

ITHOMIA.

Ithomia, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schm. p. 9 (1816), partim.

Dynothea, Reakirt, Pr. Ent. Soc. Phil. v. p. 222.

Costa of secondaries of male rather highly arched; lower discocellular placed at nearly a right angle to the third segment of the median nervure, and bent to a small obtuse angle, where a rudimentary recurrent nervule is emitted; middle discocellular long; upper discocellular directed outwards, meeting the subcostal at a wide obtuse angle; proximal segment of subcostal slightly longer than the three segments of the median nervure; costal and subcostal nervures enclose an elliptical space, the long axis of which is about one third the length of the subcostal nervure.

Of the four species included by Hübner in his genus *Ithomia*, the most desirable in many respects to retain as the type of the genus is *Ithomia drymo*, a species which has the neuration of the secondaries arranged as described above, and in which the peculiar elliptical space included between the costal and subcostal nervures is plainly indicated. This character is quite diagnostic of the genus, any member of which can at once be recognized by reference to it alone.

The genus *Ithomia* as thus restricted contains about thirty-five species, of very varied pattern of coloration and form of wing, but with a common type of neuration. Nine species are found within our limits, of which only two occur in Mexico and Guatemala, the rest being peculiar to Costa Rica and the adjoining countries, or else southern species passing within our boundary.

1. ***Ithomia panamensis*.** (*Ithomia lycaste*, Tab. V. fig. 3.)

Ithomia iphianassa, var. *panamensis*, Bates, P. Z. S. 1863, p. 244, t. 29. f. 5¹; Reak. Pr. Ent. Soc. Phil. v. p. 219².

Papilio lycaste, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. p. 161³?

Ceratinia lycaste, Reak. l. c. p. 218, partim⁴.

Ceratinia boucardi, Druce, Ent. M. Mag. xii. p. 126⁵.

Alis nigris, basi fulvis, anticis plaga magna subtriangulari costam fere attengente, per cellulam transeunte et ad angulum analem extendente, maculis sex submarginalibus, et duabus (interdum quatuor) area apicali nigra positis, flavis, alarum basi fulvarum macula in cellulæ media et dimidio apicali posticarum nigris: subtus ut supra, sed maculis submarginalibus albis majoribus.

Hab. PANAMA, Calobre (*Arcé*), Lion Hill (*M'Leannan*).—COLOMBIA.

Mr. Bates, who first described this insect from a single specimen sent us by James M'Leannan¹, considered it to be an extreme form of *I. iphianassa*; but an examination of a large series of examples shows that the peculiarities of *I. panamensis* are shared in common by all the individuals of the district, and that it is really a sufficiently well-marked form to deserve a name. The large triangular yellow spot on the middle of the primaries at once distinguishes it from all its allies. In coloration it has the pattern of *Callithomia panamensis*, *Ceratinia cleis*, and *Mechanitis macrinus*—all Panama species.