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vicinity of Lago Catemaco. Most butterflies were taken as they imbibed sap oozing from the trunks of citrus trees. The flight is rapid, erratic, and usually between three and five feet of the ground.

214. *Anaea (Zaretis) callidryas* (Felder)

SPECIMENS: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; 1,100 feet; 7 Sept.-9 Oct.

This *Anaea* is uncommon and seasonal; all butterflies were collected during fall and along Hedgerows in the Catemaco Basin. The flight is similar to that of other members of the genus.

215. *Anaea (Anaea) aidea* Guérin-Ménéville

SPECIMENS: 21 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀; 1,100 feet; 21 June-10 Nov.

This leaf wing is abundant throughout the Catemaco Basin but uncommon in all other sections of the Sierra. The butterflies were collected in Pastures, along Hedgerows and the margins of the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest. *Croton soliman* is the larval food plant. Butterflies collected in late summer (late August) and fall (September-November) are slightly different in coloration—the dorsal surfaces of the wings are deeper orange and the ventral surfaces are darker brown with more streaking and blotching—than those collected in early and mid summer. The flight is similar to that of most other members of the genus.

216. *Anaea (Consul) fabius* (Cramer)

SPECIMENS: 5 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀; 150-2,450 feet; 23 July-26 Oct.

This species is locally common and found primarily along the margins of and just within the small sections of disturbed Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest bordering Lago Catemaco. Within the shaded and semi-shaded areas of the forest, the butterflies usually fly approximately six feet above the ground with a relatively slow and weak wing beat, which is very atypical for members of the genus but very similar to that of the "tiger complex" of ithomiids and several heliconians—particularly *H. ismenius*, the predominant butterfly species within these forests. However, when the butterflies are disturbed or engaged in pursuing each other (as is quite frequently the case when they enter the sunny pastures) the flight becomes typical of that of most members of the genus—fast, erratic, and with frequent darting motions.

217. *Anaea (Consul) electra* (Westwood)

SPECIMENS: 11 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; 700-2,950 feet; 22 June-7 Sept.

Anaea electra is locally common, being found principally

along the margins of the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest, Lower Montane Rain Forest, and Hedgerows in the Catemaco Basin.

However, occasionally butterflies were seen along the borders of the Montane Rain Forest. The flight usually is higher than that of most species of *Anaea*—usually in excess of 15 feet of the ground and often near the boles of the tallest trees.

218. *Anaea (Memphis) eurypyle confusa* Hall

SPECIMENS: 6 ♂ ♂, 6 ♀ ♀; 800-2,700 feet; 10 March-26 Oct.

This species is locally common and found primarily in the Deciduous Woodland and the *Pinus-Quercus* Associates. In fact, *A. eurypyle confusa* is the most common species of *Anaea* on the Santa Marta massif. The butterflies were seen most frequently on a grassy, shrubby knoll northeast of Ocotal Chico as they rested on stalks of grass and twigs. The flight is very rapid and erratic.

219. *Anaea (Memphis) artacaena* (Hewitson)

SPECIMEN: 1 ♀; 1 mi. N. Soteapan, 1,400 feet, 14 July 1963.

The single specimen of this rare species was collected as it flew about the flowers of *Lindenia rivalis*, a common shrub in the streams and creeks on the Santa Marta massif and in the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest.

220. *Anaea (Memphis) pithyusa* (Felder)

SPECIMENS: 4 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀; 1,100-1,900 feet; 14 July-13 Nov.

This species is uncommon. The butterflies were collected in a variety of habitats—Pastures (as they imbibed fermenting citrus sap), Recently Abandoned Milpas (as they rested on dead branches), and along the margins of the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest (as they rested on sunlit leaves). The behavior is typical of most members of the genus.

221. *Anaea (Memphis) proserpina* (Salvin)

SPECIMENS: 5 ♂ ♂; 3 mi. NNW Ocotal Chico, 4,800 feet, 17 June 1963, 1 ♂; Peak Volcán Santa Marta, 5,000 feet, 11 June 1963, 2 ♂ ♂; 17 June 1963, 1 ♂; 1 March 1965, 1 ♂.

Anaea proserpina is uncommon and found only in the Montane Thicket and Elfin Woodland on the upper slopes of Volcán Santa Marta. The butterflies were seen most frequently as they chased each other about in or slightly below the forest canopy; only rarely did an individual descend within netting range. The species has not been recorded from the state. The nearest recorded locale is Chiapas (Comstock, 1961).

222. *Anaea (Memphis) morvus boisduvali* W. P. Comstock

SPECIMENS: 2 ♀ ♀, 9 mi. ENE Sontecomapan, 0 feet, 13

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Aug. 1962, 1 ♀; 14 Aug. 1962, 1 ♀.

