

nervule) near its upper end; middle discocellular gradually curved; upper discocellular very short, meeting the subcostal at about three fourths of its length from its base; cell moderately short, but proximal segment of subcostal longer than the three median segments; costal and subcostal nervures gradually divergent, but the former approaches the latter near its distal end. Secondaries of female with a short upper discocellular. Tarsus of front leg of female with five joints, with a pair of spurs on each of the second and third joints. (Type *Ithomia tutia*, Hew.)

This section of *Ithomia* comprehends about eight or nine Tropical-American species, all more or less nearly allied. Two of these penetrate into Central America. As a group *Calloleria* seems allied to *Epithomia*; but the costa of the secondaries is less highly arched, the palpi seem less hairy, and the distal segment of the subcostal nervure much longer in proportion to the length of the nervure itself.

1. *Calloleria tutia*.

Ithomia tutia, Hew. Ex. Butt. *Ith.* t. ii. f. 6¹; Bates, Trans. Linn. Soc. xxiii. p. 539².

Pteronymia tutia, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 332³.

Pteronymia azara, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 332⁴.

Alis subhyalino-fulvis, anticarum area apicali (intus fere pellucida) maculis tribus discalibus et una apud ramum medianum secundum obscure fuscis, apice ipsa et fascia obliqua a costa angulum analem versus transeunte flavis; posticarum margine externo et linea longitudinale mediana fuscis: subtus ut supra, sed marginibus externis anticarum quatuor, posticarum septem punctulis albis notatis.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*³), Caché (*Rogers*).—COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA².

The Amazonian locality assigned to *C. tutia* by Hewitson¹ is no doubt erroneous, as Mr. Bates has already pointed out², indicating its correct habitat as Venezuela. We possess a specimen from the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta precisely like Hewitson's figure, thus confirming Mr. Bates's statement.

The range of *C. tutia* seems to be completely broken in the State of Panama, where *C. azara* takes its place. In Costa Rica, however, the two forms blend to some extent; but the true *C. tutia* reappears in Nicaragua, uninfluenced by contact with *C. azara*. The intermediate forms are characterized by the varied extent of the pale subapical patch of the primaries, it being well developed in *C. tutia* and altogether absent in *C. azara*. It would seem as if *C. azara* were the aggressive form, and that it was gradually displacing *C. tutia* in the Central-American localities where the latter is found. We have not seen any Costa-Rican specimens wholly of the pattern of *C. azara*. The insects referred to that race by Messrs. Butler and Druce⁴ have all some of the characters of *C. tutia*; and, though doubtless intermediate between the two, we place them under the latter name.