

LEUCOTHYRIS.

Leucothyris, Boisduval, Lép. Guat. p. 32 (1870).

Antennæ moderately long; costa of secondaries of male gradually curved; lower discocellular bent to an acute angle where it emits the recurrent nervule; upper segment long, and in a line with the long middle discocellular; upper discocellular directed slightly forwards; distal segment of subcostal very short; proximal segment much longer than the three segments of the median nervure, and consequently the subcostal portion of the cell is very long; costal and subcostal nervures close together. Tarsus of front leg of female with five joints, with a pair of spurs on each of the second and third joints. (Type *Ithomia ilerdina*, Hew.)

These characters group a number of insects of considerable diversity of coloration, but of common wing-structure. The cell near the subcostal nervure is produced quite into the region of the apical angle in some species, as in *L. rubescens* and *L. victorina*, and especially in *L. vicina*. In *L. makrena*, though this part of the cell is not so long as in those just mentioned, it is still considerably longer than that part which lies next the median nervure.

Leucothyris is represented in Central America by seven species, of which *L. victorina* enjoys a wide range, extending from Mexico over the whole area of Central America, and passing into South America as far as Bolivia. *L. zea* is peculiar to Mexico and Guatemala, its representative in Costa Rica and Panama being *L. vicina*. Costa Rica and Panama have also two more peculiar species in *L. rubescens* and *L. pagasa*; in Panama alone has *L. æsion* at present been found; and here too the common Colombian species, *L. makrena*, has also been met with.

1. *Leucothyris victorina*.

Heliconia victorine, Guér. Icon. Règne Anim. Ins. iii. p. 470¹.

Ithomia victorina, Hew. Ex. Butt. *Ith.* t. xiii. f. 75².

Leucothyris victorina, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 333³.

Alis hyalinis, venis nigris divisis, anticis macula subquadrata ad cellulæ finem et marginibus (præter costæ dimidium basale rufum) fusco-nigris, fascia subapicali a costa ad marginem externum transeunte alba; posticis limbo externo fusco-nigro linea rufa intus notato: subtus ut supra, sed maculis obscuris rufescentioribus, posticarum apicibus atomis albis bipunctatis; antennis omnino nigris. Sexus quoad colores fere similes.

Hab. MEXICO (*Bilimek*, *Mus. Vindob.*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*), Putla (*Rébouch*); GUATEMALA, forests of N. Vera Paz, San Gerónimo, Rio Polochic, Rio Motagua, Retalhuleu (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Zapote (*Champion*); HONDURAS, San Pedro (*G. M. Whitely*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*³), Caché (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui, Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*).—VENEZUELA²; PERU; BOLIVIA¹.

We are fortunate in possessing a Bolivian specimen of this species, obtained some