

for from the present material a complete series from *H. bipartita*-type to beyond *H. titia*-type, with all intergrades, can be made from one and the same locality, as Telesman in Vera Paz, or Southern Texas, or Nuevo Laredo (Tamaulipas). Nor is the variation seasonal, for the whole series from Nuevo Laredo was collected in the same month, July.

The presence of a number of teneral individuals in the present series shows that, of the two colours on the wings, the brown first appears (see Tab. III.) and *subsequently* the red is indicated by a pale pink "wash" over the brown at the base of the front wings. This pink becomes a deeper and deeper red, while the brown is, at the same time, darkening. It is needless to say that a teneral male showing the markings of *H. bipartita*-type never possesses the markings of *H. titia*-type, but remains a *H. bipartita*-type until death.

Structurally, *H. titia*, ♂, is so closely related to *H. tricolor*, ♂, that it is impossible to distinguish the one from the other in this respect. The greater extent of brown on the wings of the most darkly coloured *H. titia* is not correlated with any greater density of reticulation. The males of the two species differ in the following colour peculiarities:—(1) In *H. tricolor* the area occupied by yellow on the metapleura is greater than that occupied by black; the reverse is true for *H. titia*. (2) The brown on the base of the hind wing of *H. tricolor* never reaches the nodus, extending in the most extreme case to $\frac{9}{11}$ of the distance from base to nodus and in most individuals to $\frac{7}{10}$ or less; in *H. titia* the brown always reaches to the nodus and usually beyond it. (3) When the colours of the wings have matured, the basal red of the front pair is bordered externally with brown in *H. titia*, but not in *H. tricolor*.

Seeing the relatively wide range of variation which exists in connecting *H. bipartita* with *H. titia*, it is remarkable that nothing in the present material bridges the much narrower gap between *H. bipartita* and *H. tricolor*, since a considerable range of territory is inhabited in common. It will not be surprising therefore to discover that *H. tricolor* is but the other extreme of the series in which *H. bipartita* and *H. titia* are terms.

♀. It is with much doubt and hesitation that I have separated the females of *H. titia* from those of *H. macropus* and its varieties, as shown in the preceding key. The old females of *H. titia* are readily distinguishable, owing to the dark brown colouring of their wings, but with the young females the case is quite different, as the wings are pale yellowish only, as they appear to remain throughout life in *H. macropus*. Indeed, I would have referred all the females which, by the preceding key, fall under "young *H. titia*" to *H. macropus*, were it not that one of them is labelled as having been taken *in coitu* with an undoubted *H. titia* male. I shall not be surprised, therefore, if some future investigator finds that I have erred in differentiating the females of these two species. After repeated efforts, I, however, have not been able to do better than is