secondaries, the costal margin light brown; a large round dark brown basal spot limited by a steel gray line; the median space between veins 7 and 8 steel gray, containing a small brown spot toward base, the median space otherwise to near inner margin reddish brown limited by a black outer line above vein 2, and which is mottled with steel gray above vein 5; below vein 2 the reddish brown extends toward anal angle, and is interrupted by a grayish triangular space on inner margin; apex dark brown; outer margin between veins 2 and 5 tinged with lilacine; fringe at anal angle black.

Expanse.—Thirty-two millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Allied to *C. evelinda* Butler.

Type.—No. 5973, U.S.N.M.

GRAIUS CHORICUS, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Female*.—Wings dark brown, somewhat tinged with violaceous; the outer margin darker; median and outer darker shades somewhat macular. Primaries, three hyaline white points below costa before apex. Underneath duller; the anal half of secondaries thickly irrorated with lilacine scales, on which the outer row of darker brown spots are conspicuous.

Expanse.—Forty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Paso de San Juan, Mexico.

Type.—No. 5974, U.S.N.M.

LIGNYOSTOLA CYDANA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown. Primaries, the basal third fulvous. Secondaries thickly covered with light ochreous brown hairs except at apex, and on costal margin. Underneath lighter brown; the base of wings and inner margin of secondaries tinged with greenish yellow.

Expanse.—Forty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5975, U.S.N.M.

PELLICIA BIPUNCTA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown, with still darker shadings. Primaries, inner, median and outer shades suffusing except on costa; the outer shade containing two minute hyaline white spots below costa; a marginal dentate darker line broken by the veins. Secondaries, the shades narrower and not suffusing; the inner shade absent; the marginal line as on primaries. Underneath, lighter brown. Primaries, the inner margin still paler; some ochreous brown at apex; an outer and a marginal darker line. Secondaries, the median line partly geminate; the outer and marginal line wavy.

Expanse.—Twenty-nine millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Allied to *P. macareus* Herrich-Schaeffer; the lines are not so wavy, and there are only two hyaline costal spots.

Type.—No. 5976, U.S.N.M.

PELLICIA VECINA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Primaries, dark grayish brown, the marking dark brown; an inner band; a median shade to vein 2, outwardly angled; an outer shade angled beyond cell; a marginal shade. Secondaries, dark brown; the costal and inner margins paler. Underneath, primaries, dark brown, the inner margin pale. Secondaries, the costal half of wing dark brown; the anal half whitish gray; traces of darker median, outer and marginal lines. The upper surface is very similar to *P. costimacula* Herrich-Schaeffer, but the secondaries below are quite distinct.

Expanse.—Thirty-two millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5977, U.S.N.M.

PELLICIA CAPITANS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Head and collar brilliant metallic green, as in *Gorgopas viridiceps* Butler and Druce. Wings, basal half dark velvety brown; outer half light brown, with a dark marginal shade. Primaries, an oblique outer shade below costa, containing three hyaline white points. Secondaries, a narrow, dark, outer shade. Underneath, light brown with traces of darker lines.

Expanse.—Twenty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Aroa, Venezuela.

Type.—No. 5978, U.S.N.M.

CYCLOSEMIA TRIGONILLA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings light brown, the veins darker; a terminal dark line. Primaries, the ocellus at end of cell black, containing a white point and circled with buff; an outer dark-brown line cut by the veins,

oblique from costa and angled between veins 5 and 6; marginal dark spots between the veins. Secondaries, an outer dark line; dark triangular marginal spots, darkest towards anal angle, which the spots do not reach. Underneath, similar but paler.

Expanse.—Thirty millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5979, U.S.N.M.

EUDAMIDAS OBSCURIOR, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Darker and browner than *E. melander* Cramer. Primaries without the median spot in cell; the subterminal shade is darker and not dentate as in *E. melander*. The same remark applies to the secondaries.

Expanse.—Forty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5980, U.S.N.M.

GORGYTHION BEGGOIDES, new species.

Diagnosis.—Primaries grayish brown, the markings blackish brown; a basal, and a fine inner line not so dark; a median row of spots suffusing below cell with the outer row, which consists of large elongated spots between the veins, smaller and forming a curve just below costa; a marginal row of spots suffusing towards apex; no hyaline spots. Secondaries light-brown, almost entirely occupied by the darker markings; a narrow basal shade; the median shade suffusing with outer shade below cell; the outer shade broad, irregular; larger marginal spots inwardly rounded. Underneath, primaries dark brown; some white shades on costa and at inner angle. Secondaries, dark brown; the inner margin and anal space broadly white; a white spot in cell; a white streak at end of cell; marginal and subterminal white mottlings.

Expanse.—Fifteen millimeters.

Habitat.—Trinidad, British West Indies.

Type.—No. 5981, U.S.N.M.

GORGYTHION MARGINATA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Similar to *G. pyralina* Hoptfer, except that the secondaries have the outer margin broadly blackish brown.

Expanse.—Twenty-eight millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Described from two specimens.

Type.—No. 5982, U.S.N.M.

ANISOCHOSIA SUBPICTA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown. Primaries, the outer margin darker; some paler subterminal spots toward apex; three hyaline white outer spots below costa. Underneath, primaries dark brown; a

large buff space at apex and at inner angle, the former with some dark-gray spots; outer margin from veins 2 to 5 tinged with olivaceous; the fringe olivaceous, spotted with dark brown. Secondaries mottled buff and olivaceous irrorated with dark striae; a pale median line terminating in cell in a silvery spot; a black spot just below origin of vein 2.

Expanse.—Thirty-three millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5983, U.S.N.M.

STAPHYLUS SCORAMUS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Shape of *S. ascalaphus* Staudinger. Wings of a brighter shade without any darker markings; a few yellow irrorations; a subterminal row of small indistinct greenish yellow spots; a similar median shade and inner line. Primaries, two minute hyaline spots below costa before apex. Underneath similar, but duller, the subterminal spots larger and more distinct on secondaries; a paler spot in cell, and another at end of cell. Palpi dark gray.

Expanse.—Twenty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Described from six specimens.

Type.—No. 5984, U.S.N.M.

STAPHYLUS ANGINUS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Shape and markings similar to *S. ascalaphus* Staudinger. Underneath dark brown; the anal half of secondaries thickly irrorated with gray, and a white streak at end of cell.

Expanse.—Twenty-one millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5985, U.S.N.M.

STAPHYLUS MINOR, new species.

Diagnosis.—Shape of *S. ascalaphus* Staudinger. Wings dull brown, thinly irrorated with yellowish gray scales; no hyaline spots. Inner, median, and subterminal indistinct grayish lines, cut by the veins into spots. Underneath lighter brown, irrorated with yellowish gray scales on costal margin and apex of primaries, and at base, on inner margin and anal angle of secondaries.

Expanse.—Nineteen millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5986, U.S.N.M.

STAPHYLUS TADUS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Secondaries more evenly crenulate than in *S. ascalaphus* Staudinger. No hyaline spots; wings dark brown, thinly irrorated with pale yellow scales; small median and subterminal grayish spots,

very indistinct. Underneath similar, but duller; a grayish discocellular streak on secondaries; the spots more distinct than on upper surface.

Expanse.—Twenty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5987, U.S.N.M.

STAPHYLUS TERRENS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark grayish brown with darker brown markings. Primaries, a basal shade; a broad median space from median vein to inner margin surmounted by a spot in cell, and outwardly suffusing with a broad outer band, somewhat oblique and curved below costa; a fine subterminal line; large marginal spots suffusing towards apex. Secondaries, a spot in cell; a broad outer band; large marginal spots. Underneath, dark brown. Primaries, a faint grayish subterminal shade. Secondaries, inner margin and anal half of wing grayish, crossed by a subterminal brown shade; a gray discocellular streak.