This species is rare. Both females were collected as they rested on tree limbs in the Littoral Woodland near Río Carizal.

SUBFAMILY Libytheinae

223. *Libytheana carinenta mexicana* Michener

SPECIMENS: 8 ♂ ♂, 6 ♀ ♀; 1,100-2,100 feet; 23 Oct.-22 Nov.

The Mexican snout butterfly is locally abundant and seasonal, being found primarily in the *Pinus-Quercus* Associates of the Deciduous Woodland during late fall. Most butterflies were collected as they visited the flowers of *Calliandra grandiflora*. On several occasions I observed as many as a dozen butterflies on a single plant. The flight is very rapid, erratic and usually between six and 12 feet of the ground.

FAMILY LYCAENIDAE

SUBFAMILY Lycaeninae

TRIBE Theclini

SUBTRIBE Strymoniti

224. *Eumaeus minyas* Hübner

SPECIMENS: 18 ♂ ♂, 14 ♀ ♀; 0-2,200 feet; 5 Feb.-30 Oct.

This lycaenid is abundant in the *Pinus-Quercus* Associates of the Deciduous Woodland and in the Littoral Woodland behind the coast where *Piper* sp. is common. The butterflies were collected most frequently as they fed on the blossoms of *Calliandra grandiflora* (in the pine-oak forest) and as they rested on the leaves of *Piper* sp. (in the Littoral Woodland). The flight is extremely slow, weak, usually between two and eight feet of the ground, and of short duration. When the butterflies were pinched, small droplets of brownish, acrid-smelling liquids were exuded from the terminal portions of the appendages and the wing veins. The larval food plant is *Zamia loddigesii* var. *angustifolia*, a common plant in the pine-oak forest. Immature stages are described in Ross (1964d).

225. *Eumaeus debora* Hübner

SPECIMENS: 15 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀; 2 mi. NE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 30 July 1963, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; 1.5 mi. SW Margiallanas, 1,500 feet, 5 Aug. 1963, 1 ♀; 2 mi. WSW Tapalapan, 1,600 feet, 13 Oct. 1962, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀; 1.5 mi. NNE Ocotál Chico, 2,300 feet, 10 July 1963, 1 ♀; 1 mi. N Ocotál Grande, 3,000 feet, 21 June 1963, 1 ♀; Peak Volcán San Martín Pajapan, 3,750 feet, 8 June 1965, 1 ♀; 3 mi. NNW Ocotál Chico, 3,800 feet, 11 June 1963, 1 ♀; 4,100 feet, 11 June 1963, 1 ♀. Reared specimens: 3 mi. NNE Ocotál Chico, 3,200 feet, emerged 29 Aug. 1963, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2 mi. N Ocotál Grande, 3,600 feet, emerged 12 May 1965, 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; 13 May 1965, 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀.

This large lycaenid is locally common in the Montane Rain Forest, Montane Thicket, and Elfin Woodland during late summer and fall. The butterflies seem to prefer to fly in the relatively bright and open sections of the forest as well as over the peaks of the highest volcanoes. The flight is very similar to that of *E. minyas* with the exception that *E. debora* usually flies at higher altitudes, usually between ten and 20 feet of the ground. The larval food plant is *Ceratozamia mexicana*, a common plant in the rain forests between elevations of 3,000 and 3,500 feet. The life history is described in Ross (1964d). The species has been recorded from Veracruz only from the "Sierra Madre Oriental" (Hoffmann, 1940).

226. *Theorema eumenia* Hewitson

SPECIMENS: 2 ♂♂; 1 mi. NNW Ocotál Grande, 1,900 feet, 4 July 1963, 1 ♂; 3 mi. NNW Ocotál Chico, 2,900 feet, 17 June 1963, 1 ♂.

This species is rare; one specimen was collected along a small stream in a ravine within the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest, and the other in a ravine within the Lower Montane Rain Forest. Both butterflies were resting on the upper surfaces of leaves along shaded sections of trails when collected.

227. *Chlorostrymon simaethis simaethis* (Drury)

SPECIMENS: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; 0.5 mi. S Barrosa, 500 feet, 30 June 1962, 1 ♀; 4 mi. NE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 22 July 1962, 1 ♂; 2 mi. NE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 4 Oct. 1962, 1 ♂.

This hairstreak is rare; all three specimens were collected as they fed on *Cordia spinescens* growing along Hedgerows. The behavior of this species is typical of all the remaining species in the tribe Theclini recorded from the Sierra: first, a flight that is

extremely rapid, erratic, and which tends towards the vertical more than the horizontal; second, a resting position that usually is on the upper surfaces of leaves and during which time the butterflies usually rub their hind wings together alternately.

