

at least in cases of differential staining, are easily taken once exposure time has been optimized. Film cost is a little over 50¢ per color picture.

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NOTES ON THE GENUS *CEPHISE* EVANS, WITH A NEW RECORD FOR MEXICO (HESPERIIDAE)

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When W. H. Evans (1952, p. 153) described the genus *Cephise*, he made the statement that the actual systematic position of the genus was doubtful. "The elongated wings and the conspicuous tornal lobe H indicate affinity with *Chrysoplectrum* in the *Urbanus* group, while the broad costa points to *Achalarus*. But the genitalia are not of the *Urbanus* type: the very broad-ended uncus with a snow-white dorsal tuft is peculiar. The proximity of veins 7 and 8 F rather than veins 6 and 7 point to the *Celaenorrhinus* group near *Nascus* and there is a similar sexual difference, F spots yellow in male, white in female, though not differing in size or disposition. The position in repose is unknown. ♂ upf with an unusually long costal fold, reaching to beyond the discal spots. Clasp with a slender style."

Evans also stated that there was but a single species, *cephise* (Herrich-Schaeffer) 1869, represented by two subspecies. In the nominate subspecies the cuiller of clasp is long, narrow and straight. The spot in space lb in both sexes is against the outer edge of the spot in space 2. The subspecies is recorded from Honduras, Panama, Fr. Guiana, Surinam, Upper Amazons (St. Paulo d'Olivencia), Para, Ecuador and Peru. The other subspecies is *hydarnes* (Mabille) 1876, which has the cuiller of clasp broad and irregular. The females have the spot in space lb on the upper surface of the primaries with the upper edge exactly against the lower edge of the

spot in space 2. This has been recorded from Matto Grosso, S. Brazil (Rio, Sao Paulo, Blumenau) and Paraguay. Actually, *cephise* and *hydarnes* represent separate species on the basis of their genitalia and the spot arrangement of the females.

During June 1969, while collecting on the grounds of Hotel Covadonga, six miles south of Ciudad Valles, S. L. P., Mexico, I caught two males and a female of *cephise*; this represents a new skipper record for Mexico. Observations made during this collecting period makes it possible to correctly place systematically the genus *Cephise*. The three specimens collected were found in rather dense jungle. Their flight pattern and position in repose is very similar to members of the genus *Urbanus*. During the middle of the day when the jungle is hot and still *cephise* rests on the under surface of banana leaves or other similar vegetation with the wings folded. When disturbed they dart out and fly for a short distance but before settling again will abruptly hit the underside of a leaf two or three times before coming to rest. This characteristic is also exhibited by members of the genus *Urbanus* and *Astraptes*. Apparently this approach will disturb any predatory spider which might be present; the jungle is full of such arachnids.

From information obtained by observing the habits of *Cephise cephise* I now rearrange the position of *Cephise* and place it between *Urbanus* and *Astraptes*. Certain morphological as well as the behavioral characteristics indicate that this is a much better arrangement than that of Evans in which it follows *Nascus*, a member of the *Celaenorrhinus* group the species of which hold their wings flat in repose.

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