Expanse.—Twenty-nine millimeters.

Habitat.—Venezuela.

Type.—No. 5988, U.S.N.M.

STAPHYLUS ALICUS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brownish gray, the markings blackish brown. Primaries, a broad median and outer transverse band, a basal space, and small marginal spots all dark. Secondaries similar; the basal space suffusing with the median band. Underneath, primaries dark brown; the inner margin paler; the outer margin tinged with violaceous. Secondaries violaceous brown, with darker brown markings as on upper surface.

Expanse.—Twenty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Southeast Brazil.

The margin of wings rounded.

Type.—No. 5989, U.S.N.M.

STAPHYLUS SUBAPICATUS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Head and palpi mottled brown and yellow hairs. Wings dark brown, irrorated at base with light brown hairs, the markings still darker; the median shade somewhat oblique from costa toward inner space; the outer shade slightly curved below costa consisting of elongated spots; similar marginal spots. Secondaries, a dark spot in cell; median and outer shades narrower, suffused below costa; the marginal spots more irregular. Underneath, primaries

dark brown, costa, outer margin below vein 4, and a subapical space grayish; this space evenly curved before apex, leaving the apex dark brown. Secondaries as above, slightly paler.

Expanse.—Thirty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Songolica, Mexico.

Type.—No. 5990, U.S.N.M.

HELIOPETES PURGIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings white. Primaries, apical portion from just beyond middle of costal margin obliquely to cell, beyond cell, and irregularly to inner angle black; a subterminal row of white spots, oblique from costa to vein 5, then parallel to outer margin; a marginal row of smaller white spots; an outer white spot between veins 3 and 4; fringe dark gray. Secondaries, veins partly black; a terminal black line; marginal black lunules; a subterminal black line, irregular, and interrupted between veins 4 and 6. Base of wings and inner margin of secondaries irrorated with black. Fringe white spotted with black. Underneath, primaries white, the markings pale grayish buff; a black discocellular streak. Secondaries yellowish white; the veins dark gray; the markings pale grayish buff; the subterminal darker and broader than above; a median transverse dark gray band, irregular and nearer base in cell; inner margin broadly whitish without markings.

Expanse.—Thirty millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5991, U.S.N.M.

HELIOPETES SUBLINEA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings white, irrorated with black at base; outer margin narrowly black; marginal white spots; fringe white, spotted, with black; a subterminal dark-gray shade partly suffusing with marginal black borders. Primaries, a black discocellular line; a black costal spot above end of cell; veins beyond cell from 4 to costa black; some subapical white spots. Underneath white. Primaries, markings dark gray; a large costal spot at apex; marginal and subterminal lunular lines below vein 4; discocellular and spot above as on upper surface; veins 4 to 6, black for half their length. Secondaries, outer margin broadly olivaceous gray; a dark spot at apex, and darker marginal shade below vein 4; a broad transverse inner band, olivaceous gray, from costa to below vein 2.

Expanse.—Thirty-three millimeters.

Habitat.—Orizaba, Paso de San Juan, Mexico.

Type.—No. 5992, U.S.N.M.

CHIOMARA MARTHONA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Body, brown; base of abdomen and palpi below, grayish. Primaries, base light brown, followed by a lilacine shade, next to which is a velvety black spot below cell; a dark-velvety brown irregular median band, shaded on either side with brown, darker than basal color, and irrorated with lilacine scales; an outer lilacine gray band edged with dark-velvety brown, curved beyond cell and joining median shade on inner margin; the brown edging forming spots most conspicuous below costa, on inner side of outer band; the space between median and outer bands light brown above vein 2; outer margin brown; a dark brown subterminal shade preceded by a paler shade; a terminal darker line. Secondaries, dark brown; a darker subterminal broad shade. Underneath, brown, the outer margins paler; some white on costa at apex of primaries; a terminal dark line; a silvery line on base of fringe.

Expanse.—Thirty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5993, U.S.N.M.

THANAOS AUSTERUS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown. Primaries, markings formed by dark-grayish irrorations not very pronounced; a few scales forming a median line; a cluster at end of cell, followed by the outer band, which is curved around the cell; the outer margin broadly dark grayish, interrupted by a subterminal dark line; a terminal brown line; base of fringe, gray; the grayish markings more or less limited by five brown lines darker than ground color. Secondaries, dark brown, the outer margin paler, interrupted by a dark-brown subterminal line and a terminal line. Underneath, lighter brown. Primaries, an interrupted outer row of buff spots; some clusters of grayish scales along outer margin; base of fringe, buff. Secondaries, as above.

Expanse.—Thirty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 5994, U.S.N.M.

BUTLERIA ARPIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Body, brown above, pale-yellow below. Wings, dark-brown above. Primaries, a large bright-yellow spot at end of cell from subcostal to below vein 2. Secondaries, fringe light gray; a large bright-yellow spot in disk. Underneath, primaries black; the apex and outer margin pale yellow; the base of costa pale yellow; the median spot duller, extending to submedian vein; fringe blackish. Secondaries, pale-yellow; fringe yellow at base, outwardly gray.

Expanse.—Twenty-five millimeters.

Habitat.—Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5995, U.S.N.M.

ATRYTONE URQUA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings olivaceous brown; a terminal black line; fringe grayish. Primaries, a small round whitish spot between veins 3 and 4. Underneath, somewhat paler. Primaries, another minute spot between veins 6 and 7; a gray streak on outer margin below vein 2. Secondaries, a faintly paler outer curved band; a dark-gray shade from base close to inner margin.

Expanse.—Twenty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5996, U.S.N.M.

ATRYTONE PARANENSIS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown. Primaries, a faintly paler shade about end of cell, and a similar subapical transverse streak. Secondaries, a black spot at end of cell. Underneath, primaries lighter brown; the apex broadly grayish; a yellowish gray shade below vein 2 on outer margin; some indistinct paler oblique spots from veins 2 to 5. Secondaries, light gray; a velvety black spot at end of cell; a similar spot below vein 2; a broad light brown space from base to anal angle; from veins 2 to 6 a subterminal dark line; a terminal dark shade.

Expanse.—Thirty-one millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5997, U.S.N.M.

ATRYTONE BRASINA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings above dark brown; fringe terminally grayish; some olivaceous yellow hairs on secondaries. Primaries, a small quadrate hyaline spot between veins 2 and 3; a smaller spot above vein 3; three minute spots between vein 6 and costa before apex. Underneath, primaries paler, the costa and apex tinged with reddish brown; a whitish space below vein 2 at inner angle. Secondaries, light brown, irrorated with reddish brown; the base and costa very thickly so; a broad median dark-brown shade, not reaching extreme costa, curved and connected with a dark streak on inner margin from base to near anal angle.

Expanse.—Twenty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5998, U.S.N.M.

THYMELICYUS BAHIENSIS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dull brown; markings fulvous brown. Primaries, the cell fulvous brown; a streak at base of costa; shorter streaks above end of cell; three outer spots between veins 6 to 9;

two small subterminal spots between 4 and 6; some shadings beyond the brand between submedian and vein 4. Secondaries, the disk shaded with fulvous brown cut by the veins. Underneath, similar, the fulvous brown duller.

Expanse.—Twenty-three millimeters.

Habitat.—Bahia, Brazil.

Type.—No. 5999, U.S.N.M.

