

Vera Paz; and others were subsequently sent us from the same district, and also from the Chisoy valley, by Mr. Hague. It is a strictly forest species, being found only in the thin undergrowth of virgin forest, and may be seen in January and February flitting near paths.

Under slightly modified forms the species is found in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and the adjoining parts of the State of Panama, but not on the railway line. Guatemalan specimens have the yellow of the base of the secondaries more restricted in extent than is observable in Costa-Rican and Panama specimens; but Nicaraguan examples are somewhat intermediate. There is a difference, too, in the postcellular yellow band of the primaries, which in Guatemalan examples is a large continuous spot, but in more southern specimens is more broken up into separate spots. These differences are slight; and as intermediate links are not wanting, we think it best to keep all under the name *H. sosunga*, proposed by Mr. Reakirt for a specimen which came from Honduras¹.

The male of this butterfly has a great resemblance to *Ithomia zavaletta*, Hew., in which the sexes are nearly alike. A Costa-Rica specimen was called by the latter name by Messrs. Butler and Druce²; but it doubtless ought to have been referred to this species.

Our figures 15 and 16 represent the Panama form of the species, 17 and 18 representing the Guatemalan race.

8. *Hymenitis zygia*. (*Ithomia zygia*, Tab. V. figg. 19, 20.)

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

H. sosungæ affinis, sed area anticarum apicali fuscescentiore et maculis flavo-hyalinis multo minoribus; posticis margine fusco multo angustiore et area interiore ferrugineo tineta.

♀ feminae *H. sosungæ* similis, sed maculis anticarum minoribus, posticarum margine fusco multo angustiore et maculis albis submarginalibus majoribus notata.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Arcé*).

This beautiful species, though surrounded by the wider-ranging *H. sosunga*, is yet quite distinct from that species. It is restricted in its range to the Volcano of Chiriqui, whence we have received several examples, most of which are females.

Our figures are taken from two of these Chiriqui examples, which were also the types of our original descriptions.

HETEROSAIS (gen. nov.).

Subcostal nervure of secondaries of male with a convex and concave curve, costal nervure forming the chord to the proximal curve; lower discocellular placed at a large acute angle to the third segment of the median nervure, at its upper end it meets the lower radial; middle discocellular and upper radial absent, leaving the cell open; upper discocellular atrophied, being represented by a slight projection on the subcostal