

This species was first described by Hewitson from a specimen in Dr. Boisduval's collection, said to have been sent from Mexico¹, from which country we have seen an example in the Berlin Museum. It is not uncommon in restricted localities in Guatemala, especially in the portion of the estate of San Gerónimo in Vera Paz called San Lorenzo, which skirts the hills surrounding the eastern end of the plain of Salamá. It has also been sent us from the valley of the Polochic, but in smaller numbers. In 1873, at the end of December, Salvin found *L. zea* in the oak-forests of the eastern slope of the Volcan de Fuego, at an elevation of about 5500 feet above the sea. It was flitting in the open undergrowth of the forest, like other *Ithomiæ*, about four or five feet from the ground. Hewitson's figure¹ has the dark marks of the primary wings coloured blackish brown; in our Guatemalan specimens these marks are rufous, in which also the subapical white spot of the primaries is usually, but not always, confluent with the next transverse diaphanous band. In the figure referred to this spot is quite isolated.

4. **Leucothyris vicina.** (*Ithomia vicina*, Tab. III. fig. 18.)

Ithomia vicina, Salv. Ann. & Mag. N. H. ser. 4, iv. p. 169¹.

Leucothyris vicina, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 333².

L. zea similis, sed marginibus maculisque rufis angustioribus, vitta anticarum discali corpori proprio, et macula ad cellulæ finem magis triangulari; maculis duabus vitreis ad apicem in aream hyalinam omnino confluentibus: subtus anticarum puncto albo in limbo costali, nec in margine externo posito, punctis albis posticarum *L. zea* submarginalibus absentibus.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Carmirol*¹, *Van Patten*²), Irazu and Caché (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Arcé*, *Zahn*).

A close ally of *L. zea*, whose place it appears to take in the mountainous parts of Costa Rica and in the volcano of Chiriqui. It is rather smaller than *L. zea*, and has all the dark markings of the primary wings smaller; the spot covering the end of the cell is triangular instead of subquadrate; and the mark across the cell is placed at a more acute angle and is nearer the body.

5. **Leucothyris æsion.** (*Ithomia æsion*, Tab. II. fig. 4.)

Ithomia æsion, Godm. & Salv. Ann. & Mag. N. H. ser. 5, ii. p. 258.

Alis fulvis, marginibus et dimidio anticarum apicali nigris, area apicali maculis quinque albis notatis, quatuor submarginalibus et una (maxima) extra cellulam ad costam fere attingente: subtus ut supra, sed alarum marginibus albo punctatis; antennis elongatis, nigris.

Hab. PANAMA, Candelaria (*Ribbe*, *Mus. Staudinger*).

A single male specimen (that described and figured) in Dr. Staudinger's collection, is the only one we have yet seen of this species. *L. æsion* belongs to the *L. illinissa*