228. *Chlorostrymon telea* (Hewitson)

SPECIMENS: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; 1,200-2,000 feet; 9 June-1 Aug.

All three specimens of this uncommon species were collected in Pastures as they fed on the blossoms of *Cordia spinescens*.

229. *Calycopis beon* (Cramer)

SPECIMENS: 27 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀; 0-3,400 feet; 11 Feb.-30 Oct.

The beon hairstreak is the most abundant and widespread species of lycaenid in the Sierra, being found in practically all open and semi-shaded areas. The behavior is similar to that of most members of the family.

230. *Calycopis trebula* (Hewitson)

SPECIMENS: 5 ♂♂; 1,700-1,900 feet; 17 May-8 Aug.

This species is locally common and found primarily along the margins of the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest on the Santa Marta massif. All butterflies were collected as they rested on the leaves of trees growing along shaded stream banks.

231. *Calycopis pisis* (Godman & Salvin)

SPECIMENS: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2 mi. N Ocotal Grande, 3,700 feet, 21 June 1963.

This species is rare and restricted to the *Liquidambar-Quercus* Associates of the Montane Rain Forest. Both specimens were collected as they rested on leaves along a partially shaded trail. *Calycopis pisis* has not been recorded from Mexico; the nearest recorded locale is Telemán, Guatemala (Godman & Salvin, 1879-1901).

232. *Calycopis* sp. "C"

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂; 2 mi. SSW Tibernal, 150 feet, 23 Aug. 1962.

This specimen still remains unclassified. The butterfly was collected along the margin of the *Bursera-Sabal-Orbignya* Associates of the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest.

233. *Tmolus echiolus echiolus* (Draudt)

SPECIMEN: 1 ♀; 1 mi. NNE Ocotal Chico, 2,100 feet, 14 June 1963.

This hairstreak is rare. The single specimen was collected as it fed on the blossoms of *Cordia spinescens* that was growing in a Recently Abandoned Milpa.

234. *Tmolus crolinus* (Butler & Druce)

SPECIMENS: 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; 1,100-2,800 feet, 2 June-3 Aug.

Tmolus crolinus is uncommon but relatively widely distributed throughout the range, being found principally along the margins of Hedgerows, the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest, and Deciduous Woodland (including the *Pinus-Quercus* Associes). The butterflies are attracted to the flowers of *Calliandra grandiflora*.

235. *Tmolus azia* (Hewitson)

SPECIMENS: 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; 1,100-2,200 feet; 5 Feb.-4 Oct.

This *Tmolus* is locally common and found primarily on the leaves and flowers of *Borreria suaveolens* in Pastures and Recently Abandoned Milpas. Although I searched for immature stages, none was found.

236. *Oenomaus ortygnus* (Cramer)

SPECIMENS: 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; 900, 1,000 feet; 17 July-7 Sept.

This lycaenid is locally common. Most butterflies were collected in shaded and semi-shaded areas along the margins of or just within the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest and Lower Montane Rain Forest in the vicinity of Lago Catemaco.

237. *Callophrys (Cyanophrys) amyntor distractus* Clench

SPECIMENS: 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀; 700-1,800 feet; 20 June-18 Oct.

This species is uncommon and local. Most specimens were collected as they rested on the leaves of trees and shrubs growing along the margins of the Lower Montane Rain Forest and the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest in the vicinity of Lago Catemaco. The behavior is the same as that of other species in the tribe.

238. *Callophrys (Cyanophrys) herodotus* (Fabricius)

SPECIMENS: 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; 0-2,200 feet; 22 April-18 Sept.

Callophrys herodotus is uncommon and found along the margins of the Lower Montane Rain Forest, Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest, and Swamp Forest.

239. *Callophrys (Cyanophrys) leucania* (Hewitson)

SPECIMEN: 1 ♀; 1 mi. N Ocotal Grande, 2,300 feet, 15 May 1965.

The single female of this rare species was collected as it fed on the blossoms of *Calliandra grandiflora* growing in the *Pinus-Quercus* Associes of the Deciduous Woodland.

240. *Callophrys (Cyanophrys) miserabilis* (Clench)

SPECIMENS: 2 ♀♀; 2 mi. NE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 15 Sept. 1962.

Both females of this rare species were collected as they fed on the blossoms of *Crotalaria vitellina*, which was growing in a Hedgerow.

241. *Callophrys (Cyanophrys) goodsoni* Clench

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂ ; 2 mi. NE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 7 Sept. 1962.

The single male was collected as it fed on the blossoms of *Cordia spinescens* in a Pasture.

