

Hab. GUATEMALA, Polochic valley, Motagua valley, and San Gerónimo (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Volcan de Fuego (*O. S.*), Zapote (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*¹), Irazu (*Rogers*).

This species bears a close outward resemblance to *P. artena*, but differs from it in having the upper radial of the secondaries placed as a branch of the subcostal, instead of being entirely absent as in *P. artena*.

Like all species of *Ithomia* of similar coloration it affects mountainous districts, being probably not found at a lower elevation in Guatemala than 2000 feet. In the Volcan de Fuego it flies, in company with *Episcada salvinia* and *Leucothyris zea*, in the densely forested ravines on the north-eastern slope of the mountain, at an elevation of 6500 feet. In Costa Rica it is a common insect. Specimens from that country differ slightly from Guatemala ones in having the border of the wings rather darker and less rufescent.

Our description is based upon Guatemalan examples.

2. *Pteronymia alcmena*. (*Ithomia alcmena*, Tab. V. fig. 1.)

Ithomia alcmena, Godm. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1877, p. 61¹.

P. tigrani similis, sed minor et alarum marginibus latioribus et omnino fuscis, maculis (una nigra, altera alba) anticarum ad cellulæ finem majoribus et magis oblique positis: subtus alarum marginibus paulo obscurioribus quam in *P. tigrane* et maculis albis apicalibus fere obsoletis.

Hab. GUATEMALA Choctum (*Hague*¹).

We possess a single female example of this species, found in a large collection sent us from Choctum in Northern Vera Paz. Its right position must remain doubtful until male examples have been examined. In the meantime it seems probable that it will prove allied to *P. tigranes*.

3. *Pteronymia alope*, n. sp.

P. alettæ (vide infra) quoad alarum colores valde similis, sed anticarum margine interno nigro distinguenda, ramum posticarum radialem superiorem quoque habet.

Hab. PANAMA, Lion Hill (*M^cLeannan*).—VENEZUELA.

Of this species we have three specimens, one of which was received direct from M^cLeannan, one is said to be from Venezuela, and the third from Mexico; but this last must at present be considered of very doubtful origin. The species is very like *P. aletta* in general coloration, but may be distinguished by the black inner border to the primaries. A more important character is the presence in the male of an upper radial in the secondaries, which, just as in *P. tigranes*, appears as a small branch to the subcostal.