

## CALLITHOMIA.

*Callithomia*, Bates, Trans. Linn. Soc. xxiii. p. 522 (1861).

Costa of secondaries of male highly arched; lower discocellular straight, meeting the median nervure at a small obtuse angle; middle discocellular bent to a right angle, lower segment short, a long strong recurrent nervule emitted from the angle; upper discocellular short, meeting the subcostal near its extremity at about two thirds of the length of the costa from its base; costal and subcostal nervures near together, slightly divergent towards their distal ends; first segment of subcostal much longer than the three segments of the median; second segment very short; the upper radial of secondaries of female joins the subcostal beyond the cell.

This genus contains about ten species, so far as is at present known, which are distributed over the valley of the Amazons, Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, and Central America as far north as Guatemala. In the latter country three species have been discovered. The best-known of these (*C. hezia*) ranges from Nicaragua to the northern parts of the State of Panama; *C. hedila* is peculiar to the forests of Guatemala, whilst *C. panamensis* is only known from a single specimen taken on the line of the Panama Railway.

1. *Callithomia hezia*.

*Ithomia hezia*, Hew. Ex. Butt., *Ith.* t. 4. f. 21<sup>1</sup>.

*Callithomia hezia*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 331<sup>2</sup>.

Alis anticis nigris, dimidio apicali maculis flavis notato, duabus intra cellulam, serie subapicali a costa ad angulum analem extendente, altera interiore, et tribus aut quatuor ad apicem; posticis fulvis, apice late nigro: subtus ut supra, maculis apicalibus anticarum et margine posticarum albis.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA (*Mus. Brit.*<sup>1</sup>), Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>2</sup>), Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Zahn*), Calobre (*Arcé*).

Hewitson's plate was drawn from a Nicaraguan specimen in the British Museum. From the same country we have received numerous examples taken in the district of Chontales by Belt and Mr. E. M. Janson. All these, as well as more southern specimens from Costa Rica and Panama, agree in having the spots on the primaries small and distinct, whereas in the Guatemalan form these are much larger and more confluent. In the southern continent *C. hezia* is represented by two allied forms:—one, *C. tridactyla*, Dewitz (*Mitth. münch. ent. Ver.* i. p. 86, t. 2. f. 2), found in the Colombian State of Antioquia; the other, *C. phagesia*, Hew. (*Ex. Butt., Ith.* t. 29. f. 186), from Ecuador and Peru, of which we possess a female example taken by Mr. H. Whitely at Chanchamayo in the latter country. Both these southern species are at once distinguishable from *C. hezia* by a hyaline patch near the anal angle of the secondaries.