AUGIADES CHALCONE, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Brand, oblique from vein 3 to submedian. Wings brown; fringe light gray. Primaries, base, cell, and costa to outer spots irrorated with ocherous hairs; a small yellow spot in cell above vein 3; an outer row of small dark-yellow spots, obtusely angled between 4 and 6 and forming a continuous shade from vein 3 along brand to submedian vein. Secondaries, olivaceous hairs on basal half; a faint-yellow spot in cell; another row of dark-yellow spots from vein 2 to 7. Underneath olivaceous ocherous; a fine terminal dark line. Primaries, below cell and along inner margin, black; the spots duller, the one between 5 and 6 obsolescent, those below 3 and 2 much broader. Secondaries, a small dull-yellowish spot in cell; the outer row of spots smaller than above and indistinct. Female, wings brown. Primaries, the spots semihyaline white; a small spot in cell; three small outer spots below costa; two between 4 and 6; the spot below 4 inwardly oblique from vein 3; the spot between 2 and 3 larger, inwardly angled, outwardly concave; a small spot at middle of submedian. Secondaries, some olivaceous hairs; an outer row of narrow yellowish spots. Underneath, dull olivaceous brown. Primaries, the costal margin with ocherous hairs; the inner margin and below cell blackish; the spot above submedian much larger, whitish yellow. Secondaries, an outer row of narrow indistinct paler spots.

Expanse.—Male, 30 millimeters; female, 35 millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6000, U.S.N.M.

AUGIADES ANITA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Brand broad, black, oblique from vein 3 to submedian. Wings brown. Primaries, costal margin narrowly dark ocherous with subapical similar irrorations; a small yellow outer spot above vein 6; some irrorations below cell; olivaceous hairs on inner margin; brand followed by a broad ocherous shade to vein 4. Secondaries, olivaceous hairs at base; an ocherous band just below cell from veins 7 to 2 followed by ocherous irrorations. Underneath olive green. Primaries, the lower part of cell, below it, and vein 3 blackish, crossed by a broad

pale-ocherous shade from vein 4 to middle of submedian. Secondaries, a broad white outer band from vein 7 to below vein 2.

Expanse.—Thirty millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6001, U.S.N.M.

AUGIADES TANIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Brand, as in *A. anita*. Head and thorax greenish. Wings above as in *anita*, but also a small yellow spot in cell at vein 3; the ocherous shade beyond cell narrow. Underneath, primaries as in *A. anita*; also a small yellow spot in cell; the yellow shade does not reach submedian vein. Secondaries olive green; a small, white spot at lower angle of cell; a narrow indistinct paler outer line on which is a white point between veins 3 and 4, and a larger white spot below vein 2.

Expanse.—Twenty-nine millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6002, U.S.N.M.

AUGIADES TURBIS, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Brand, as in *A. anita* and *A. tania*. Wings, brown. Primaries, the basal half of costa narrowly ocherous; the brand followed by an ocherous shade forming spots above vein 3; the spots between 4 and 6 small, near outer margin; three spots between vein 6 and costa; a small ocherous spot in cell. Secondaries olivaceous hairs on base; small subterminal yellow spots between veins 3 and 6. Underneath ocherous brown. Primaries, the spots as on upper surface; some black at base. Secondaries a minute yellowish spot at end of cell; a curved outer row of small yellowish spots from veins 2 to 7.

Expanse.—Twenty-eight millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6003, U.S.N.M.

AUGIADES(?) ALIGULA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Brand black, edged with velvety black, oblique from vein 3 to submedian. Wings bright fulvous, the veins black; some blackish shades at base. Primaries, the outer margin broadly black; a quadrate space beyond cell between veins 4 and 6 to near outer margin, leaving simply two small fulvous spots; from middle to end of cell, the subcostal vein more broadly black; fringe olivaceous, at inner angle fulvous. Secondaries, the outer margin broadly black, more narrowly at anal angle; costa, black, more broadly so on basal half than on outer half; olivaceous shadings on inner margin; fringe

fulvous. Underneath ocherous. Primaries, inner margin and an oblique space below cell black; discocellular and veins 2 and 3, black; broad black subterminal spots below vein 3; a fine terminal grayish line; a curved subterminal row of pale-yellow spots below costa. Secondaries, a faint trace of an outer paler band from near apex to vein 2.

Female.—Wings, brown, irrorated thinly with fulvous hairs; the markings fulvous. Primaries, a spot in cell at vein 3; an outer curved row of spots; three small spots between vein 6 and costa; two small spots nearer outer margin between 4 and 6; three larger spots between vein 4 and inner margin. Secondaries, a small spot in cell; an outer row of elongated yellow spots between the veins. Underneath duller than the male, the outer spots more distinct.

Expanse.—Thirty millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

The brand cut by vein 2.

Type.—No. 6004, U.S.N.M.

PRENES DIDUCA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown; fringe, terminally, lilacine gray. Primaries, a minute yellowish spot between veins 6 and 7. Underneath lighter brown. Primaries, the apex tinged with lilacine; the spot as above. Secondaries, tinged with lilacine; a minute yellowish spot near end of cell, and an outer curved row of similar spots, the largest spot below vein 2.

Expanse.—Twenty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6005, U.S.N.M.

NICONIADES MERENDULA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Head and thorax greenish. Wings brown, fringe darker. Primaries, a yellow spot resting on submedian just beyond brand; other spots hyaline whitish; three outer spots below costa; a large spot across cell above vein 3, inwardly contracted at its middle; a large quadrate spot between 2 and 3; a smaller spot beyond from 3 to 4. Secondaries, some greenish hairs at base; a small round yellow spot in cell; four small subterminal whitish spots between veins 2 and 7. Underneath lighter brown. Primaries, darker at base; the spot above the submedian larger, white. Secondaries, the spots as above, those near outer margin more hyaline.

Expanse.—Thirty-one millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Near *N. merenda* Mabille.

Type.—No. 6006, U.S.N.M.

PHEMIADES JAMAICENSIS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Primaries, bright fulvous; from cell to apex and outer margin broadly blackish brown; fringe, near inner angle, fulvous; a large blackish brown spot toward base from subcostal vein to below vein 2; the fulvous extending into the dark portion above vein 3, forming a few short outer streaks above vein 4. Secondaries, bright fulvous; the outer and costal margins broadly black; the black extending from costal margin to vein 4 at end of cell; fringe fulvous. Underneath primaries, the costal margin, apex, and outer margin reddish brown; a broad subterminal darker shade, becoming black above inner angle; a large black basal space below subcostal vein; a large black spot beyond end of cell. Secondaries, dark reddish brown, paler on outer half; a yellow discal spot; an elongated triangular black spot above anal angle.

Expanse.—Forty-three millimeters.

Habitat.—Jamaica, British West Indies.

Type.—No. 6007, U.S.N.M.

COBALUS FORTIS, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown; fringe, terminally, whitish. Primaries, greenish hairs on inner margin; a cluster of yellow scales above middle of submedian vein; spots semihyaline, whitish yellow; a transverse spot in cell contracted at its middle; a large spot between veins 2 and 3; a smaller spot between 3 and 4; three small outer spots below costa. Secondaries, some greenish hairs in and below cell; two outer semihyaline spots between veins 2 and 4. Underneath brown, irrorated with greenish yellow scales on secondaries, also on costa and apex of primaries. Primaries, base darker; spots as above; a large whitish dash below vein 2. Secondaries, the two spots as above; palpi and fore coxae greenish yellow; abdomen with two central rows of yellowish white spots.

Expanse.—Thirty-nine millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6008, U.S.N.M.