242. *Callophrys (Cyanophrys) agricolor agricolor* (Butler & Druce)

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂ : Peak, Volcán Santa Marta, 5,200 feet, 6 April 1965.

The single specimen of this rare species was collected as it flew over the crater rim of Volcán Santa Marta. The flight is very rapid and erratic.

243. *Callophrys (Cyanophrys) nr. longula* (Hewitson)

SPECIMEN: 1 ♀ ; Peak Volcán Santa Marta, 5,100 feet, 26 May 1965.

This species is rare. The single female was collected as it flew over the peak of Volcán Santa Marta and above the canopy of the Elfin Woodland. Although there are similarities between the female and those of *C. longula*, there are several differences. In addition, *C. longula* is restricted to South America—Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, and Venezuela (Godman & Salvin, 1879-1901). Therefore, the female from the Sierra probably represents a new species.

244. *Atlides polybe* (Linnaeus)

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂ ; 3 mi. SW Sontecomapan, 900 feet, 17 July 1962.

Atlides polybe is rare in the Sierra. The single male was collected as it fed on the blossoms of *Cordia spinescens* in a Pasture.

245. *Panhiades ochus* (Godman & Salvin)

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂ ; 3 mi. SW Sontecomapan, 900 feet, 17 July 1962.

The single specimen was collected as it fed on the blossoms of *Cordia spinescens*, which was growing in a Hedgerow.

246. *Strymon melinus* Hübner

SPECIMENS: 6 ♂ ♂ , 9 ♀ ♀ ; 0.25 mi. SSE Ocotal Chico, 1,700 feet, 8 June 1963, 1 ♀ : 0.5 mi. SSE Ocotal Chico, 1,800 feet, 23 June 1963, 1 ♀ : Ocotal Chico, 1,900 feet, 15 May 1965, 1 ♀ ; 7 July 1963, 1 ♂ ; 28 Oct. 1962, 2 ♂ ♂ : 1 mi. NNE Ocotal Chico, 2,100 feet, 14 June 1963, 1 ♂ : 5 mi. NNE Catemaco, 2,200 feet,

4 July 1962, 1 ♂ : 1 mi. N Ocotal Grande, 2,300 feet, 15 May 1965, 3 ♀ ♀ : 1 mi. NNW Ocotal Chico, 2,300 feet, 3 July 1963, 1 ♀ : 1.5 mi. NNW Ocotal Chico, 2,350 feet, 15 June 1963, 1 ♀ : 1.25 mi. NE Ocotal Chico, 2,600 feet, 10 May 1965, 1 ♂ ; 2,700 feet, 28 July 1963, 1 ♀ .

The grey hairstreak is locally common. Most specimens were collected as they fed on the blossoms of *Calliandra grandiflora* in the *Pinus-Quercus* Associates of the Deciduous Woodland. The behavior is the same as that of other members of the tribe. *Strymon melinus* has not been recorded from Veracruz. The nearest recorded locale is Oaxaca (Hoffmann, 1940).

247. *Strymon yojoa* (Reakirt)

SPECIMENS: 10 ♂ ♂ , 14 ♀ ♀ ; 500-5,000 feet; 11 Feb.-26 July.

This species is abundant throughout most open and semi-open areas throughout the Sierra. The butterflies are attracted to many species of flowering plants.

248. *Strymon columella istapa* (Reakirt)

SPECIMENS: 4 ♂ ♂ ; 1,100-2,700 feet; 12 May-10 Oct.

The columella hairstreak is uncommon. All butterflies were collected as they visited the blossoms of *Calliandra grandiflora* in Hedgerows and the *Pinus-Quercus* Associates of the Deciduous Woodland.

249. *Strymon bazochii* (Godart)

SPECIMENS: 3 ♂ ♂ , 1 ♀ ; 1,100-2,200 feet; 7 June-21 Aug.

The bazochii hairstreak is uncommon and found in Pastures, the *Pinus-Quercus* Associates of the Deciduous Woodland, and along Hedgerows.

250. *Strymon albata sedecia* (Hewitson)

SPECIMENS: 2 ♀ ♀ ; 2 mi. NE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 9 Aug. 1962, 1 ♀ ; 21 Aug. 1962, 1 ♀ .

Both individuals of this rare species were collected along the margins of the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest in the vicinity of Lago Catemaco.

251. *Strymon serapio* Godman & Salvin

SPECIMENS: 2 ♂ ♂ , 1 ♀ ; 2,200, 2,500 feet; 10 March, 28 June.

This species is uncommon. All butterflies were collected as they fed on the blossoms of *Calliandra grandiflora* in the Deciduous Woodland.

