

f. Wings blue-black, a yellow or white patch on the primaries.

25. **Heliconius magdalena.** (Tab. XVIII. fig. 13.)

Heliconius magdalena, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. i. p. 57¹.

Heliconius rhea, Butl. & Druce, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 351².

Heliconius sara, Dist. Pr. Ent. Soc. 1876, p. xiii.³

Alis chalybeio-nigris, anticis fascia obliqua per cellulæ finem flava, altera angustiore apicem versus; subtus dilutioribus, punctis ad basin coccineis.

Hab. NICARAGUA (*Bridges*), Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*², *Endres*), Talamanca (*Gabb*³); PANAMA, Bugaba and Veraguas (*Arcé*), Lion-Hill station (*M. Leannan*).—COLOMBIA¹; ECUADOR; VENEZUELA.

This species represents the Guianan *H. rhea* and the Brazilian *H. apseudes* in the north-western portions of South America, penetrating into Central America as far as Nicaragua. It is distinguished, as Mr. Bates has pointed out, by having both the yellow belts of the primaries linear and narrow instead of the inner one being oval. The fringe of the secondaries, too, is more conspicuous in *H. magdalena*.

In the State of Panama this species is common, and almost equally so throughout its Central-American range; we have also many southern specimens all keeping their distinctive features. In Guatemala it is replaced by *H. veræpacis*.

We have figured a typical specimen from Panama.

26. **Heliconius veræpacis.** (Tab. XVIII. fig. 12.)

Heliconius veræpacis, Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. i. p. 57¹.

H. magdalensæ similis, sed alis paulo dilutioribus et fascia interiore anticarum latiore et pallidiore.

Hab. GUATEMALA, forests of Northern Vera Paz (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), Polochic valley (*Hague*).

This is also a close ally of *H. rhea* and of *H. magdalena*. The spots of the primaries are paler than those of any of the allied species; and the inner one, though broader than that of *H. magdalena*, is more quadrate than that of *H. rhea*, with the margin more irregular. All the specimens we have are constant in these differences; so that the race seems fairly established.

Guatemala is the only country from which we have yet obtained specimens. We first discovered it in the low-lying forests of Northern Vera Paz, at about 1200 feet above the sea, in February of the year 1862. Since then Mr. Hague has sent us a few examples from the Polochic valley; but it is decidedly a much rarer species than its ally *H. magdalena* is in its own country, and has a much more restricted range.

We have figured one of the types.