

1880. Nov. 15. San Martin, near Ostuncalco (7400 feet). Scattered trees, ground mostly cultivated.
- Nov. 16-18. Quezaltenango. Cerro Quemado visited.
- Nov. 19-Dec. 14. Las Nubes (Cerro Zunil). [The village of Santa Maria, on way down from Quezaltenango, almost destroyed during recent years by an eruption of the volcano of that name.]
- Dec. 15. San Isidro.
- Dec. 16-26. San Agustin (2250 feet). Southern (Pacific) slope of the Volcan de Atitlan. Second-growth woods, coffee-plantations, &c., all very dry and dusty at this season. Many Lepidoptera Heterocera taken 'at light' in the verandah of the house.
- Dec. 27-29. San Lucas Toliman (4900 feet). Indian village on the borders of the Lake of Atitlan, which is very deep and has no visible outlet to the Pacific. Oak-woods, &c., arid region. Pampojilaj, on the coast road, visited, and the lake crossed (at night) to northern side. Numerous thickly populated Indian villages round the lake, the Indians not very friendly.
- Dec. 30. Panajachel (4900 feet). Stayed at a flour-mill, close to the lake. The town of Solola not very far distant.
- Dec. 31. San Lucas Toliman. Returned from Panajachel by a tortuous detour along the high ground above the lake.
1881. Jan. 1. Godines (6900 feet). Arid district above the precipitous cliffs bordering the Lake of Atitlan on the N.E. side. Magnificent view at sunset of the lake and the adjacent volcanoes and mountains to the southward during the cloudless skies of the dry season.
- Jan. 2. Chimaltenango (5650 feet). Reached by way of Patzun and Patzitzia. Upland district cultivated with cereals.
- Jan. 3-11. Guatemala city.
- Jan. 12. Antigua.
- Jan. 13. Volcan de Agua (about 13,000 feet) ascended at night (moonlight) from the Indian village of Santa Maria (6500 feet). Belt of deciduous trees above the cultivated ground to about 9500 feet, scattered pines above, even in crater. Path up deep and extremely narrow, between dense tussocks of high grass. Very few insects met with on summit, the butterflies seen merely common stragglers from below. Indians ascend to fetch a little ice obtained from holes made in the ground. So windy that it was impossible to remain long on summit, clouds forming rapidly after about 10 A.M.
- Jan. 14. Antigua.
- Jan. 15-Feb. 3. Pantaleon (1700 feet), Pacific slope. 'Tierra caliente.' Sugar-cane fields and second growth (rastroy).
1881. Feb. 4-14. Mirandilla (1700 feet). Similar ground.
- Feb. 15. Escuintla.
- Feb. 16-18. Torola (1000 feet). Scattered patches of forest.
- Feb. 19-28. Paso Antonio (400 feet). Open savannas, with scattered *Crescentia* and other trees, near Pacific, above Istapa. Lagoons here adjacent to the Rio Michotoya drained and used for pasturing the hungry cattle in dry season. Silurians and other fish captured in large numbers by the natives when the water becomes low in the lagoons, and iguanas also sought after, for food. Culicidæ and ticks very troublesome. Some new Dytiscidæ and other aquatic insects taken.
- March 1-3. Torola.
- March 4. Savana Grande, near the Rio Maria Linda (about 1150 feet). Scrubby woods, pasturage, and cultivated ground. Passed through village of Guanagazapa.
- March 5. La Gavita (La Gavia) (1700 feet). Similar ground.
- March 6, 7. Brito.
- March 8-16. Torola. District swarming with ticks in dry season, and extremely unproductive, entomologically, like the rest of the 'tierra caliente' of the Pacific slope, during this period.
- March 17-April 3. Guatemala city.
- April 4, 5. Escuintla.
- April 6, 7. San José de Guatemala. Left by coasting steamer on 7th *en route* for Panama.
- April 9. La Union, Salvador. Landed for a few hours.
- April 10. Corinto, Nicaragua. Landed for a few hours.
- April 12. Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. Landed for a few hours.
- April 17-20. Panama city. Left on 20th by small steamer for Chiriqui; the "port" reached by a tortuous passage through mangrove-swamps, navigable at high-water.
- April 22-30. David. Principal town of Chiriqui. Open savannas, with scattered, leathery-leaved, deciduous trees. Denser growth by river-side and on hills adjacent, the latter productive, entomologically.
- May 1-27. Finca Nance Bonito (about 2800 feet). Southern slope of the Volcan de Chiriqui. Plenty of forest, cleared in places for coffee-plantations, a fine palm locally abundant beneath the larger forest-trees, at about 2000 feet, just above the limit of the savannas. Coniferæ altogether wanting in the district, probably not reaching south of Nicaragua. Two species of monkeys (*Cebus hypoleucus* and an *Ateles*, almost certainly *geoffroyi*) seen. Productive locality.