

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Santa Rosa (*Schaus, U. S. N. M.*: 2 ♂, 1 ♀) in Vera Cruz [1 ♀], Frontera [1 ♂] in Tabasco, Lumija [2 ♂] in Chiapas (*coll. Westcott*); GUATEMALA, Puerto Barrios (*Hine, O. S. U.*: 1 ♂); NICARAGUA, Rio Escondido, 50 miles from Blewfields (*Richmond, U. S. N. M.*: 1 ♀).

### **Hetærina macropus** (p. 34).

The words "in Puebla" after "Putla" on page 35, under "(*H. asticta*)," should be struck out.

All the examples present from the Atlantic slope of Guatemala, San Pedro Sula, and from Costa Rica have a stigma on all four wings. In those from Gualan it varies in surmounting from less than 1 to 2+ cells, the most frequent number in the males being 1+ (61.3 % front wings, 75.8 % hind wings). At Escuintla, Santa Lucia, and Mazatenango both stigmatous and astigmatous conditions exist; at the last-named the stigma varies from surmounting 1+ cells to complete disappearance, the most frequent condition in the males being that of surmounting 1 cell (29.7 % front wings, 26 % hind wings). The presence or absence of the stigma is not correlated with age.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Tapachula (*Cook & Collins, U. S. N. M.*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀); GUATEMALA, Los Amates [1 ♂], Gualan [31 ♂, 13 ♀], between El Rancho and Sanarate [1 ♂, 1 ♀], Agua Caliente [1 ♂], Escuintla [32 ♂, 13 ♀], Santa Lucia [27 ♂, 6 ♀], Mazatenango [70 ♂, 8 ♀] (*Williamsons, Deam, Hine, colls. Wllmsn., O. S. U.*) [19 ♂], San Felipe in Retalhuleu [1 ♀] (*Maxon & Hay, U. S. N. M.*), Cacao in Alta Vera Paz (*Barber, U. S. N. M.*: 3 ♀, 1 pair "in copula"); HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula (*Williamson, coll. ejusd.*: 7 ♂, 3 ♀); COSTA RICA, Esparta [1 ♀], Surubres near San Mateo [4 ♂, 7 ♀] (*Biolley, coll. Kahl*), Rio Machuca [4 ♂, 2 ♀], Jesus Maria [3 ♂] (*Biolley, colls. A. N. S., Wllmsn.*), Guapiles (*Crawford, coll. P. P. C.*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀).

Mr. Williamson noted at San Pedro Sula "This sp[ecies] in gulch"; Prof. Biolley at Surubres "Eau stagnante" and "Bord de la rivière Surubres," at Esparta "Bord fangeux du ruisseau Chingo."

### **Hetærina miniata** (p. 37).

Only the single type male has hitherto been known.

♂. The red spot at the base of the hind wings frequently does not reach out to the distal end of the quadrilateral, and its prolongation in the costal and subcostal spaces never reaches as far as the nodus. Twenty-five males, measured for this latter detail, give the limit of this prolongation as from .55–.76 of the distance from base to nodus, the average being .655. No red spot exists at the tip of the front wing. Not infrequently the labrum has a small yellow spot each side.

♀. Head black, with coppery-red reflections on the nasus and anterior surface of frons, and the following yellow: anterior surface of the first two antennal joints, a large spot on each side of the labrum, the outer surface of the mandibles, submentum, mentum, and part of the lateral labial lobes.

Thorax dark coppery-red, mid-dorsal carina black, inferior lateral margins of prothorax and four stripes on each side of meso-metathorax, viz., on humeral and first and second lateral sutures and just above the latero-ventral metathoracic carina (the last three stripes confluent inferiorly), yellow. Metasternum pale, with a blackish circle.

Abdomen brownish anteriorly, blackish posteriorly, a very narrow transverse basal yellow ring, interrupted mid-dorsally, on 2–5, 6 or 7; mid-dorsal longitudinal carina of 10 terminating posteriorly in an acute spine; appendages subequal in length to 10, acutely pointed, projecting a little farther backward than do the palps of the genital valves.