

kk. Size smaller (length, abd. 30–31, hind wing 25.5–27 mm.), 15–18 antecubitals on the front wings, wings with a small stigma and yellowish at base 11. *miniata*.”

§ III.: after “mentioned in § I.” insert “(some *tolteca* have only two rows).”

Antea, p. 22, second line from the bottom, under “Tips of the hind wings only with a red spot,” add “11. *miniata**; 15. *tolteca**.”

Hetærina fuscoguttata (p. 23).

Only a single male was at hand when this species was treated in the preceding text. Of the additional material here listed, all of the males and four of the females have *two* rows of cells on the hind wings between the lower sector of the triangle and the hind margin of the wing beyond the level of the apex of the quadrilateral. The fifth female (Surubres) has but one row here; one (Surubres) of the males has two rows for only two cells' length on the right hind wing. It is evident, therefore, that § I. of the Key to Species of *Hetærina*, on page 20, *antea*, must be suppressed, and *fuscoguttata* transferred to § II. Of the two males from Esparta, one has the two yellow spots on the labrum very small, the other has them so large that they occupy about half the total area.

To the localities given, add:—COSTA RICA, Esparta [2 ♂, 1 ♀], Surubres near San Mateo [2 ♂, 4 ♀], both on the Pacific slope (*Biolley, coll. Kahl*).

At Surubres Prof. Biolley noted this species as being both at “Eau stagnante” and “Bord de la rivière Surubres.”

Hetærina cruentata (p. 23).

The males from Carrillo have the labrum entirely black and the area between the basal red spot and the costa on both front and hind wings brown, even a dark brown, two peculiarities not found in the same intensity in any other examples; otherwise they agree with typical *cruentata*; abdomen 33–40.5, hind wing 25–29.5 mm.

Two females taken pairing with *cruentata* males, one at San Pedro Sula by Mr. Williamson, one at Jalapa, Mexico, by myself, agree with the diagnostic colouring given for this species on page 26, *antea*.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Uruapam (*coll. Deam*: 1 ♀) in Michoacan, Frontera (*coll. Westcott*: 3 ♂) in Tabasco; GUATEMALA, Coban (*Mus. Stettin, teste Krüger*), Cacao [*Barber, Lewton*: 17 ♂], Secanquim [5 ♂, 2 ♀] and Sepacuite [1 ♀] in Alta Vera Paz, San Felipe in Retalhuleu [1 ♂] [*Maxon & Hay*] (*U. S. N. M.*), between Agua Caliente and Guatemala City [3 ♂, 1 ♀], Escuintla [14 ♂, 4 ♀], Santa Lucia [5 ♂, 1 ♀], Mazatenango [2 ♂] (*Williamson, Hine, colls. Wllmsn., O. S. U.*); HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula (*L. A. & E. B. Williamson, coll. ejusd.*: 1 pair + 41 ♂, 3 ♀); COSTA RICA, Carrillo [7 ♂, 1 ♀], Monte Retondo [2 ♂, 2 ♀], San José [2 ♂] (*Underwood*) (*Tristan*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; *Biolley*: 29 ♂, 2 ♀), Camino de La Palma between Guadalupe and El Alto [13 ♂, 9 ♀], Esparta [1 ♀], Surubres [1 ♂], Quebrada del Cangrejal [1 ♀] (*Biolley, colls. Kahl, A. N. S.*), Sta. Maria de Dota (*Tristan, colls. A. N. S., Wllmsn.*: 3 ♂, 1 ♀), Juan Viñas (*Cary, U. S. N. M.*: 13 ♂, 1 ♀), Pacayas (*Werckele, A. M. N. H.*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀).

Prof. Biolley noted this species at the Camino de La Palma as at “Bord du chemin, rigoles, lieux ombragés,” at Esparta “Bord fangeux du ruisseau Chingo,” at Surubres