

longer than the three segments of the median nervure; costal and subcostal nervures divergent, but approximating towards their distal ends. Tarsus of front leg of female five-jointed, second and third joints strongly spurred. (Type *Ithomia salvinia*, Bates.)

In this section of the old genus *Ithomia* the secondaries of the male have the full complement of nervules; but the cell is differently shaped from that of *Leucothyris*, being much shorter, and the upper discocellular so short that the upper radial lies close to the terminal segment of the subcostal. We are acquainted with fifteen or sixteen species belonging to this form, which range over a wide area from South Brazil to Mexico.

### 1. *Episcada salvinia*. (Tab. III. fig. 19.)

*Ithomia salvinia*, Bates, Ent. M. Mag. i. p. 34<sup>1</sup>.

Alis hyalinis (venis divisis) omnibus anguste rubiginoso circumcinctis, anticis macula eodem colore ad cellulae finem et vitta extra eam subquadrata alba ornatis: subtus ut supra, sed partibus rubiginosis paulo dilutioribus; antennis omnino nigris.

♀ mari similis, sed alis brevioribus.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Jalapa (*Deppe, Mus. Berol.*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Cockscomb Mountains (*Blancaneau*); GUATEMALA, Volcan de Fuego (*O. S.*), Zapote (*Champion*), San Gerónimo (*F. D. G. & O. S.*<sup>1</sup>), Chisoy and Polochic Valleys (*Hague*).—COLOMBIA.

Mr. Bates's description of this species was based upon a female specimen taken by us near San Gerónimo in Vera Paz. Subsequently we received the male insect, which proved that the location assigned to the species by its describer was quite correct, and that it belongs to the group containing *Ithomia sylvo* and other allied forms.

*E. salvinia* is an upland species, seldom perhaps descending below an elevation of 2000 feet. The specimens taken in the Volcan de Fuego were found in one of the deep ravines clothed with dense forest lying on the north-east side of the mountain, at an elevation of about 6500 feet. Here they were quite common in July. One of our Mexican specimens was taken by Mr. Fenochio in the State of Oaxaca, on the east side of the Cordillera. Three specimens from Jalapa, taken by Deppe, and now in the Berlin Museum, perhaps mark the limit of the northern range of the species. The only evidence we have of the species being found southwards of Guatemala is a specimen, formerly in Mr. Bates's collection, marked as coming from "New Granada."

Our figure is taken from a female caught at San Gerónimo. This and a male from the Rio Chisoy are also described.

### 2. *Episcada apuleia*.

*Ithomia apuleia*, Hew. Ex. Butt., *Ith.* t. xxvi. f. 163<sup>1</sup>.

*Pteronymia salvinia*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 332 (nec Bates)<sup>2</sup>.

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