

O. S.), Zapote (*Champion*), Chuacus, San Gerónimo, and Polochic valley (*Hague*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*²), San Francisco (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui and Calobre (*Arcé*).

Originally described from Guatemalan specimens¹, this species is now known to have a wide range in Central America, being found from Southern Mexico to the State of Panama. In Guatemala it is one of the commonest species of its group, and is found at very various altitudes, from the forests of the Volcan de Fuego at a height of between 6000 and 7000 feet to as low as 900 feet at Retalhuleu; it also occurs in many other parts of the country at intermediate altitudes. In Nicaragua it seems to be not so abundant; but in Costa Rica and the adjoining parts of the State of Panama its numbers would appear to be quite equal to those in Guatemala. We have no record of its occurrence beyond the mountainous district of Calobre in Panama.

We have described Guatemalan specimens in our collection.

2. *Hymenitis nero*.

Ithomia nero, Hew. Ex. Butt., *Ith.* t. vii. f. 37¹.

Hymenitis nero, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 333².

H. otoni affinis, sed anticarum apicibus magis hyalinis, margine fusco multo angustiore differt.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Cordova (*Rümeli*); GUATEMALA, Polochic valley, Chisoy valley, and forests of Northern Vera Paz (*Hague*), Zapote (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*²); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Arcé*, *Ribbe*).

Originally described from a Mexican specimen in Dr. Boisduval's collection, *H. nero* is by no means common in that country; and as yet we have only received a single specimen of it, which was taken near Cordova. In Guatemala it is more abundant, but still restricted in its range to the low-lying forests of Vera Paz, whence Mr. Hague has sent us a good many examples—and the forests of the Pacific side, where Mr. Champion has recently found it at Zapote, on the slopes of the Volcan de Fuego. In Costa Rica it is also a common insect; but we are somewhat surprised not to have received it from Nicaragua. This would indicate that, though *H. nero* is an inhabitant of the lower forests, it probably prefers an elevation of 1000 to 2000 feet to the country lying nearer the sea-level.

3. *Hymenitis lyra*. (*Ithomia lyra*, Tab. V. figg. 11, 12.)

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

Hymenitis lyra, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 333².

H. neroni persimilis, sed minor et area anticarum apicali pellucida nec fusco-hyalina, posticarum venis angustiore nigris, et anticarum feminae apicibus late nigris maculas duas indistinctas includentibus.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Polochic valley¹ and Chisoy valley (*Hague*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*², *Carmioli*¹), Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Zahn*), Calobre (*Arcé*).

BIOL. CENT.-AMER., Rhopal., Vol. 1, Feb. 1880.