252. *Electrostrymon cyphara* (Hewitson)

SPECIMENS: 5 ♂ ♂ , 10 ♀ ♀ ; 700-2,700 feet; 15 June-15 Sept.

Electrostrymon cyphara is locally common, being found pri-

marily in the *Pinus-Quercus* Associes of the Deciduous Woodland and along the margins of the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest and Lower Montane Rain Forest. The behavior is typical of that of other members in the tribe.

253. *Cygnus battus jalan* (Reakirt)

SPECIMENS: 9 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; 0-2,700 feet; 14 March-29 Oct.

This lycaenid is common. Most butterflies were collected as they fed on the blossoms of *Cordia spinescens* in Pastures and along Hedgerows.

254. *Arawacus aetolus togarna* (Hewitson)

SPECIMENS: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; 800-1,900 feet; 14 June-23 July.

This white hairstreak is uncommon and found primarily along the margins of the Lower Montane Rain Forest and Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest.

255. *Arawacus sito* (Boisduval)

SPECIMENS: 14 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀; 900-3,200 feet; 18 March-18 Nov.

Arawacus sito is common and found most frequently on the blossoms of *Cordia spinescens* in Pastures and along Hedgerows.

256. *Heterosmaitia palegon* (Cramer)

SPECIMENS: 6 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀; 700-2,700 feet; 27 April-15 Sept.

This species is common and widely distributed throughout the Sierra, being found in most open and sunny areas irrespective of plant formation.

257. *Allosmaitia pion* (Godman & Salvin)

SPECIMENS: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; 1,100-2,400 feet; 6 June-21 Aug.

This lycaenid is uncommon. All butterflies were collected as they fed on the flowers of *Cordia spinescens* in Pastures and the *Pinus-Quercus* Associes of the Deciduous Woodland.

258. *Evenus regalis* (Cramer)

SPECIMEN: 1 ♀; 2 mi. NE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 28 Aug. 1963.

The single female of this rare species was collected as it fed on the flowers of *Cordia spinescens* in a Pasture.

259. *Thecla cypria* (Geyer)

SPECIMEN: 1 ♀; 2 mi. SW Sontecomapan, 900 feet, 12 July 1962.

This species is rare. The single female was collected as it fed on an unidentified composite in a Pasture.

260. *Thecla marsyas damo* (Druce)

SPECIMENS: 4 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀; 0-2,300 feet; 23 June-7 Sept.

This hairstreak is common, particularly in the Catemaco

Basin. The butterflies were seen most frequently along the margins of the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest and Hedgerows. The behavior is the same as that of most other members of the family.

261. *Thecla augustula* Kirby

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂; 1.5 mi. NNW Ocotal Grande, 1,800 feet, 4 July 1963.

The single male was collected as it rested on an oak leaf approximately six feet above the ground in the *Pinus-Quercus* Associates of the Deciduous Woodland.

262. *Thecla lisus* Stoll

SPECIMENS: 2 ♂ ♂; 1 mi. N Soteapan, 1,400 feet, 14 July 1963.

This hairstreak is rare; both males were collected as they rested on leaves of *Lindenia rivalis*, a common plant in the shallow streams within the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest on the Santa Marta massif.

263. *Thecla mavors* (Hübner)

SPECIMENS: 5 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀; 1,100-2,700 feet; 11 Feb.-26 June.

This species is uncommon and found principally along the margins of the *Liquidambar-Quercus* Associates of the Montane Rain Forest and Hedgerows on the Santa Marta massif. Most butterflies were collected as they rested on leaves approximately two to five feet above the ground.

264. *Thecla inachus carpophora* Hewitson

SPECIMENS: 2 ♂ ♂; 2 mi. SW Sontecomapan, 1,100 feet, 23 July 1962, 1 ♂; 2 mi. NE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 28 Aug. 1963, 1 ♂.

This rare species was collected in small patches of Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest in the vicinity of Lago Catemaco. Both butterflies were collected as they rested on leaves along shaded trails.

265. *Thecla neora* Hewitson

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂; 2 mi. NE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 29 Aug. 1963.

The single male was collected as it fed on the blossoms of *Cordia spinescens* in a Hedgerow.

266. *Thecla laothoe* Godman & Salvin

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂, Peak Volcán Santa Marta, 5,200 feet, 6 April 1965.

The single male was collected as it flew over the crater rim of Volcán Santa Marta and above the canopy of the Elfin Woodland.

267. *Thecla barajo* Reakirt

SPECIMENS: 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♀; 900-2,700 feet; 21 April-30 Aug.

Thecla barajo is rare; all specimens were collected as they fed on the blossoms of *Cordia spinescens* growing in Hedgerows.

