

band of the primaries is nearly twice as broad as in Latreille's species, which is the chief distinguishing character.

Messrs. Butler and Druce described an insect from Costa Rica under the name of *T. valetta*, not recognizing that it was the female of this species. We have since received other specimens from the same locality. They are very unlike the male, being of a dark brown on the upperside, faintly marked with transverse lines, and having a white band across the primaries. Like the male it resembles the corresponding sex of *T. corinna*, except that the band is broader.

We trace *T. marcella* from Costa Rica southwards to Bolivia; but it does not extend further northwards.

As may be gathered from what has been said above, it is a close ally of *T. corinna*, which is also found from Colombia to Bolivia, but not within the confines of our country.

### 3. *Timetes corita*. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 7, 8 ♂, 9, 10 ♀.)

*Timetes corita*, Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 263<sup>1</sup>; Bates, Ent. Monthl. Mag. i. p. 129<sup>2</sup>.

*Timetes theonis*, Boisd. Lép. Guat. p. 44<sup>3</sup>.

*T. marcellæ* persimilis quoad alarum paginam superiorem, subtus alis magis fusco-ferrugineis linea communi obscura bisectis, intus albido irregulariter marginata, extra eam nigro variegatis, lineis albidis aliis nullis. ♀ anticis fascia fulva nec alba transvittatis distinguenda.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA; MEXICO (*Deppe*), Oaxaca (*Boisduval*<sup>3</sup>), Cordova (*Rümeli*); GUATEMALA, Polochic valley (*F. D. G. & O. S.*), San Gerónimo, El Tumbador, Panima, Cahabon (*Champion*); HONDURAS<sup>3</sup>.

*T. corita* was first described by Mr. Bates, though the name had been previously applied to specimens of this species in the collection of the British Museum, by Westwood, in the list of species belonging to this genus, given in the 'Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera.' In the markings of the upperside there is but little difference between this insect and *T. marcella*; the wings are slightly more pointed at the apex. Beneath, as indicated above, they are quite different. The female on the upperside resembles that of *T. marcella*, except that the band crossing the primaries is tawny instead of white; beneath it resembles the male, except that all the markings are much stronger. Messrs. Butler and Druce include this species in their list of the Butterflies of Costa Rica; but in this they were no doubt in error, as Van Patten's specimen, formerly in Mr. Druce's collection, belongs to the allied species *T. marcella*. So far as we know, *T. corita* is confined to Mexico and Guatemala; but we have the doubtful authority of Boisduval for its occurrence in Honduras.

Mr. Champion took it in great abundance in the forests of Alta Vera Paz, at an elevation of about 4000 feet. It frequents the banks of streams.