requires from one to about 9 months to complete its life cycle (exclusive of adult).

It may, therefore be concluded that the insect may have up to about 7 overlapping generations in a year. Normally, in the field it probably has fewer.

Field surveys revealed the presence of all the stages on the host plants throughout the year.

NATURAL ENEMIES

Thompson (1946) reported *Apanteles aristolochiae* Wlkn. as a parasite of this butterfly. No parasites of eggs or larvae were found during this study.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

To Jerry A. Powell, University of California, Berkeley, we wish to express our sincere appreciation for correcting and improving the manuscript.

LITERATURE CITED

GHOSH, C. C., 1914. Life histories of Indian Insects. V. Lepidoptera. Mem. Dept. Agric. India, Ent. Ser. 5, 1: 53–58. Agric. Res. Inst., Delhi, Pusa.

THOMPSON, W. R., 1946. Parasites of Lepidoptera (N-P). A catalogue of parasites and predators, Sec. 1. Pt. 3. Imperial parasite service. Belleville, Ontario, Canada.

A NEW *CALLITHOMIA* (ITHOMIIDAE) FROM BOLIVIA

JOHN H. MASTERS[1]
P.O. Box 7511, Saint Paul, Minnesota

During 1962–1965 I received several large consignments of Bolivian Ithomiidae from Franz Steinbach of Cochabamba, Bolivia. Perhaps the most interesting specimen among these is an unique and previously undescribed *Callithomia*. The late Dr. Richard M. Fox, acknowledged expert in the Ithomiidae, examined this specimen, recognized it as a new species and intended eventually to describe it himself. With the death of Dr. Fox on April 28th, 1968, I have assumed the task of describing the insect and take pleasure in naming it after him.

[1] Research Associate, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

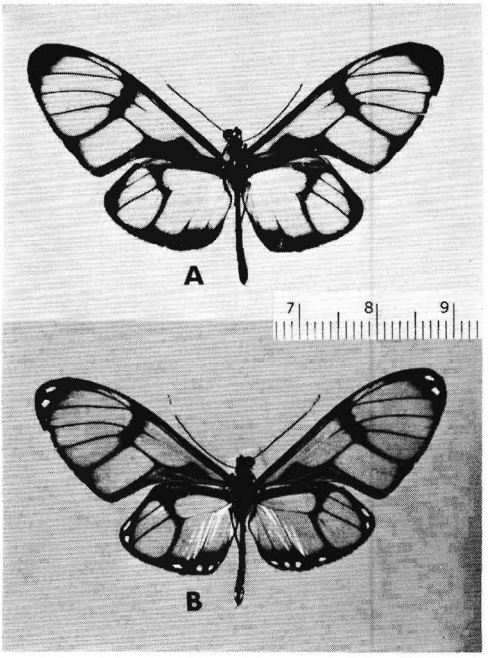

Figure 1. *Callithomia foxi* Masters. Holotype male: A, upperside; B, underside.

Callithomia foxi Masters, new species

MALE: Upperside of both wings (figure 1A) transparent with black markings outlining veins and wing margins. Black markings widening on both wings at costal and inner margins, wing apices, at end of discal cells and along vein Cu_1. Cu on hindwing and basal parts of veins Cu_2 and 2V yellow. Inner margin of forewing sharply concave. Costal margin of hindwing sharply humped at raised oval "*Ithomia* patch" from there concave to outer angle.

Underside of wings (figure 1B) a mirror image of upperside except for eight small white spots in black wing margins—two at apex of forewing (also a dimunitive in M_2), four at anal angle and two at apex of hindwing. Transparent areas with a yellowish cast, viewed from below.

Male genitalia figured (figure 2).

LENGTH OF FOREWING: base to tip, 29 mm.

FEMALE: Unknown.

Holotype male: Bolivia, Todos Santos, Prov. Chapare, Dpto. Cochabamba (300 meters elevation), July 1964. Deposited in Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Fox (*in litt.*) believed that this specimen was the only example of the species in American collections, but noted that there were a couple of examples resting unnamed in European collections. The subterminal spine on the aedeagus places *Callithomia foxi* in that section of the genus

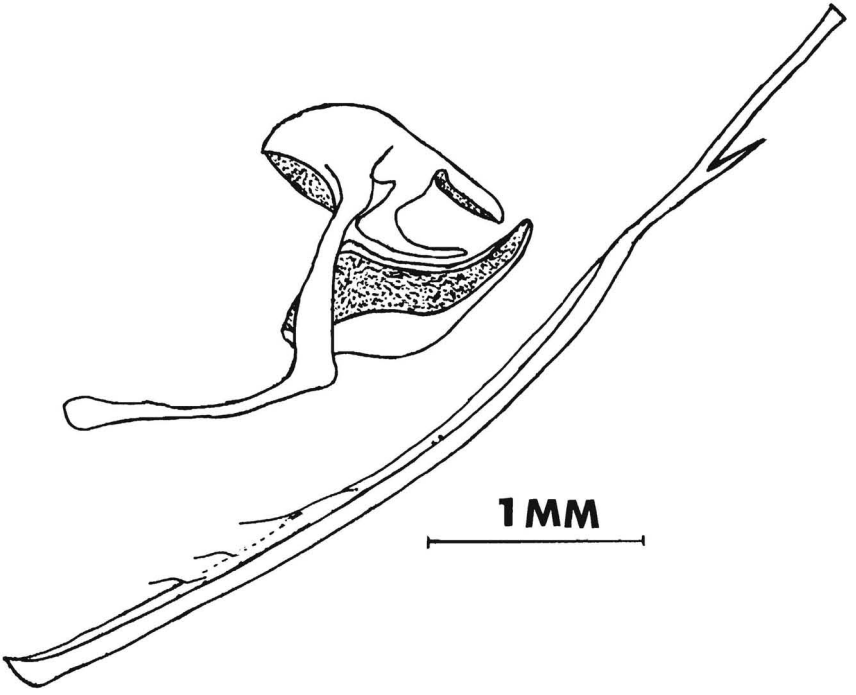

Figure 2. *Callithomia foxi* Masters male genital structure. Aedeagus removed and shown below. Left valva removed and not shown.

that includes *xantho* (Felder), *methonella* (Weymer), *inturna* (Fox), *epidero* (Bates), *lenea* (Cramer), *drogheda* (Weeks) and *zingiber* Fox. Of these seven, *C. epidero, methonella, xantho* and *interna* have a strong resemblance to *C. foxi. Callithomia xantho* and *interna*, and to a lesser extent *methonella*, are separable by the lack of heavy black scaling along vein Cu_1 and the end of the cell, this is especially noticeable on the hindwings. *Callithomia epidero* and *methonella* have red to brown patches at the anal angle of the hindwing, that are lacking in *C. foxi.* None of the species in the other section of the genus have a similar appearance.