

found in the mountainous parts of Eastern Ecuador; while the last, *E. imitatrix*, originally obtained in Eastern Peru, extends its range into South-eastern Ecuador. These four species are all very closely allied to one another; but the differences seem strictly associated with the areas where the insects are found.

1. *Eutresis theope*. (Tab. I. fig. 3.)

Eutresis theope, Godm. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1877, p. 60¹.

Eutresis hyperia, Staud. Verh. k.-k. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1875, p. 96 (nec Doubl.)².

Alis anticis fusco-nigris, area interna hyalina, venis et linea irregulari submarginali divisa, macula triangulari discali fusca, area venæ medianæ fulva; posticis fulvis fusco marginatis area interiore hyalina, venis fulvis divisa: subtus velut supra, anticarum apicibus et posticarum marginibus albo punctatis.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Irazu (*Rogers*¹); PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Ribbe*²).

Though several specimens of this species were contained in Van Patten's Costa-Rica collection, described by Messrs. Butler and Druce (P. Z. S. 1874, p. 330), no mention of it is made in their paper. Dr. Staudinger refers to it as having been obtained by Ribbe in the vicinity of Chiriqui, when describing *E. imitatrix*. A fair series of specimens, including all four species, enabled us to discriminate *E. theope* from the Venezuelan *E. hyperia*; and subsequent examination of a still larger series has tended to show that the characters we pointed out are constant. Our figure is taken from one of Van Patten's Costa-Rica specimens.

TITHOREA.

Tithorea, Doubleday, Gen. Diurn. Lep. i. p. 99 (1847).

Femur of front legs of male longer than the coxa, tibia and tarsus together longer than the femur; pencil of hair on costal area of secondaries in two patches.

In addition to these characters, *Tithorea* may be easily recognized by its triangular primaries and pointed apex. The secondaries are also very round. The front legs of the female seem to be more nearly perfect than in any genus of this group; in one specimen we examined the claws were well developed, and, except for the smallness of their size, these legs were in no way atrophied. The genus has a wide range in tropical America, being absent, however, from South-eastern Brazil. Some of the most remarkable of the species are found in Colombia; and nearly all, including the most aberrant in coloration, are imitated by species of *Heliconius* found with them. Five species occur in Guatemala belonging to two forms, one of which is represented by two, the other by three races.

1. *Tithorea duenna*. (Tab. II. fig. 7.)

Tithorea duenna, Bates, Ent. Month. Mag. i. p. 56¹.

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