268. *Thecla janias* (Cramer)

SPECIMENS: 2 ♀ ♀; 2 mi. NE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 21 Aug. 1962, 1 ♀: 1 mi. NNE Ocotal Chico, 2,000 feet, 31 May 1965, 1 ♀.

This species is rare. Both females were collected as they fed on the flowers of *Cordia spinescens* in Pastures.

269. *Thecla hassan* (Stoll)

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂; 2 mi. NE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 21 Aug. 1962.

The single male was collected as it fed on the blossoms of *Cordia spinescens* in a Hedgerow.

270. *Thecla meton* (Cramer)

SPECIMENS: 7 ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀; 800-1,900 feet; 28 June-26 Sept.

Thecla meton is common in most Pastures and along most Hedgerows throughout the Sierra. The behavior is similar to that of other members of the tribe.

271. *Thecla janthina janthodonia* Dyar

SPECIMENS: 3 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀; 1,100 feet; 25 July-17 Sept.

This lycaenid is uncommon and found principally along Hedgerows and in Pastures in the vicinity of Lago Catemaco. The butterflies are attracted to the blossoms of *Cordia spinescens*.

272. *Thecla* nr. *polibites* (Cramer)

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂; Ocotal Chico, 1,900 feet, 22 June 1963.

The single male of this rare species was collected as it rested on a leaf of a small tree growing along the bank of a stream in the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest. The single specimen is worn and so the determination cannot be definite.

273. *Thecla vibidia* Hewitson

SPECIMEN: 1 ♀; 2 mi. NE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 28 Aug. 1963.

The single specimen was collected as it fed on the blossoms of *Cordia spinescens* in a Pasture along the southwest shore of Lago Catemaco.

274. *Thecla hecate* Godman & Salvin

SPECIMENS: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2 mi. NE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 24 Sept. 1962, 1 ♀: 5 mi. NNE Catemaco, 2,200 feet, 4 July 1962, 1 ♂.

This hairstreak is rare. Both specimens were collected as they fed on the flowers of *Cordia spinescens* in Pastures.

275. *Thecla jebus* (Godart)

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂ ; 2 mi. NE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 2 July 1962.

Thecla jebus is rare. The single specimen was collected as it rested on a leaf along the margin of a small section of Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest bordering Lago Catemaco.

276. *Thecla brescia* Hewitson

SPECIMENS: 3 ♂ ♂ , 8 ♀ ♀ ; 1,100-2,400 feet; 17 March-4 Oct.

This lycaenid is locally common and restricted to the Deciduous Woodland including the *Pinus-Quercus* Associes. Most butterflies were collected as they fed on the blossoms of *Calliandra grandiflora*.

277. *Thecla ligurina* Hewitson

SPECIMEN: 1 ♀ ; 2 mi. NE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 27 June 1962.

The single specimen of this rare species was collected as it rested approximately seven feet above the ground on the leaf of *Inga spuria* in a Pasture.

278. *Thecla mycon* Godman & Salvin

SPECIMENS: 7 ♂ ♂ , 3 ♀ ♀ ; 1,100 feet; 20 June-5 Nov.

Thecla mycon is common only in the Catemaco Basin. Most butterflies were collected as they rested on leaves in shaded or partially shaded areas along the margins of Hedgerows and the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest. The behavior is characteristic of other members of the tribe.

279. *Thecla thales* (Fabricius)

SPECIMENS: 2 ♀ ♀ ; 3 mi. NNW Ocotal Chico, 2,900 feet, 9 Feb. 1965, 1 ♀ ; 3 July 1963, 1 ♀ .

Both specimens of this rare species were collected as they rested on leaves approximately nine feet above the ground along the margin of the *Liquidambar-Quercus* Associes of the Montane Rain Forest.

280. *Thecla tephraeus* (Geyer)

SPECIMENS: 5 ♂ ♂ , 3 ♀ ♀ ; 800-2,500 feet; 16 June-22 Aug.

This hairstreak is common and relatively widely distributed throughout the Sierra, being found principally in Pastures and along Hedgerows where *Cordia spinescens* was growing.

281. *Thecla syncellus syncellus* (Cramer)

SPECIMENS: 3 ♂ ♂ , 5 ♀ ♀ ; 0-1,900 feet; 29 June-29 Aug.

Although uncommon, this species is fairly widely distributed throughout the Sierra. Most butterflies were collected as they rested on leaves along the partially shaded margins of the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest and Hedgerows.

282. *Thecla minthe* Godman & Salvin

SPECIMEN: 1 ♀; 5 mi. NNE Catemaco, 2,200 feet, 4 July 1962.

