

1879. Aug. 10-Sept. 9. San Gerónimo, Baja Vera Paz (about 2950 feet). East end of plain of Salama, and six miles distant from the town of that name. Hot, dry region, with many cacti. Chuacus range of mountains adjacent, bordering the plain southward; lower slopes clothed with pines, with forest of deciduous trees above. Sugar-cane and coffee plantations near village, belonging to English owners, the estate having a local reputation for the quality of the aguardiente (rum) and sugar produced by them. Drainage to Atlantic. Headquarters for about one year. Many long excursions made from here to distant places in both Alta and Baja Vera Paz, on the Atlantic slope. Some fine butterflies (*Anaea* spp.) peculiar to the Chuacus range. Various Longicorn (*Ochresthes*), Buprestid (*Acmaeodera*), and other genera of Coleoptera characteristic of the drier portions of Mexico occur on the plain of Salama. A large Buprestid (*Chalcophora virginianensis*) in the pines on the Chuacus slopes. An Ithomiid butterfly (*Dircenna klugi*) seen swarming in the shady garden of the hacienda.

Sept. 10. Santa Barbara (about 4450 feet). Mountainous region east of San Gerónimo. Scattered woods. Pines below. Cultivation of maize, &c.

Sept. 11, 12. Santa Cruz (5500 feet). Mountainous region of Chilasco, the watershed between the Motagua and the Polochic, east of Santa Barbara. Scattered woods of *Liquidambar*, &c. Forest apparently all cleared in vicinity of village. Nights very cold here.

Sept. 13-Oct. 1. San Gerónimo.

Oct. 2-5. Purula (about 4000 feet). Open ground with a humid virgin forest adjacent on mountains. A new track through the forest towards Cerro Verde, an excellent entomological locality, the road to Sabo also productive. These localities again visited in April or May, 1880. The 'quezal' (*Pharomacrus mocinno*) not rare in the dense forest on the Cerro Verde road, and a 'Howler' (*Myctes villosus*) frequently heard between Purula and Sabo.

Oct. 6, 7. Sabo (2900 feet). Clearing made in dense humid forest to plant coffee, on a steep mountain-slope. A very productive locality. *Pulex irritans*, however, swarmed to such an extent in the disused hut used for sleeping-quarters that it was impossible to remain very long in the place.

Oct. 8-15. Panimá* (1800 feet). Hot, narrow valley of the Rio Sinanja, a tributary of the Polochic. Valley, mostly cultivated with maize, &c., followed

down to near Ribaco and upward towards Matanza. Road from Sabo descending very abruptly through forest in which a transparent-winged Pierine-butterfly (*Dismorphia fortunata*) was abundant.

1879. Oct. 16. Purula.

Oct. 17. Cachil. Open arid mountain-slopes north of the plain of Salama, with agaves, palms (*Thrinax*), &c. A peculiar *Euptychia* (*rubricata*) taken here.

Oct. 18-Nov. 3. San Gerónimo.

Nov. 4-6. Toco (about 2000 feet). Arid district on the Zacapa road.

Nov. 7. El Jicaro, near the Village of Guacamaya, on eastern slope of Chuacus range. Scrubby woods, pines above.

Nov. 8-12. San Gerónimo.

Nov. 13, 14. Purula.

Nov. 15. San Miguel Tucuru (about 2000 feet). Polochic valley. Mostly cultivated ground, cotton, maize, &c.

Nov. 16. La Tinta. Polochic valley. Tropical vegetation. Indigo formerly cultivated here, hence the name.

Nov. 17-23. Senahu (2800 feet). Limestone mountains north of the Polochic valley. Humid forests, cleared in many places for coffee-plantations. Long rainy season, but water scarce, rapidly disappearing underground. A district rich in land-shells. Again visited in June, 1880.

Nov. 24-30. San Juan (1800 feet). A small coffee-estate, no village, on the mountain-slopes north of the Polochic. Forest mostly cleared. Mountains of the Republic of Honduras visible to the S.E.

Dec. 1, 2. La Tinta.

Dec. 3-7. Tamahu, a few miles higher up the valley than Tucuru (about 2250 feet). Mostly cultivated ground.

Dec. 8. Santa Rosa (about 4000 feet).

Dec. 9-23. San Gerónimo.

Dec. 29. Tactic (4300 feet). Scattered *Liquidambar* and other deciduous trees. Forest all cleared to near the inaccessible mountain-tops. Large Indian population in district, hence the continuous clearing of the trees to plant maize ('milpas').

Dec. 30, 31. } Coban, Alta Vera Paz (about 3800 feet*).

1880. Jan. 1, 2. } Humid region, rainy season sometimes extending into February or March. Forest nearly all cleared to plant coffee, maize, &c. Numerous German traders and planters settled here. The residence for many years of a keen zoologist, F. Sarg. Large Indian population.

Jan. 3. Tactic.

Jan. 4-6. San Gerónimo.

* Maudslayi makes it 4280 feet.

* Misprinted 'Pancina' on many of the labels attached to insects in the collection made by Mr. Champion, and therefore wrongly quoted in some of the volumes of this work.