

1880. Jan. 7. Buenaventura.  
 Jan. 8-12. Guatemala city.  
 Jan. 13. Lake of Amatitlan (about 3450 feet). Arid district, with many 'nopales' (plantations of *Opuntia* for rearing the cochineal insect, all enclosed within dusty adobe walls). The Volcan de Pacaya not very far distant.  
 Jan. 14-18. Guatemala city.  
 Jan. 19. Buenaventura.  
 Jan. 20-25. San Gerónimo.  
 Jan. 26. Santa Rosa.  
 Jan. 27-Feb. 1. San Joaquin, Alta Vera Paz (about 3200 feet). Pine-clad, arid mountain-slopes. Rio Chisoy (or Chixoy) below. About the northern limit of the arid region of the central plateau.  
 Feb. 2. San Cristobal (4250 feet). Cultivated ground adjacent to the Lake of San Cristobal.  
 Feb. 3-5. Balheu (Valeu) (3850 feet). Pine-clad mountain-slopes.  
 Feb. 6-10. Coban.  
 Feb. 11. Chiacam (2400 feet). Coffee-plantations and scrubby woods.  
 Feb. 12. San Agustin Lanquin (1000 feet). Limestone formation. Second-growth woods; forest all cleared. Rio Cahabon, a large tributary of the Polochic, adjacent. An unproductive locality.  
 Feb. 13-23. Cahabon (Cajabon) (about 800 feet). Second-growth woods, forest all cleared near village. Large Indian population. No other people here, except the priest (who kindly accommodated stray travellers) and two or three Guatemalan officials. The very large church here is placed on a hill, higher than the smaller ones on which the Indians have built their huts. Plantations of cacao, maize, &c., around the village. Toucans seen in these places.  
 Feb. 24-28. Lanquin. The large limestone cave visited\*, in company with an Austrian plant-collector casually met in the village. Only insects seen in the cave, an apterous Orthopteron (*Arachnomimus cavicola*). The Rio Cahabon, a broad stream, issues from its mouth, making its first appearance above ground at this place.  
 Feb. 29-March 6. Chiacam.  
 March 7-9. Coban.  
 March 10-20. Cubilguitz (1050 feet), near Choctum. Limestone region, with humid forest on the hills, the roads between the hills extremely bad. Broad valleys with scattered trees. The Rio Dolores reached, but not crossed. On main road from Coban to Peten, the track to Salinas (a place where salt is obtained and sent on Indians' backs to Coban) turning off to

the westward near Cubilguitz. A good locality, but food absolutely unobtainable from the scattered Indian residents.

1880. March 21. Satchichá (2000 feet). In fording the river here my mule was so badly cut about the legs by the jagged knife-edged submerged limestone ledges that it was unfit for work for three months afterwards.  
 March 22-24. Coban.  
 March 25. Tactic.  
 March 26-April 13. San Gerónimo.  
 April 14-23. Purula.  
 April 24-28. Panima.  
 April 29-May 2. Sabo.  
 May 3. San Miguel Tucuru.  
 May 4-12. Chacoj, near Chamiquin, sometimes called La Hamaca (from the old suspended rope-bridge over the Rio Polochic) (about 500 feet). Tropical forest, with many palms (mainly *Attalea cohune*), which decrease in size as the Polochic is ascended. A new iron bridge in course of construction (in 1880). A very good entomological locality.  
 May 13-18. Telemán, on the Rio Polochic, the upper limit of navigation for small boats from the Lake of Yzabal. Tropical forests, with many palms, the leaves of the lofty *Attalea cohune* arching across the road. Culicidæ swarming. Unhealthy district. The 'Howler' frequently seen in the trees near the river. Some peculiar Syntomid-moths found amongst the prickly herbage.  
 May 19-22. Panzos, on the Rio Polochic. Tropical forests, &c., as at Telemán. Willows on river-bank. Unhealthy district. My first attack of fever here.  
 May 23. Danta, on northern shore of the Lake of Yzabal, about fourteen hours' journey by small boat from Panzos. Many alligators and 'Howlers' seen on my way down, manatees also noticed in the lake. Culicidæ swarming.  
 May 24-25. Travelling up the Rio Polochic, two days, against stream.  
 May 25-June 2. Panzos. Culicidæ (especially a sooty-black species) so bad here, even by day, that it was almost impossible to do more than a few hours' collecting at a time. Local name for them, 'zancudos.'  
 June 3-14. Senahu, travelling up from Panzos by way of Trece Aguas. [The American entomologists, Messrs. H. S. Barber and E. A. Schwarz (of the U.S. National Museum at Washington) have visited this district during recent years, and they succeeded in obtaining various minute Coleoptera of the same species captured by myself in 1880.]  
 June 15-21. San Juan.

\* Also entered by Salvin, on March 8th, 1860 [*cf.* 'Ibis,' iii. pp. 140, 141 (1861)].