

the great Central-American isthmus, and is found from Nicaragua to the line of the Panama railway. Southwards of this, in the northern part of Colombia, *H. hecalesia*, Hew., takes its place; and on the west coast it is represented by a species allied to *H. gynæsia*, Hew. All these species, and also *H. longarena*, Hew., have the submarginal row of yellow spots very well developed and placed in a row parallel to the margin. In *H. formosus* the black margin is almost restricted to the apical angle, where the yellow spots are comparatively small. This character also serves to distinguish it from *H. octavia*, from which it can be also known by the base of the primaries being nearly black. In this last character some variation is visible in different individuals. One specimen from the Volcan de Chiriqui is somewhat remarkable in having the black border of the apex of the secondaries more extensive, and the yellow spots larger and more elongate. It thus, to a slight extent, approaches *H. hecalesia*.

The *Tithorea* which resembles *H. formosus* in colour is *T. pinthias* \*.

### 10. *Heliconius telchinia*.

*Heliconia telchinia*, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 104, t. 14. f. 4<sup>1</sup>.

*Heliconius telchinia*, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 351<sup>2</sup>.

Alis anticis nigris, cellula (præter fasciam elongatam medianam) et regione venæ medianæ et rami ejus primi fulvis; fascia maculosa transversa ultra cellulam a costa ad medium marginis externi alteraque extra eam flavis; posticis fulvis, margine externo et fascia mediana transversa nigris; subtus ut supra, margine externo et fascia nigra posticarum transversa et costæ aliquot sericeis; anticarum apice et margine posticarum externo punctis albis ornatis, macula quoque alba ad angulum posticarum apicalem; antennis pro majore parte flavis.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Jalapa (*Deppe*), Cordova (*Rümelii*), Potrero (*Hedemann*); BRITISH HONDURAS, river Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Yzabal, San Gerónimo, Choctum, Polochic valley, Retalhuleu (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), El Zumbador, Panima, Sabo, and Telemán (*Champion*); HONDURAS, San Pedro (*G. M. Whitely*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Cache (*Rogers*).—VENEZUELA<sup>1</sup>?

Though the type of this species is stated by Doubleday to have come from Venezuela, the figure of it undoubtedly represents a butterfly well known and common in Mexico and in Central America, the Venezuelan representative of which differs in several points, and has since been described by Mr. Butler as *H. metalilis* †. We therefore believe that the Venezuelan habitat ascribed to *H. telchinia* is erroneous, and that the species is restricted in its range to Central America and Mexico.

In Guatemala this *Heliconius* frequents the forests of the warmer parts of the country, and is found from the sea-level up to an elevation of about 3000 feet. *Melinæa imitata* ‡ closely resembles *H. telchinia* in coloration, the two species being found together, though the former, so far as we know at present, has not so great a range in altitude. Southwards of Costa Rica we have no evidence of the presence of

\* *Antea*, p. 10.

† *Cist. Ent.* i. p. 167.

‡ *Antea*, p. 13.