

Though like *H. nero* in the distribution of the hyaline parts of the apex of the anterior wings, *H. lyra* is really more nearly allied to the South-American *H. andronica* (Hew.), from which it chiefly differs in the larger size and different shape of the subquadrate spot at the end of the cell of the primaries.

It is a rare species in Guatemala, whence but few specimens have reached us. Costa Rica seems to be its headquarters; and here it abounds, numbers of specimens having been sent from there. It is rare again in the adjoining parts of Panama, and altogether absent from the line of railway. From this we gather that its chief resorts are woods of an elevation of not less than 2000 feet above the sea.

We have described and figured type specimens—the male from the Polochic valley, the female from Calobre, Panama.

4. *Hymenitis morgane*.

Hymenitis morgane, Geyer, Hüb. Zutr. ex. Schm. f. 869, 870¹.

Ithomia morgane, Hew. Ex. Butt., *Ith.* t. x. f. 55².

Alis hyalinis, venis, marginibus late et macula ad cellulæ anticarum finem rufescentibus; fascia cretacea sub-
obsoleta a costa ad marginem externum extensa: subtus ut supra.

Hab. MEXICO² (*Karwinsky*¹, *Mus. Vindob.*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*).

Though this species has been long known as an inhabitant of Mexico, we have no precise information of its range except through the specimens sent us by Don A. Fenochio from the neighbourhood of Oaxaca. From this we infer that the species is not improbably restricted to Western Mexico.

It is a well-marked species, being easily known by its broad rufous margin.

We have described one of our Oaxaca specimens.

5. *Hymenitis anetta*.

Heliconia anette, Guér. Icon. Règn. Anim. iii. p. 470¹.

Ithomia anetta, Hew. Ex. Butt. i. Intr. p. iv².

Hymenitis anetta, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 333³.

Ithomia telesto, Hew. Ex. Butt., *Ith.* t. x. f. 56⁴.

H. morgane similis, sed minor, alarum marginibus angustioribus et obscurioribus, fascia cretacea anticarum magis distincta distinguenda.

Hab. MEXICO^{1 4} (*Heller*, *Mus. Vindob.*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Cockscomb Mountains (*Blancaneau*); GUATEMALA, Volcan de Atitlan, Volcan de Fuego, Dueñas, Aceituno (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Zapote (*Champion*), San Gerónimo and Polochic valley (*Hague*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*³, *Carmirol*), Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Arcé*).

Though apparently not common in Mexico, whence the original specimens came¹, *H. anetta* is very abundant in Guatemala, ranging from a height of 2000 feet up to