The single female was collected as it rested on a leaf approximately three feet above the ground in a relatively dense section of Lower Montane Rain Forest.

283. *Thecla empusa* Hewitson

SPECIMENS: 1 ♂; 2 ♀ ♀; 2,200, 2,700 feet; 16 June-1 July.

Thecla empusa is uncommon and restricted to the Deciduous Woodland and the *Liquidambar-Quercus* Associates of the Montane Rain Forest on the southern slopes of Volcán Santa Marta. All butterflies were collected as they rested on sunlit leaves.

284. *Thecla ares* Godman & Salvin

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂; 2 mi. NE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 28 Sept. 1962.

The single specimen was collected as it fed on the blossoms of the composite *Bidens pilosa* var. *bimucronata* in a Pasture. *Thecla ares* has not been recorded from Mexico. The nearest recorded locale is Guatemala (Godman & Salvin, 1879-1901).

285. *Thecla ahola* Hewitson

SPECIMENS: 3 ♀ ♀; 1,900-5,100 feet; 26 May-24 Oct.

Although uncommon, this species nevertheless was collected in a variety of habitats—Lower Montane Rain Forest, Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest, and Elfin Woodland. The behavior is characteristic of other members of the tribe.

286. *Thecla gabatha* Hewitson

SPECIMEN: 1 ♀; 0.25 mi. SE Ocozotepec, 1,950 feet, 1 Aug. 1963.

This single specimen of this rare species was collected as it rested on a leaf of an oak tree within the *Pinus-Quercus* Associates of the Deciduous Woodland. The butterfly is unusually dark and possibly represents an endemic subspecies.

287. *Thecla tarpa* Godman & Salvin

SPECIMENS: 2 ♀ ♀; 3 mi. NNW Ocotal Chico, 3,000 feet, 10 June 1963.

This rare species is restricted to the *Liquidambar-Quercus* Associates of the Montane Rain Forest. Both specimens were collected as they rested on leaves along partially shaded trails.

288. *Thecla maeonis* Godman & Salvin

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂; 1.5 mi. NNE Ocotal Chico, 2,700 feet, 11 Feb. 1965.

This species is rare. The male was collected as is fed on the flowers of *Calliandra grandiflora* in the Deciduous Woodland.

289. *Thecla hesperitis* (Butler & Druce)

SPECIMEN: 1 ♀; 2 mi. NE Catemaco 1,100 feet, 23 June 1962.

The single female of this rare species was collected as it fed on the blossoms of *Cordia spinescens* in a Hedgerow.

290. *Thecla denarius* (Butler & Druce)

SPECIMENS: 8 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; 1 mi. NE Ocotal Chico, 2,500 feet, 10 March 1965, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀; 12 March 1965, 1 ♂: 1.5 mi. NNW Ocotal Chico, 2,700 feet, 15 June 1965, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: 2 mi. NNW Ocotal Chico, 2,800 feet, 27 March 1965, 1 ♂.

This species is locally common within the *Pinus-Quercus* Associates of the Deciduous Woodland. All butterflies were collected as they flew about the terminal shoots of the branches of pine trees during the spring months. The butterflies seemed to prefer the relatively high branches of the trees and only rarely did they alight on branches lower than 12 feet of the ground. Although I visited these same locales (and trees) during the summer months, no individuals were observed later than June 15; thus, it appears as if the species is either single or double brooded. The nearest recorded locale is Tabasco (Hoffman, 1940).

291. *Thecla plusios* Godman & Salvin

SPECIMENS: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; 1,800-5,000 feet; 15 June-30 Oct.

Thecla plusios is locally common and found primarily in the Montane Rain Forest and to a lesser extent in the Montane Thicket and Elfin Woodland. The butterflies prefer sunny glades within the forests.

292. *Thecla clarina* Hewitson

SPECIMENS: 7 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; 1,800-3,000 feet; 11 Feb.-23 Oct.

This lycaenid is locally common, being found primarily on the flowers of *Calliandra grandiflora* within the *Pinus-Quercus* Associates of the Deciduous Woodland.

293. *Thecla demonassa* Hewitson

SPECIMENS: 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; 1,100-2,700 feet; 16 June-14 July.

This small hairstreak is locally common and found principally along Hedgerows and the margins of the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest on the Santa Marta massif.

294. *Thecla tera* Hewitson

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂; 1 mi. SSW Peak Volcán San Martín Tuxtla, 2,300 feet, 27 Aug. 1962.

This species is rare. The single male was collected as it flew approximately five feet above the ground in a sunny glade within the Lower Montane Rain Forest. *Thecla tera* has not been

recorded from Veracruz. The nearest recorded locale is Chiapas (Hoffmann, 1940).

