

*e*. Wings blue-black, with a white or yellow band across the primaries, sometimes with secondaries margined with white or yellow.

18. **Heliconius galanthus.** (Tab. XVIII. figg. 1, 2.)

*Heliconius galanthus*, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. i. p. 58<sup>1</sup>; Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 351<sup>2</sup>.

*Heliconia diotrepes*, Hew. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 33<sup>3</sup>.

Alis chalybeio-indigoticis, anticis in medio late albis et venis divisis fere dimidium alæ occupante, macula disco-cellulari ad costam conjuncta nigra, apicibus coloris ejusdem; posticis ad apicem punctis variis albis notatis; subtus dilutioribus, posticis fuscis, costa (nisi basin versus) et linea plus minusve ovata in area discali rufis, posticis (interdum quoque anticis) punctis albis marginatis, costa ad basin flavescente.

*Hab.* BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Choctum, Motagua valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*<sup>1</sup>), Polochic valley (*Hague*), Cubilguitz, Sabo, Senahu, and San Juan (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales<sup>3</sup> (*Belt, Janson*), Greytown (*Muncaster*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*<sup>2</sup>), Volcan de Irazu and Cache (*Rogers*).—W. COLOMBIA.

Mr. Bates's description of this species was based upon specimens obtained by us in the forests of Eastern Guatemala in 1862, where it has since been found in various places by Mr. Hague's collectors, and more recently by Mr. Champion. It also appears to be by no means an uncommon butterfly in the district of Chontales in Nicaragua and in Costa Rica; but in the State of Panama its place seems to be taken by an allied species (*H. chioneus*), which differs in having a broad white submarginal border to the secondaries. Curiously enough a species so closely resembling *H. galanthus* that we hesitate to separate it, reappears in Western Colombia in the neighbourhood of San Buenaventura.

The Nicaraguan insect was separated by Hewitson<sup>3</sup> under the name of *H. diotrepes*, on account of the presence of a submarginal row of white spots near the apex of the primaries beneath, and the secondaries being distinguished by having the base of the costa yellow. Neither of these characters is peculiar to the Nicaraguan butterfly, as both are to be traced in some specimens in the Guatemalan form, though with less distinctness. In the Colombian race these characters are much more strongly impressed; and did they show more stability it would be necessary to give this insect a separate name. As it is, we prefer to treat them all under the title *H. galanthus*, and the species as one of wide range.

*Heliconius galanthus* is found in the same forests as *H. leuce*, just as *H. chioneus* is found with *H. sappho*, the main difference between the associated species being in the coloration of the underside of the secondaries—*H. galanthus* and *H. chioneus* having russet streaks across, *H. leuce* and *H. sappho* red spots at the base of these wings. In the northern parts of South America we find several other species paired, as it were, in this singular way. In Colombia we find *H. cydno* of the *H. galanthus* form with *H. eleuchia* of the *H. leuce* form, and again in Ecuador *H. alithea* of the