LVI.—Description of a new Hesperid from Peru, belonging to the Subfamily Pyrrhopyginæ. By Hamilton H. Druce, F.L.S. &c.

Yanguna mabillei, sp. n.

J. Upperside: fore wing blue-black, with a pure white transverse central fascia commencing broadly just below the subcostal nervure and extending to the submedian nervure, where it becomes narrowed to a point and divided by the black nervules, i.e. the median and the lower median nervule; base of wing broadly and unevenly bright red; cilia reddish brown. Hind wing: basal and discal areas bright red; inner margin, apex, outer and abdominal margins broadly and evenly blue-black; extreme basal areas thickly clothed with deep black hairs; cilia from apex to anal angle, where it is longest, reddish brown.

Underside: fore wing blue-black, with the white transverse fascia as above and a slight reddish irroration at the base. Hind wing blue-black, with a distinct, clearly defined, bright red fascia commencing on the costal margin close to the base and extending to the middle of the wing; cilia of

both wings as above.

Head black, with two whitish spots between the eyes; collar grey; thorax bright red interspersed with black hairs. Abdomen black, annulated with bluish grey; anal tuft reddish brown. Palpi black, with some grey scales. Legs black, fringed with grey. Antennæ black.

Expanse 24 inches.

Hab. Huancabamba, E. Peru, 6000-10,000 feet (Boettger,

type Mus. Druce).

This fine insect, although somewhat like Y. cometes, Cr., has not the white fringes of that group, and seems to be allied to the species lately described and well figured by MM. Mabille and Boullet in 'Annales des Sciences Naturelles,' 9th series, Zool. t. vii. p. 186, pl. xiii. fig. 2 (1908). It differs from that, however, by the broad white transverse band on the fore wing and by the more extensive red on the hind wing below. Described from two specimens, one of which has the cilia of the hind wings more concolorous with the border, and which may be its more usual colouring.



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