

the fore wings. The first varying from a few buff scales, in one example, without the black centre, to twice or thrice the diameter of an ordinary period, circular, the largest with, in one example, a silvery metallic point; the second about .04 of an inch in diameter (the black portion), circular in four examples, in two a slight bulging in outer anal part, from one to five metallic scales, aggregated or scattered; the third from .06 to .07 of an inch in diameter, all nearly or quite circular, two silvery metallic points, in line with the ocelli; the fourth size of the third and the same shape. In each of these one example has a few black scales projecting into the buff annulus externally on one wing, points as in the third, except that in one the metallic scales are scattered on one wing; fifth of the size of the third, circular, in one example a few buff scales invade the black externally on one wing, in two other examples they are a little irregular in shape externally on both wings, two metallic points to each, with a few scattering scales in two examples; sixth about constant in size, as large as the largest of the first, one metallic point in all but one, ocellus, where the scales scatter a little, circular.

Body concolorous; antennæ above on basal two-thirds colour of wings, terminal orange shading into basal colour; beneath whitish, outer third orange; sides of basal two-thirds brown and whitish.

Female.—Differs from the male in being paler both above and below, and slightly in the arrangement of the transverse lines on the under side. In two of the four before me, the second and third lines distinctly unite with each other near the anal angle, while the lines by which the first and second, and the third and fourth unite are to be seen but are obscure. In one of the others there is no union between the second and third, while there is plain union between first and second, and third and fourth. The fourth has a distinct union between the first and second, and third and fourth, but the rounded ends of these unions touch. Both wings of the same example alike in this character. Ocelli as in the males, with about the same amount of variation.

This species differs from *A. Areolatus* in the following points:—In *Areolatus* the fore wing may have three ocelli and vary from that to many, while the hind wings have five. In *Mitchellii* four are always found on the under side of the fore wings, and six on hind wings in both sexes. In *Areolatus* the ocelli are elongate, the long part the long way of the wing. In *Mitchellii* they are all circular with only a little variation.