COBALUS RASTACA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Female*.—Wings light brown; fringe grayish brown. Primaries, spots semihyaline whitish; a minute spot in cell close to vein 3; a small spot between 2 and 3; a smaller round spot between 3 and 4. Underneath light brown. Primaries, spots the same; an outer curved row of five small black spots from veins 4 to 9, the middle spot containing a few white hairs. Secondaries, a blackish lunular streak at end of cell; an outer row of four black spots above vein 2;

the spots above vein 2 and vein 3 with distinct white centers; the spot above 4 with only a few whitish scales; the spots above vein 6 very small, entirely black.

Expanse.—Thirty-eight millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6009, U.S.N.M.

COBALUS ARITA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown. Primaries, an oblique white hyaline spot from veins 2 to 3; a smaller round spot between 3 and 4; a minute spot between 6 and 7. Underneath, not quite so dark. Primaries, base of costa tinged with reddish brown; a pale subterminal spot above submedian vein. Secondaries, tinged with violaceous; a minute yellowish spot near end of cell; a subterminal row of five similar spots above vein 2. Abdomen, below, whitish.

Expanse.—Twenty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Trinidad, British West Indies.

Type.—No. 6010, U.S.N.M.

EUTYCHIDE ASTIGA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings brown. Primaries darker on the inner margin; a small olive spot between veins 2 and 3, and another above vein 3 more outwardly. Underneath, primaries with the costal margin, apex broadly, and outer margin narrowly olivaceous brown, otherwise black; secondaries olivaceous brown; a small black spot between veins 2 and 3, and another between 4 and 5, close to cell, followed by some slightly paler shades.

Expanse.—Twenty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana; Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6011, U.S.N.M.

EUTYCHIDE PETROVNA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown; fringe grayish brown. Underneath dark brown, thinly irrorated with grayish scales.

Expanse.—Thirty millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Easily recognized by the position of the brands.¹

Type.—No. 6012, U.S.N.M.

¹ These brands consist of a blackish thickening along vein 1 from center to near base, and on both sides of vein 2 at its base, outward about one-fifth its length. They are thus horizontal and parallel; not strongly defined. The same structure is indicated in *E. astiga* Schaus, but weakly and supplemented by a faint dot of blackish on the submedian fold. In *E. asema* Mabille, an oblique shade joins all these elements producing the usual oblique brand.—HARRISON G. DYAR.

EUTYCHIDE BARNESI, new species.

Diagnosis.—Thorax tinged with dark green. Wings dark brown, tinged with violaceous. Primaries, some white hairs on basal half of inner margin; spots semihyaline, white; a large quadrate spot between veins 2 and 3; a smaller spot near outer margin between 3 and 4; a very small spot below costa, subterminally. Secondaries, fringe at anal angle white; a white spot beyond cell between veins 2 and 4, cut by vein 3, the upper portion longer than the lower portion. Underneath, duller. Primaries, the apex tinged with lilacine gray; some subterminal dark spots between the veins. Secondaries lilacine brown; a dark basal shade; a broad shade from apex to the dark shade along the inner margin; marginal dark spots between the veins.

Expanse.—Thirty millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6013, U.S.N.M.

THOON LÜGENS, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown; the fringe paler. Primaries, the brand black. Underneath, primaries reddish brown, the inner margin paler. Secondaries, violaceous brown except the inner margin; a minute spot in cell, and some outer similar spots above vein 2, lighter brown like the inner margin.

Expanse.—Twenty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6014, U.S.N.M.

RHINTHON BOMAX, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown. Primaries, a narrow transverse semihyaline white spot from 2 to 3; a small round hyaline spot between 3 and 4. Underneath, dark brown tinged with violaceous. Primaries, the inner angle and outer margin lighter brown. Secondaries, a small yellow spot at end of cell; a yellow outer point between 3 and 4.

Expanse.—Thirty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6015, U.S.N.M.

RHINTHON TANARIS, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown. Primaries, a hyaline point between 3 and 4. Underneath, dark brown. Primaries, outer margin and apex broadly lighter brown; the spot as above; a transverse pale streak between 2 and 3. Secondaries shaded with violaceous above median and vein 2.

Expanse.—Thirty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Tijuca, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6016, U.S.N.M.

EUROTO ETELKA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown; fringe terminally grayish. Primaries, small semihyaline white spots; one beyond brand between 2 and 3; one beyond, between 3 and 4; three outer spots below apex. Underneath brown. Primaries with the outer margin tinged with violaceous, the spots large. Secondaries, the inner margin light brown, otherwise tinged with violaceous; the veins light brown; a small lilacine spot at end of cell; a median row of lilacine spots from veins 4 to 7; an outer row from veins 2 to 7.

Expanse.—Twenty-eight millimeters.

Habitat.—Trinidad. British West Indies.

Type.—No. 6017, U.S.N.M.

EUROTO PURGIS, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings, above, dark brown. Underneath, primaries dark brown. Secondaries dark-reddish brown; a small white shade at end of cell; a small whitish outer shade below vein 2; a large subterminal white spot between 4 and 6; two small white spots between 2 and 4.

Expanse.—Twenty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6018, U.S.N.M.

EUROTO COLER, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown. Secondaries, inner margin blackish. Underneath, dark brown. Secondaries, some minute outer clusters of yellowish scales between veins 2 and 6.

Expanse.—Twenty-five millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6019, U.S.N.M.

EUROTO RITANS, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown; the brand extending below median to vein 3. Underneath, dark brown; the secondaries tinged with reddish; a small yellow outer spot between 6 and 7; one between 2 and 3, and another between 3 and 4.

Expanse.—Twenty-five millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6020, U.S.N.M.

PHLEBODES CHITTARA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—An oblique black brand from vein 3 to submedian, above which it is linear. Wings dark brown, fringe grayish. Primaries, the spots semihyaline white; a spot between veins 2 and 3; a smaller spot between 3 and 4; a small round spot between 6 and 7; some yellow scales close to brand on submedian vein. Secondaries, two small faint spots beyond cell. Underneath, primaries with the costa and apex irrorated with yellowish gray scales; the spots as above. Secondaries yellowish gray; a small white spot at lower angle of cell; three small round white outer spots; one above vein 2, one above vein 3, and one below vein 6.

Expanse.—Twenty-nine millimeters.

Habitat.—Trinidad.

Type.—No. 6021, U.S.N.M.

PHLEBODES GULALA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Brand curved slightly from vein 3 to submedian, where it ends in a point. Wings dark brown; fringe grayish. Primaries, some yellow hairs between veins on costal margin above cell; a yellow dash on submedian following brand; a semihyaline spot from veins 2 to 3, and a smaller spot above vein 3, both outwardly concave. Secondaries, some olivaceous hairs; a yellow outer shade between 3 and 4. Underneath, olivaceous brown. Primaries, inner margin broadly blackish; the dash on submedian whitish. Secondaries, two small yellow outer spots between veins 2 and 4.

Expanse.—Thirty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Tijuca, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6022, U.S.N.M.

PHLEBODES METONIDIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Body, brown above; abdomen, gray below; palpi mottled, with yellow scales. Wings dark brown. Primaries, basal half of costa ocherous; an outer row of bright yellow spots, those between veins 4 and 6 very small, incurved below cell and close to brand. Secondaries, with greenish ocherous hairs; an outer row of small ocherous spots. Primaries, below, with the base and inner margin blackish; the costa and apex to vein 3, dull ocherous; the spots as above, but duller. Secondaries below ocherous, the veins yellow; the outer spots very indistinct.

Expanse.—Twenty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Tijuca, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6023, U.S.N.M.

PHLEBODES FARTUGA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown, fringe pale buff. Primaries, spots bright yellow; a small one above submedian; a larger one between veins 2 and 3; a small one between 3 and 4, and a point between 6 and 7. Secondaries with some ochereous brown hairs. Underneath, violaceous brown; the veins, pale ochereous. Primaries, cell and inner margin blackish; no spot above submedian; other spots as on upper surface. Abdomen, below, yellow.

