

Alis nigris, marginibus externis undulatis, anticis ad apicem valde hamatis, macula transversa irregulari venis divisis ad cellulæ finem flava; posticis area interna late rufo-coccinea; subtus alis dilutioribus, punctis ad basin coccineis, anticis regione apicali griseo notatis, posticis coloris ejusdem et in area mediana rubro-albicantibus, costa flava; antennis nigris.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Jalapa (*Deppe*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*); BRITISH HONDURAS, river Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Choctum, Chisoy valley, San Gerónimo, Motagua valley, Dueñas (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Balheu, Panima, and Sabo (*Champion*); HONDURAS³.

This is a characteristic species of the temperate forests of Mexico and Guatemala, where it is found at an elevation as high as 6000 feet, whence it descends as low as 1000 feet above the sea-level; but it is more abundant in suitable localities, lying at an elevation of from 4000 to 5000 feet, than elsewhere. In such places it is very common in Guatemala, and widely distributed over the mountainous parts of the country.

Guérin, who first described *H. hortensia*, correctly gave its habitat as Mexico¹; but Doubleday² put it down as a Colombian species; on what grounds we cannot tell, but have no doubt he was wrong in so doing. We have no evidence of the occurrence of the insect south of Guatemala, except Boisduval's statement that he received it from Honduras³: this may well be correct; but the authority is untrustworthy.

15. *Heliconius montanus*. (Tab. XVII. fig. 11.)

Heliconius montanus, Salv. Ann. & Mag. N. H. ser. 4, vii. p. 414¹; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 351².

H. hortensia similis, sed marginibus externis vix undulatis et anticis ad apicem rotundatis (nec hamatis), fascia flava angustiore, diversus.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Carmirol*¹, *Van Patten*²), Orosi (*Kramer*¹), Volcan de Irazu and San Francisco (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Zahn*).

Though we have compared this species with the one most nearly allied to it in our region, the Colombian *H. clysonymus*, Latr., is really its next of kin. From that insect it may be known by the much greater breadth of the red band of the secondaries. As both *H. montanus* and *H. clysonymus* are, like *H. hortensia*, species inhabiting mountainous countries, their respective ranges do not come into contact, being separated by the hot lowlands of the State of Panama and Northern Colombia. The slight difference between the two species, therefore, is not likely to be neutralized by intermediate forms.

The first specimen we received of *H. montanus* was obtained by Mr. Kramer, a botanist employed by Messrs. Veitch, near Orosi, in the Costa-Rican highlands. Since then we have seen a number of examples from the same district. These confirm the characters pointed out in our description, except as regards size. We now see no difference in this respect between *H. montanus* and *H. clysonymus*. The type being in rather poor condition, we have figured a fresher specimen from Costa Rica.