

deemed expedient eventually to divide the Lycænidae into a small number of genera *Eumæus* will, in all probability, include *Theorema*.

The neuration of the primaries is almost exactly that of *E. debora*, the cell being somewhat wider, and the first subcostal branch being emitted nearer the base of the wing; there is a single marginal filament attached to the end of the first median branch of the secondaries; the front legs of the male are less strongly spined beneath. The bursa copulatrix of the female has two slender chitinous spines.

Theorema is represented by the single species the distribution of which is given below.

1. **Theorema eumenia.** (Tab. XLVIII. figg. 4 ♂, 5, 6 ♀.)

Theorema eumenia, Hew. Ill. Diurn. Lep. p. 69, t. 27. ff. 1, 2¹.

Theorema titania, Strecker, Proc. Ac. Phil. 1885, p. 176².

♂ alis cyaneis ad marginem externum viridescentibus; anticis costa et margine externo nigris; posticis costa late, angulum apicalem vero haud attingente quoque nigris; ciliis albis: subtus fuliginoso-nigris; anticis ad apicem dense et ad marginem externum albo atomatis, margine ipso nigro, fascia arcuata partem cellulæ inferioris occupante deinde ad angulum analem producta læte cyanea; posticis triente distali argenteo-albo maculatis, maculis in seriebus tribus positis, maculis submarginalibus lunulatis cum linea submarginali junctis literas **D** formantibus.

♀ anticis viridi-cæruleis; costa, apice late et plaga magna discali nigris, apice ipso albo atomato; posticis litura lata submarginali (venis divisa) aurea: subtus mari similis, fascia arcuata cyanea nulla.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Polochic valley, Choctum (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Gabb*²); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*), Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*).—COLOMBIA.

Hewitson described this species from a Colombian specimen, a male. We have since obtained several examples of both sexes from various parts of Central America, and the female has recently been described by Mr. Strecker, under the name of *Theorema titania*.

We notice some variation in the females as regards the white marking at the apex of the primaries, which is very obvious in the specimen we have described from Nicaragua; in one from Guatemala it is wholly absent, whilst in the State of Panama we find both forms.

A male and a female from Chontales, Nicaragua, are figured.

- B. Anal angle of secondaries more or less projecting beyond the curve of the outer margin.

THECLA.

Thecla, Fabricius, Ill. Mag. vi. p. 286; Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 481; Hew. Ill. Diurn. Lep. p. 69.

It is open to question whether the generic name *Thecla* is strictly applicable to the