Expanse.—Twenty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6024, U.S.N.M.

OEONUS GARIMA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown; fringe grayish brown. Primaries, some minute hyaline spots; one between veins 6 and 7; two spots at end of cell; a narrow spot from veins 3 to 4, contracted in its middle; a quadrate spot placed more outwardly between veins 3 and 4; a small whitish spot above submedian, following brand; the brand velvety black, linear, broken into three parts. Underneath, pale olivaceous brown. Primaries, blackish at base below costa; the spot above submedian vein larger. Secondaries, a small whitish spot at end of cell; a curved outer row of six small whitish spots between the veins.

Expanse.—Twenty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Trinidad, British West Indies.

Type.—No. 6025, U.S.N.M.

PHANIS CUMBRE, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings brown, fringe grayish brown. Primaries, spots semihyaline white; a large spot from vein 2 to 3, a smaller spot beyond it above vein 3; three small spots between vein 6 and costa. Underneath, primaries similar; the costal margin shaded with reddish brown; the apex and outer margin to vein 3 shaded with dark gray. Secondaries underneath, grayish brown; the median space darker, tinged with reddish brown, preceded by a small pale spot at end of cell, and followed by a curved row of indistinct paler spots; veins and a terminal line darker.

Expanse.—Twenty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6026, U.S.N.M.

PHANIS TAVOLA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown. Primaries with hyaline whitish spots; a large one between 2 and 3; a smaller one beyond, between 3 and 4; a minute spot between 6 and 7. Underneath, pri-

maries blackish at base; the costa and apex tinged with reddish; the spots as above. Secondaries, tinged with reddish; a small subterminal grayish spot, very small, between 3 and 4.

Expanse.—Thirty millimeters.

Habitat.—Trinidad, British West Indies.

Type.—No. 6027, U.S.N.M.

MUCIA MATALMA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Brand narrow, blackish, from origin of vein 3 to vein 2; below vein 2 a longitudinal streak, and below this a linear brand to submedian; a semihyaline spot beyond brand, above vein 2, and a smaller spot between veins 3 and 4. Underneath olivaceous brown. Primaries dark brown on basal half; a slightly paler marginal shade below vein 2. Secondaries, the costal margin somewhat darker; an outer black point between veins 6 and 7; an outwardly oblique row of thin black spots from vein 2, the spots above veins 2 and 3 the largest.

Expanse.—Thirty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6028, U.S.N.M.

CATIA MINAYA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—An elongated black brand at lower angle of cell; a small round black brand above submedian; the two brands connected and followed by thick grayish scales. Wings dark brown; fringe grayish. Primaries, an indistinct small pale spot between veins 3 and 4; some reddish brown scales on base of costa; olivaceous hairs on inner margin. Secondaries, with some olivaceous hairs. Underneath, primaries blackish; inner margin dark gray; costal margin and apex reddish brown; a small pale spot between 3 and 4 and a fainter spot below vein 3. Secondaries reddish brown; a median darker shade, preceded by a faint paler spot in cell, and followed by a faint paler shade from vein 6 to just below vein 2.

Expanse.—Twenty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Tijuca, Brazil.

Allied to *C. druryi* Latreille.

Type.—No. 6029, U.S.N.M.

EUPHYES MENOPIS, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Brand narrow, black, from vein 3 to submedian. Wings blackish brown. Primaries, basal half shaded with olivaceous ocher; basal half of costa yellow; a yellow spot at upper angle of cell; three elongated yellow outer spots below costa; brand followed by a

yellow shade from submedian to vein 4. Secondaries, some olivaceous hairs; some faint outer dark ocherous dashes. Underneath, primaries blackish at base, in, and below cell; spots paler and duller; outer margin reddish brown, also between 4 and 6 from within end of cell; costal margin broadly yellowish; reddish brown before and beyond outer spots; a subterminal black shade below vein 3. Secondaries, the inner margin broadly dark gray; the base and outer margin reddish brown; the median space tinged with yellow; an irregular subterminal row of dark spots from apex to below vein 2; also basal and median outer spots, those below cell and near outer margin violaceous, the others reddish brown.

Expanse.—Twenty-two millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 6030, U.S.N.M.

MNASALCAS AMATALA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—A long brand below cell from veins 2 to 3; a small longitudinal line below vein 2, and an oblique line below this to submedian. An oblique brand at base of secondaries. Wings dark brown. Underneath, brown. Primaries, two thirds of costal margin broadly, cell and basal half of inner margin darker; an indistinct row of paler spots from vein 2, around the dark portion. Secondaries, dark violaceous brown on basal two-thirds; some very indistinct outer paler spots.

Expanse.—Thirty-one millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6031, U.S.N.M.

PAPIAS TRISTISSIMUS, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Entirely dark brown. Underneath, similar; the inner margin of primaries paler.

Expanse.—Thirty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 6032, U.S.N.M.

PAPIAS CTYANUS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Vertex and palpi with yellowish hairs. Abdomen dark-brown above, light brown below. Wings, dark brown. Underneath reddish brown; the inner area of primaries blackish; on secondaries a broad space near inner margin light brown.

Expanse.—Twenty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Trinidad, British West Indies; Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6033, U.S.N.M.

PAPIAS SOBRINUS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings, dark brown; base of fringe blackish, outwardly gray. Underneath, dark brown. Primaries, a faint outer row of small grayish spots curved beyond cell; the inner margin paler. Secondaries, an outer row of small dark-ochreous spots; fringe as above.

Expanse.—Twenty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6034, U.S.N.M.

LERODEA TESERA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male.*—Wings brown; fringe, brown, mottled with gray. Primaries, the base of costa grayish; small hyaline white spots; two superposed in cells; one between veins 2 and 3; one between 3 and 4; three from costa to vein 6. Underneath, primaries with apex irrorated with lilacine; inner margin, broadly grayish; fringe paler. Secondaries, thickly irrorated with lilacine; a brownish median spot on costa; one below cell at base; a brownish broad outer shade cut by the veins; some indistinct marginal spots.

Expanse.—Twenty-eight millimeters.

Habitat.—Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6035, U.S.N.M.

VEHILIUS ALMONEUS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Palpi gray below. Body brown. Abdomen underneath buff. Wings brown; fringe blackish at base, outwardly pale buff. Primaries, markings bright yellow; a median spot in cell just below subcostal; a curved outer row of spots from costa to submedian. Secondaries, an outer row of elongated yellow spots above vein 2. Underneath brown, the veins pale yellow. Primaries, the spots as above, except there is no spot below vein 2. Secondaries, the spots more numerous, starting below vein 2, pale yellow.

Expanse.—Twenty-four millimeters.

Allied to *V. venosus* Plötz.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 6036, U.S.N.M.

VEHILIUS CARASTA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male.*—Wings, dark brown. Primaries, a curved outer row of minute clusters of yellow scales from costa to vein 2. Underneath brown, tinged with violaceous. Primaries, some yellow scales at base of costa; two small yellow spots in cell; the outer row of spots more distinct; a marginal yellow line, outwardly lunular and connected inwardly with intervening yellow streaks. Secondaries, the

marginal lines as on primaries; the inner margin broadly dark gray, irrorated with yellow; a spot in cell; a median spot between 7 and 8; an outer row of spots from below vein 2 to vein 7.

Female, similar.

Expanse.—Twenty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6037, U.S.N.M.