295. *Thecla coronata* Hewitson

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂; 1 mi. SE Sontecomapan, 700 feet, 14 July 1962.

The single male was collected as it rested on a leaf along the margin of the Lower Montane Rain Forest.

296. *Thecla scopas* Godman & Salvin

SPECIMENS: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 2 mi. NE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 27 June 1962, 1 ♀; 1 mi. S Coyame, 1,200 feet, 25 June 1962, 1 ♂.

Both specimens of this rare species were collected as they rested on unidentified bushes in Pastures bordering Lago Catemaco.

297. *Thecla mathewi* Hewitson

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂; Ocotal Chico, 1,900 feet, 30 June 1963.

The single male of this rare species was collected as it fed on the blossoms of *Jatropha curcas*, a tree that was growing in the back yard of a local villager in Ocotal Chico.

298. *Thecla politus* Druce

SPECIMEN: 1 ♀; 2 mi. N Ocotal Grande, 3,500 feet, 21 June 1963.

The single specimen was collected as it rested approximately seven feet above the ground on the trunk of a tree that was growing along a trail in a section of Montane Rain Forest. One other butterfly of this species was seen on the same tree trunk but was not collected. *Thecla politus* has not been recorded from Veracruz. Hoffmann (1940) gives the Mexican distribution as the Pacific coast as far north as the state of Colima.

299. *Thecla basalides* (Geyer)

SPECIMENS: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀; 1,500-2,500 feet; 11 June-12 Aug.

Thecla basalides is locally common and found principally in the Deciduous Woodland and the *Pinus-Quercus* Associes. The butterflies were collected most frequently as they fed on the flowers of *Calliandra grandiflora*.

300. *Thecla mulucha* Hewitson

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂; 3 mi. WSW Santiago Tuxtla, 2,700 feet, 30 Aug. 1962.

The single male was collected as it rested on the leaf of a tree along the partially shaded margin of the Semi-Evergreen Seasonal Forest near the peak of Cerro Tuxtla. *Thecla mulucha* has not been recorded from Mexico. The nearest recorded locale is the Polochic Valley of Guatemala (Godman & Salvin, 1879-1901).

301. *Thecla ambrax* Westwood & Hewitson

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂; 2 mi. NE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 28 Aug. 1963.

This species is rare. The single male was collected as it fed on the blossoms of *Cordia spinescens* along a Hedgerow. Clench (personal communication) states that the specimen is different from those of the nominate subspecies in South America. *Thecla ambrax* has not been recorded from Mexico. The nearest recorded locale is Chontales, Nicaragua (Godman & Salvin, 1879-1901).

302. *Thecla dodava* Hewitson

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂; 3 mi. NNW Ocotal Chico, 3,300 feet, 30 July 1963.

The single specimen was collected as it rested on a leaf approximately five feet above the ground in a sunny glade within an extensive area of Montane Rain Forest. *Thecla dodava* has not been recorded from Mexico. The nearest recorded locale is Chiriqui, Panamá (Godman & Salvin, 1879-1901).

303. *Thecla kalikimaka* Clench

SPECIMENS: 2 ♂ ♂; 2 mi. NNE Catemaco, 1,100 feet, 28 Aug. 1963, 1 ♂; 0.25 mi. S Ocotal Chico, 1,800 feet, 12 Aug. 1963, 1 ♂.

This lycaenid is rare. Both specimens were taken as they fed on the blossoms of *Cordia spinescens* in Pastures.

304. *Thecla tamos* Godman & Salvin.

SPECIMENS: 2 ♂ ♂; 1 mi. NNW Ocotal Chico, 2,300 feet, 3 July 1963, 1 ♂; 2 mi. N Ocotal Grande, 3,500 feet, 21 June 1963, 1 ♂.

This hairstreak is rare. One specimen was collected in the Deciduous Woodland and the other in the Montane Rain Forest on the Santa Marta massif. Both specimens were resting on leaves in sunny glades. *Thecla tamos* has not been recorded from Mexico. The nearest recorded locale is Costa Rica (Godman & Salvin, 1879-1901).

305. *Thecla* nr. *antincus* Felder

SPECIMEN: 1 ♂; 1 mi. E Zapoapan, 0 feet, 19 May 1965.

The single specimen was collected as it rested on a leaf approximately 12 feet above the ground along the margin of the Swamp Forest along Río Mescalapan. Although the specimen resembles those of *T. antincus*, there are slight differences. In addition, *T. antincus* is known only from South America (Seitz, 1923). Thus, it appears as if the specimen from the Sierra represents an unidentified endemic species.

(To be continued)