

1. *Ituna lamirus*.

Heliconius lamirus, Latr. in Humb. & Bonpl. Obs. Zool. ii. p. 126, t. 41. f. 7, 8 (1833)¹; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 330².

Lycorea lamyra, Boisd. Lép. de Guat. p. 28³.

Ituna albescens, Distant, Proc. Ent. Soc. 1876, p. xi⁴.

Alis primariis nigris, margine interno, et striga arcuata a basi ad angulum analem extensa, fulvis, striis tribus transversis subhyalinis, venis divisis, in dimidio apicali positis; posticis fulvis, costa et margine externo nigris, maculis indistinctis subhyalinis angulum apicalem versus notatis: subtus pallidior, maculis obscuris rufo tinctis, posticis medialiter albescentibus, margine externo maculis albis notato; primariarum apicibus quoque albo notatis.

Hab. MEXICO, Mountains of Oaxaca (*Fenochio*); GUATEMALA³, Rio Polochic, Chuacus (*F. D. G. & O. S.*); COSTA RICA⁴ (*Carmirol, Van Patten*²), Cache (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*).—COLOMBIA.

Specimens from Colombia agree closely with the plate in Humboldt and Bonpland's work¹, Central-American examples showing several points of slight variation. The light markings on the primary wings are broader and more confluent in northern specimens, and the secondaries are more uniformly suffused with fulvous, the central portion of the latter in southern examples being semidiaphanous.

Were these points of distinction constant we should feel disposed to separate the Central-American specimens specifically from those of Colombia; but the former show that in Veraguan and Costa-Rican examples there is an indication of the peculiarities exhibited in Colombian ones, and we also see that the more northern the locality whence individuals have been procured the greater the density of the colouring of the secondary wings. Constant characters therefore fail whereby to distinguish these incomplete races; for this reason we are unable to admit Mr. Distant's *I. albescens*⁴ as a distinct species.

Ituna lamirus, though widely distributed, is nowhere very abundant, being found in mountain-valleys about 2000 or 3000 feet above the sea. It appears to be absent from the low-lying land of Panama; but, according to Dr. Boisduval, it is found in Nicaragua³.

LYCOREA.

Lycorea, Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. i. p. 105 (1847).

Subcostal of primaries emitting two branches before the end of the cell.

This genus, though nearly related to *Danais*, may easily be distinguished from it by the absence in the male of the peculiar patch on the submedian nervure of the secondary wings which distinguishes the members of the genus *Danais*, and by other characters. In possessing tufts of hairs at the extremity of the abdomen, however, its close relationship to *Danais* is shown.