VEHILIUS CHINTA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown; fringe grayish buff. Primaries, the spots small, indistinct, yellowish gray; three minute spots near costa before apex; one above submedian, one between veins 2 and 3, and another between 3 and 4. Secondaries, with some paler brown hairs. Underneath brown, the veins paler. Primaries, the costal spots lilacine; a paler space at inner angle. Secondaries, an outer wavy lilacine band, not extending below vein 2; the inner margin broadly lighter brown. Abdomen below grayish.

Expanse.—Twenty-two millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6038, U.S.N.M.

MEGISTIAS EORIUS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown; fringe basally black, outwardly gray; some clusters of yellow scales outwardly on both wings between the veins, almost imperceptible. Underneath, primaries black; some ochereous scales on costa and at apex; a whitish outer band from vein 6 to costa. Secondaries, the basal half of costa, and a shade from middle of inner margin, broadening to outer margin at vein 3, and then to apex dark brown with some ochereous scales; the intermediate inner space and anal space lilacine, irrorated with white scales; the inner margin light brown.

Expanse.—Twenty-one millimeters.

Allied to *M. telata* Herrich-Schaeffer.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6039, U.S.N.M.

MEGISTIAS RANESUS, new species.

Diagnosis.—Palpi and head with reddish hairs. Wings dark brown; fringe paler. Primaries below, dark brown; the inner margin paler; some lilacine scales on outer margin from vein 4 to apex; some ochereous red on costa at base and before apex. Secondaries, below, with the anterior half reddish brown; an ochereous red spot at base; the posterior half brown irrorated with lilacine scales; a subterminal reddish

line: some lilacine scales below cell toward base; a lighter brown space near inner margin from base to anal angle.

Expanse.—Male, 20 millimeters; female, 24 millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6040, U.S.N.M.

MEGISTIAS POLISTION, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown; fringe buff. Primaries, a semi-hyaline whitish spot between veins 2 and 3, and smaller ones between 3 and 4; some olivaceous scales on base of costa; a cluster of yellowish scales above middle of submedian vein; minute clusters of similar scales obliquely from costa before apex. Underneath, light olivaceous brown. Primaries, a black shade from base to hyaline spots; an outer row of small yellowish buff spots; a similar spot in the cell.

Expanse.—Twenty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6041, U.S.N.M.

MEGISTIAS MONESTES, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown; fringe pale. Primaries, a very indistinct outer row of grayish brown spots. Underneath, dull gray, with blackish brown markings. Primaries, basal half entirely dark; elongated spots beyond cell between veins 4 and 6; elongated marginal spots between 2 and 4; apical spots above vein 6; a terminal blackish line. Secondaries, a median dark shade cut by veins, and darkest above cell; an outer row of dark spots close to cell, from below vein 2 to vein 7, followed by a lighter brown shade; the outer margin brown, leaving subterminal grayish spots; a terminal black line; the inner margin without markings.

Expanse.—Twenty-eight millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6042, U.S.N.M.

MEGISTIAS MIABA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown; fringe grayish. Primaries, a minute whitish spot between 2 and 3, 3 and 4, and 6 and 7. Underneath, primaries with cell and inner margin blackish; costa, apex, and outer margin light brown, the veins yellowish; spots as above; a pale dash below vein 2. Secondaries light brown; the veins yellowish; a whitish point at end of cell; a row of outer white points from veins 2 to 7.

Expanse.—Twenty-nine millimeters.

Habitat.—Not known.

Type.—No. 6043, U.S.N.M.

MEGISTIAS CHULA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown; the fringe grayish. Primaries, the veins tinged with green; a yellowish spot close above middle of submedian; a round semihyaline white spot between 2 and 3; a smaller spot between 3 and 4. Secondaries, the costa tinged with violaceous. Underneath, primaries dark brown; the costa reddish brown; the outer margin lilacine; the spots as above. Secondaries lilacine; the costa broadly violaceous; the inner margin broadly grayish buff; a small round white spot at end of cell; an indistinct curved outer row of small whitish spots from below vein 2 to vein 7.

Expanse.—Twenty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6044, U.S.N.M.

MEGISTIAS VANILIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown, the fringe paler; underneath, light violaceous brown. Primaries, the costa tinged with green; inner margin broadly grayish black; a paler dash below vein 2; a yellow point between veins 6 and 7. Secondaries, the inner margin broadly and thickly irrorated with yellowish scales; a yellow point at end of cell; an outer curved row of small yellow spots from below vein 2 to vein 7, the end spots slightly larger.

Expanse.—Twenty-eight millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6045, U.S.N.M.

MEGISTIAS GISPARA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown; fringe grayish. Primaries, some ochreous scales on basal half of costa, and a few at apex; a curved outer row of small, indistinct grayish spots from costa to vein 2, those between 4 and 6 almost obsolete. Secondaries with lighter brown hairs. Underneath, light brown, faintly tinged with ochreous. Primaries, the inner margin broadly blackish; the outer spots as above. Secondaries, a black point between 2 and 3 near cell; a similar point just above vein 4 close to discocellular, followed by a faint paler curved outer shade.

Expanse.—Twenty-nine millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6046, U.S.N.M.

MEGISTIAS VORGIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown; fringe grayish. Primaries, a small semihyaline white spot between veins 2 and 3; a smaller one between 3 and 4; three minute outer spots below costa. Underneath, primaries with cell and inner margin broadly black; costa, apex, and outer

margin to vein 3 brownish buff; the veins and intervening streaks yellowish. Secondaries brownish buff; the veins yellowish; indistinct grayish intervening streaks; four small outer whitish spots from veins 2 to 7.

Expanse.—Twenty-eight millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6047, U.S.N.M.

MEGISTIAS SANCOYA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown. Primaries, a darker shade from vein 2 and cell obliquely toward apex. Underneath brown tinged with ocherous. Secondaries, a small dark brown spot just beyond cell between 4 and 6; a very indistinct brownish outer shade above vein 2.

Expanse.—Thirty millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6048, U.S.N.M.

MEGISTIAS CARINNA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown; fringe terminally reddish brown. Primaries, slightly darker about end of cell. Underneath, primaries violaceous brown; the outer margin tinged with lilacine; a light brown space at inner angle. Secondaries violaceous brown tinged with lilacine below cell and on outer margin; a lighter brown space near inner margin from base widening to anal angle; a curved outer row of small lilacine white spots.

Expanse.—Twenty-three millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6049, U.S.N.M.

MEGISTIAS JAMACA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown; a few ocherous hairs at base; fringe grayish. Primaries, small semihyaline spots; one between veins 3 and 4, three small spots between veins 6 and 9. Underneath paler, only the cell and inner margin of primaries darker; the spots as above; a small grayish spot between veins 2 and 3. Secondaries, an outer row of small grayish spots from vein 2 to vein 7.

Expanse.—Thirty-one millimeters.

Habitat.—Jamaica, British West Indies.

Type.—No. 6050, U.S.N.M.

MEGISTIAS(?) CORESCENE, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown. Primaries with small hyaline spots; three outer spots below costa; a small spot between 2 and 3, and another between 3 and 4. Underneath brown. Primaries, the

outer margin lilacine, widest at vein 5. Secondaries tinged with lilacine, leaving an apical space; a curved median space, and some subterminal spots, brownish.

Expanse.—Twenty-four millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6051, U.S.N.M.

LEREMA COYANA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown. Primaries faintly tinged with green at base; brand dark gray; a minute hyaline spot between 3 and 4; another minute spot between 6 and 7. Underneath reddish brown. Primaries, the base below costa blackish; a grayish brown space at inner angle. Secondaries, small whitish outer spots; two between 2 and 4, one between veins 6 and 7.

Expanse.—Thirty-three millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6052, U.S.N.M.

