

Legs black, coxæ and trochanters largely yellow, femora pale or pruinose inferiorly. Wings faintly yellowish, a little deeper so at the bases.

♂ ♀. Pterostigma present on all front wings and on nearly all hind wings, surmounting less than one, one, or a little more than one, cell, dark, obscure; in five ♂ hind wings ($=2\%$) out of 233 and in one ♀ hind wing out of 10, the pterostigma is reduced to a slight clouding around a single cross-vein; this reduction in every case is asymmetrical with a normal stigma. Maximum number of rows of cells on the hind wings between the lower sector of the triangle and the hind margin, distal to the level of the quadrilateral, two in 83% ♂, 90% ♀; one in 17% ♂, 10% ♀.

Dimensions.—Abdomen, ♂ 34.5–38, ♀ 30–31; hind wing, ♂ 24.5–27.5, ♀ 25.5–27 mm.

To the locality given, add:—GUATEMALA, Puerto Barrios (*Hine, O. S. U.*: 1 ♀); HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula (*Williamson, coll. ejusd.*: 1 pair + 118 ♂, 3 ♀).

Mr. Williamson noted at San Pedro, Feb. 26, 1905, of a male of this species, "In shade in gulch 3 spp. of *Het.* in the same narrow ravine," and the next day, also of a male, "This sp. in gulch. 4 spp. of *Het.* taken Feb. 27 along one stream." The other species referred to were *H. cruentata*, *H. macropus*, and *H. capitalis*.

Hetærina capitalis (p. 37).

♂. The males from Quebrada del Cangrejal and to a less extent those from San Pedro Sula display the course of development of the wing-colours as follows:—In the youngest example, the area at the bases of all the wings which is later to be red is a pale brown, except the (darker brown) subcostal space from base outward nearly to (front wings), or to a little beyond (hind wings), the level of the distal end of the quadrilateral, the venation of this area being still paler, and at the tip of the hind wings there is a hardly perceptible rounded hazy spot. The basal brown becomes reddish first in the postcostal spaces and also, on the front wings, immediately distal to the quadrilateral; subsequently the red spreads anteriorly over the basal area, but the subcostal spaces remain brown even when the costal spaces are strongly carmine, although even this brown becomes red still later. The red spots at the wing-tips do not appear until after the bases are markedly red, and it would seem first on the hind pair, later on the front wings. The material at hand does not indicate whether these apical red spots appear before or after the pruinosity of the under surface of the basal red. In the youngest males described the labrum is entirely black, the nasus metallic blue-green.

♀. The San Pedro Sula and Bugaba females have a large yellow spot on each side of the labrum, and there is an indication of such in the female from Cacao and in one from Quebrada del Cangrejal. These four (which do not appear younger or older than others with black, unspotted labra) might be referred to *macropus* by one using the key on page 21, *antèd.* They differ from *macropus* ♀, however, by their larger size, by the metallic-green stripe on the mesepimeron being the full length of that sclerite (in *macropus* it stops considerably short of reaching to the upper end), and by the armature of abdominal segment 10 described on page 38. Some of the Cangrejal and the Bugaba females are a little smaller than previous measurements: abdomen 31 mm., hind wing 27.

♂ ♀. A stigma is present on all the wings of all this supplementary material, although it varies in size, even in the same individual.

To the localities given, add:—GUATEMALA, Cacao in Alta Vera Paz (*Barber, U. S. N. M.*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀); HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula (*Williamson, coll. ejusd.*: 8 ♂, 1 ♀); COSTA RICA, Quebrada del Cangrejal (*Biolley, colls. A. N. S., Williamson*: 11 ♂, 12 ♀), Carrillo (*Underwood*: 1 ♀ in bad condition, doubtful); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*: 1 ♀).

Mr. Williamson noted at San Pedro Sula, Feb. 27, 1905, of a male, "This sp. in gulch."