

black line, before which, at outer angle to median, is a black border like that of primaries; in the two median interspaces, next margin, a round black spot to each; sometimes an obscure similar spot in the next interspace above, but usually the black border extends quite to median; also at inner angle, in some examples, are traces of two small black spots; primaries have a black streak on arc of cell; fringes long, on primaries pure white externally, fuscous next margin, on secondaries white, with a few fuscous hairs at the end of the nervules.

Under side white, not quite pure, rather grayish, with a very slight tint of blue at base of secondaries; both wings have the hind margins edged by a pale brown line, crossed by two rows of black spots, one sub-marginal, the other extra-discal; these last small, and in the median interspaces of secondaries have on the posterior side small patches of fulvous; the inner row has usually rounded spots, but occasionally nearly all are elongated, disposed as in the allied species; on the arc of cell of each wing a rather large black bar; secondaries have three spots across basal area, one on costal margin, one in middle of cell, and one on inner margin; in addition to the above described spots is a common marginal row on primaries not clearly defined, rather pale brown discolorations than spots, on secondaries distinct, the outer ones brown, the rest black.

Body above covered by long whitish-blue hairs; beneath white, the thorax with faint blue tint; legs white; palpi white, with hairs in front tipped with black; antennæ black, with narrow white wings; club black above, ferruginous below.

Female.—Same size.

Upper side russet on disks to marginal borders; sometimes much obscured by darker brown; in one example under view the disks and whole surface are black-brown, with an illy-defined brown patch at inner angle; but this, as well as all others, have a fulvous sub-marginal belt on secondaries, on the marginal side of which are round black spots like those in male; in some examples the belt is diffused towards disk; primaries have the discal spot rather larger than in male; the fringes soiled white.

Under side brown-buff, uniform; marked as in the male, all spots rather larger; the thorax beneath gray, with many brown hairs; abdomen nearly color of wings.

The species is allied to *Sæpiolus*, Bd., as well as to *Icaroides*, and the plan of markings of under side is similar in the three. It differs from *Sæpiolus* most decidedly in color of upper side of male, the latter being of