LEREMA STACARA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings brown; a terminal darker line, fringe paler. Primaries, some olivaceous hairs on inner margin; brand grayish black. Secondaries, some olivaceous hairs. Underneath brown. Primaries, the costa, apex, and outer margin olivaceous brown; the inner margin whitish yellow, extending above vein 2 before outer margin. Secondaries olivaceous brown, with duller brown markings; a short inner line and spot; an irregular median row of small spots to a broad shade from apex to below vein 2 and end of cell; some marginal shades; a terminal dark line.

Female.—Primaries with hyaline white spots; three outer spots below costa; a large spot between 2 and 3; a small spot between 3 and 4. Underneath, primaries dark at base; a large whitish spot below vein 2; costa, apex, and outer margin light brown irrorated with greenish yellow scales. Secondaries light brown irrorated with greenish yellow scales; an inner dark line; a median dark streak from 7 to 8; an oblique dark shade from 2 to 7, followed by small indistinct yellowish spots.

Expanse.—Male, 33 millimeters; female, 34 millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6053, U.S.N.M.

LEREMA ELGINA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—A long brand below cell from vein 3 to 2 and then on to submedian, nearly straight, and edged finely with blackish. Wings dark brown; fringe blackish at base, outwardly light brown. Primaries, a small hyaline spot between veins 3 and 4, and one between

6 and 7. Underneath, primaries with the costal margin and apex tinged with reddish brown. Secondaries dark reddish brown; a small yellow outer spot between veins 3 and 4, and one between 6 and 7.

Expanse.—Thirty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6054, U.S.N.M.

PADRAONA SARTIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Primaries dark brown; basal half of costa light ochreous brown; spots pale yellow, semihyaline, edged with darker yellow; three small spots below costa before apex; a large quadrate spot between veins 2 and 3, and a smaller one above, between veins 3 and 4; a yellow streak above submedian vein; some ochereous brown hairs at base and on inner margin. Secondaries, the costa broadly dark brown; the outer margin black; a pencil of black hairs on inner margin; the disc dark ochereous brown with some small subterminal yellow spots. Underneath, primaries black; the costal margin, apex broadly, and outer margin to vein 3 reddish brown; the spots as above. Secondaries reddish brown at base and on outer margin; a broad black shade near inner margin from base to outer margin near anal angle; the inner margin and subterminal space ochereous; a velvety black spot beyond cell above vein 4 followed by a large white spot; two small white spots above it near outer margin and two below it; an elongated large white spot below vein 2.

Expanse.—Twenty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6055, U.S.N.M.

PADRAONA CALCAREA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown. Primaries, a bright fulvous band cut by veins from middle of submedian, narrowing toward vein 5, before which it is angled and interrupted, broad between 5 and 6, narrow between 6 and 7. Secondaries, an oblique orange mark from veins 2 to 5 near outer margin. Underneath light brown, the veins pale. Primaries, some black in cell and above inner angle; the fulvous spot as above, but duller. Secondaries, the orange spots almost effaced, but extending below vein 2; a dark shade along inner margin, widening at anal angle.

The female has the band broken into spots, which are white, except the spot below vein 2, which is geminate and yellow; the spots on secondaries are smaller.

Expanse.—Male, 30 mm.; female, 33 mm.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6056, U.S.N.M.

PADRAONA (?) *RADIATA*, new species.

Diagnosis.—Abdomen brown, banded with yellow laterally. Wings dark brown, with bright yellow markings. Primaries, a broad streak on basal half of costa; a streak below submedian, and one above it terminating in a large spot below vein 2; at base of vein 2 is a small round brand followed by a quadrate spot surmounted by a small spot in cell; these and the following two spots have pale yellow centers. A small spot between 3 and 4; a small spot between 6 and 7; a few bright yellow scales on costa at two-thirds from base. Secondaries, the lower portion of cell and a space beyond cell bright yellow, leaving a small portion of wing broadly dark brown, and inclosing a small brown spot between veins 2 and 3, close to cell. Underneath, primaries black; the costa, apex broadly, and outer margin to vein 3 light brown, with darker streaks between the veins, which are bright yellow. Secondaries bright violaceous brown; the veins pale yellow; a broad black space close to inner margin, widening at anal angle; fringe black at base, outwardly gray.

Expanse.—Thirty millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6057, U.S.N.M.

HESPERIA (?) *SUCOVA*, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—No brand; a long tuft of hairs below median vein at base. Wings dark brown, fringe paler. Primaries, a darker shade at end of cell. Underneath, primaries blackish at base, violaceous brown on costa and apex; a few whitish hairs between veins 3 and 4. Secondaries violaceous brown; a curved outer row of small spots consisting of clusters of gray hairs.

Expanse.—Twenty-nine millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6058, U.S.N.M.

HESPERIA (?) *ALTAMA*, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—A blackish brand between veins 2 and 3 at origin of vein 3. Wings dark brown above, underneath bluish gray. Primaries, a small white streak in cell; posterior portion of cell a shade below it; and a curved band from cell between veins 2 and 3 to inner angle black; a broad whitish space on inner margin. Secondaries, a lilacine shade from base to anal angle.

Female.—Lighter brown; an olivaceous shade on secondaries. Primaries, a curved row of hyaline whitish spots from vein 2 toward costa, diminishing in size; three spots from veins 2 to 5; two spots between veins 6 and 8. Underneath the blue shade predominates.

Primaries, the base of cell and inner margin brown. Secondaries, the space from base to anal angle more roseate; an indistinct outer row of pale spots.

Expanse.—Male, 34 mm.; female, 40 mm.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6059, U.S.N.M.

HESPERIA (?) CALIGULA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Brand, a fine streak on discocellular; a large round spot between vein 2 and cell. Wings dark brown, the fringe paler. Underneath olivaceous brown. Primaries, a darker discocellular streak; a darker space in cell and along part of vein 2 to base; a broad pale yellow space on inner margin before apex. Secondaries, a broad subterminal white band from apex to inner margin above angle, interrupted by a paler olivaceous space near inner margin, which extends from base to anal angle.

Expanse.—Thirty-three millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6060, U.S.N.M.

HESPERIA (?) MISERA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—A long narrow brand below cell from veins 3 to 2, then twice interrupted before submedian. Wings dark brown, fringe blackish. Underneath a richer brown. Secondaries, a small yellow outer spot between veins 6 and 7 and a still smaller one between veins 3 and 4.

Expanse.—Forty millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6061, U.S.N.M.

CALLIMORMUS DIAESES, new species.

Diagnosis.—Body brown; abdomen below gray. Wings dark brown, the fringe paler; a few clusters of yellow scales outwardly on primaries. Underneath brown tinged with violaceous. Primaries, the veins at apex and outer margin yellow. Secondaries, the veins and discocellular yellow; an outer row of small whitish spots from veins 2 to 8.

Expanse.—Nineteen millimeters.

Habitat.—Southeast Brazil.

Type.—No. 6062, U.S.N.M.

CALLIMORMUS VERAMES, new species.

Diagnosis.—Body brown; abdomen below yellowish with a black ventral line. Wings dark brown, fringe paler. Primaries, an outer row of clusters of olivaceous scales; some olivaceous scales along

subcostal. Underneath, primaries brown, the inner margin paler; terminal yellow line; veins 5 to 12 and subcostal bright yellow; veins 2 to 4 yellow on outer margin; a yellow streak in cell. Secondaries violaceous; the veins and a terminal line bright yellow; inner margin broadly irrorated with yellow; a basal yellow line on extreme costa; a subterminal row of small yellow spots. Fringe on both wings black basally, grayish brown outwardly.

Expanse.—Twenty-two millimeters.

Habitat.—Peru.

Type.—No. 6063, U.S.N.M.

MNESTHEUS PETROVNA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown; fringe black at base, outwardly gray. Primaries, a triangular yellow spot above middle of submedian; four semihyaline yellow spots; a large one between veins 2 and 3, and a minute spot above it in cell; an outer small spot between 3 and 4; a very small spot between 6 and 7; some yellow scales at base of costa. Secondaries, yellowish hairs on discal area; olivaceous hairs near inner margin; some yellow outer scales between veins 4 and 7. Underneath, primaries dark brown, the spots as above; veins yellow along outer margin and apex, also above subcostal. Secondaries, violaceous; inner margin broadly brown, edged with yellow; veins yellow, except veins 3 and 6 at their base; an outer yellow wavy line from below vein 2 to vein 4.

Expanse.—Twenty-six millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6064, U.S.N.M.

CYMÆNES NUX, new species.

Diagnosis.—Wings dark brown. Primaries, some white transparent spots; a median spot above submedian vein; a larger spot between veins 2 and 3; a smaller spot between 3 and 4; a very small spot between 6 and 7. Secondaries, the fringe white. Underneath, primaries blackish brown; the apex broadly light brown, shaded with gray between veins 3 and 6; the spot above submedian larger, opaque. Secondaries whitish, irrorated with brown striae; the costal margin brown; a large dark spot below end of cell, cut by veins 2 and 3.

Expanse.—Thirty-five millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6065, U.S.N.M.

CYMÆNES DUBITANS, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown. Primaries, a faint oblique shade beyond cell, between veins 2 to 4, light brown. Underneath olivaceous brown. Primaries, the inner margin grayish brown.

Secondaries, the outer margin from veins 2 to 5 tinged with violaceous; the costa darker; a darker shade from beyond cell to costa before apex.

The female is dark brown above with a faint paler shade at end of cell on primaries. Underneath there is a paler triangular space on inner margin.

Expanse.—Twenty nine millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6066, U.S.N.M.

CYMÆNES INTERMEDIA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings dark brown. Primaries, a light olivaceous brown shade from middle of submedian vein to vein 4 at end of cell. Secondaries, some light olivaceous brown hairs. Underneath, primaries dull brown, the inner margin not paler. Secondaries dull olivaceous gray, thickly irrorated with brown striae; the costa darker; a dark shade from below end of cell to apex.

The female is darker above.

Expanse.—Twenty-eight millimeters.

Habitat.—Tijuca, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6067, U.S.N.M.

CYMÆNES OCCULTA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Wings above dark brown; the base of fringe blackish. Underneath dull brown, tinged with reddish. Primaries, the inner margin broadly light brown. Secondaries, a darker shade from vein 2 to apex; the inner margin lighter brown.

Female.—Similar to the male.

Expanse.—Twenty-nine millimeters.

Habitat.—Rio Janerio, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6068, U.S.N.M.

FLACCILLA(?) COATEPECA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Head reddish brown. Collar and thorax violaceous brown. Wings brown. Primaries with hyaline white spots; a small longitudinal spot in cell; a large spot below it and vein 2; a narrow subterminal spot from 3 to 4 surmounted by an oblong spot between 4 and 5; two small quadrate spots between 6 and 8. Underneath dark brownish red. Primaries, the cell and inner margin blackish brown; the spots as above. Secondaries, a blackish brown space near inner margin from base to anal angle.

Expanse.—Forty-two millimeters.

Habitat.—Coatepec, Mexico.

Type.—No. 6069, U.S.N.M.

FLACCILLA (?) ERGOLA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Palpi, head, collar, and thorax rufous. Wings brown. Primaries, basal third of costa rufous; semihyaline, yellow; a large spot between veins 2 and 3; a narrow subterminal spot between 3 and 5 cut by vein 4. Underneath, primaries black; the costa, apex broadly, and outer margin to vein 2 rufous; the spots as above. Secondaries reddish brown, darkest along costa, and a broad outer shade to below vein 2; the cell light violaceous.

Expanse.—Thirty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6070, U.S.N.M.

THRACIDES ORUSCA, new species.

Diagnosis.—Longer hairs below median vein and on inner margin. Wings brown, palest at the base. Primaries, spots semihyaline, white: a small spot in cell before vein 3; a quadrate spot resting on middle of submedian vein; a large oblique spot from 2 to 3, widest on vein 2; a spot from 3 to 4 outwardly concave; a smaller spot from 4 to 5, and minute spot just above 5; three small spots from costa to vein 6. Secondaries, three yellowish white spots between 2 and 6, in a line from vein 2 towards apex. Underneath, primaries brown; inner margin grayish; basal half of costa buff; a reddish brown spot before costal spots; an apical lilacine streak; the spot above submedian irrorated with white. Secondaries, the base, inner margin, and from below cell along vein 2 to outer margin shaded with lilacine; the basal portion limited by a faint pale line curved inwardly from vein 2 to costal margin near apex, followed by an olivaceous brown space, limited below by the transverse spots which are rather smaller; before inner margin a broad light brown space to anal angle.

Expanse.—Forty millimeters.

Habitat.—Petropolis, Brazil.

Allied to *T. salius* Cramer.

Type.—No. 6071, U.S.N.M.

THRACIDES BAJULA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Head, thorax, and base of abdomen dark blue. Palpi, inwardly, buff. Wings dark brown. Primaries, basal third metallic blue-green; two semihyaline white spots: a spot in the cell, outwardly indentate, crossed by a fine line; the other spot below vein 2 and end of cell, slightly prolonged along vein 2 toward outer margin. Secondaries, base of wing with metallic blue hairs; on both wings a terminal darker shade; fringe lighter brown. Underneath, wings

brown. Primaries, basal third of costa, white, tinged with metallic scales at base; yellow scales at apex; a large white spot at inner angle. Secondaries, basal third of costa white.

Expanse.—Forty-one millimeters.

Habitat.—Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

Allied to *T. molion* Godman.

Type.—No. 6072, U.S.N.M.

THRACIDES BISERTA, new species.

Diagnosis.—A long brand on submedian. Primaries, dark brown, the spots hyaline white; the brand on submedian pale grey; a geminate elongated spot in cell divided by a dark longitudinal line; a large spot between 2 and 3; a small spot between 3 and 4, outwardly concave; three small outer spots between costa and vein 6. Secondaries, light ochreous brown; the costa broadly violaceous brown; a small pale spot at end of cell; three small outer spots paler, the upper spot semihyaline, between 2 and 6. Underneath, duller brown. Primaries, the spots as above. Secondaries, the spots as above more distinct; above vein 2 and median the wing shaded with violaceous.

Expanse.—Thirty-seven millimeters.

Habitat.—Trinidad.

Type.—No. 6073, U.S.N.M.

PERICHARES TRIPLAGA, new species.

Diagnosis.—*Male*.—Body brown; thorax and abdomen, basally shot with dark blue. Wings brown, some dark blue at base. Primaries, a long brand from vein 3 to submedian; three semihyaline yellow spots; a quadrate spot in cell; a triangular spot between veins 2 and 3; a smaller quadrate spot from vein 3 to 4; fringe at inner angle yellowish. Secondaries, fringe yellow from costa to near angle, then dark brown at anal angle and on inner margin. Underneath, primaries brown, darkest at base; a yellow costal spot surmounting discal spot; from end of cell to apex shaded with lilacine. Secondaries, a pale space from costa across base, along inner margin for two thirds, followed by a dark brown space becoming paler towards outer margin, and interrupted by a subterminal lilacine shade.

Expanse.—Forty-nine millimeters.

Habitat.—Castro, Parana, Brazil.

Type.—No. 6074, U.S.N.M.