

The incisors are deep orange. The following are the characters of the molars:—

Upper molar I	5	spaces or prisms	3	external and	3	internal angles
„ „ II	4	„	3	„	2	„
„ „ III	4	„	3	„	2	„
Lower molar I	7	„	4	„	5	„
„ „ II	3	„	3	„	3	„
„ „ III	3	„	3	„	3	„

Described from two specimens in spirit and two skins sent by Mr. A. B. Wynne, of the Geological Survey. I have called the species after the discoverer, by whom I am informed that the native name is '*Kanis*.'

I hope to give a fuller description of this and the other Himalayan forms shortly.

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XXIII.—*Some new Species of Rhopalocerous Lepidoptera from the Indian Region.*—By CAPTAIN G. F. L. MARSHALL, R. E., and LIONEL DE NICEVILLE.

(Received December 27th, 1880.)

1. *EUPLŒA* (*SALPINX*) *ADAMSONI*, Marshall.

♂. Allied to *E. superba*, Herbst, but differing on the UPPERSIDE of the *forewing* in that the brilliant blue gloss is confined to the basal two-thirds not reaching to the costa or the inner margin, and that the spots are reduced to four in number all very small, one subcostal above the end of the cell, and one in the cell at the end both lilac, and two near anal angle, one marginal and the other submarginal, white. *Hindwing* as in *E. superba*.

HAB. Moulmein; taken in the autumn by Captain C. H. E. Adamson.

2. *ZOPHOESSA JALAUURIDA*, de N.

♂. Nearest to *Z. atkinsonia*, Hewitson; from which it differs on the UPPERSIDE in being deep brown instead of tawny and in having the macular bands and bar in the cell of the *forewing* ochreous. On the UNDERSIDE the ground colour is also deep brown, and the *hindwing* is crossed by several silvery white streaks on the basal half.

HAB. Jalauri pass, N. W. Himalayas.

3. *LETHE MAITRYA*, de N.

♂. Allied to *Lethe sidonis*, Hewitson, from which it differs on the UPPER-SIDE in having an obscure ochreous band across the *forewing* beyond the



cell, and on the UNDERSIDE in the band in the cell, as also the band beyond the cell, of the *forewing* being very prominent, both of which bands are ochreous instead of silvery white.

HAB. Jalauri pass, N. W. Himalayas.

#### 4. LETHE SIDEREA, Marshall.

♂. Allied to *L. sidonis*, but differs in being smaller, in the uniform spotless upper surface, and the uniform paler brown ground-colour of the underside. *Forewing* entirely wanting the discal bands and the whitish spots on the costal margin; the only markings being three minute submarginal white spots beyond the cell (the middle one faintly circled with black), a single yellowish marginal line edged on both sides with dark brown, and within this a distinct silvery lilac submarginal line extending from the apex to the second median nervule. *Hindwing* with all the silvery streaks brighter and more distinctly lilac; the ocelli all blacker and less prominently pupilled with white; the second and third ocelli from the apex out of line, much nearer the margin, the silvery band within following this curve and deeply sinuated beyond the cell.

HAB. Sikkim.

#### 5. LETHE SATYAVATI, de N.

♀. Similar in outline to *L. latiaris* ♀ and differing from it on the UPPERSIDE only in the absence of the transverse oblique ochreous line and the subcostal spot near apex of forewing. UNDERSIDE pale brown with no ochreous tint, and washed with lilac, especially on the outer half: both wings crossed by a prominent brown nearly straight subbasal line outwardly margined with lilac. *Forewing* with an irregular discal transverse brown line; a bar in the cell within the subbasal line; five indistinct submarginal ocelli circled with lilac and brown on a lilac ground; and a yellowish marginal line edged on both sides with dusky, within which a brown band on the lilac ground between the ocelli and the margin. *Hindwing* with a discal very much angled dark brown line, within which is a very distinct lilac litura above the third median nervule; the submarginal ocelli large, the upper one distinctly pupilled with white and all of them profusely speckled with white; the usual marginal markings.

HAB. Sibsagar, Assam (*S. E. Peal*).

#### 6. NEOPE BHIMA, Marshall.

♂. Allied to *N. moorei*, Butler. UPPERSIDE: *hindwing* with only six oval black submarginal spots circled with yellow, the first minute, the rest large, prominent; two swarthy submarginal lines and the margin itself swarthy. UNDERSIDE: the basal area of both wings pale olivaceous brown, irro-



rated and irregularly streaked and spotted with dark brown, with a few ochreous spots and streaks. A nearly straight band of pale ochreous across both wings beyond the middle bordered interiorly with dark brown most broadly on the forewing. *Forewing* with a row of five oval black spots pupilled with white and banded with yellow, the third and fourth much larger, placed on a broad discal brown band; a pale ochreous submarginal band beyond uniting at the anal angle with the pale ochreous median band, the margin and two submarginal lines swarthy on a yellow-brown ground. *Hindwing* with a sinuous band of eight perfect ocelli, the seventh and eighth with yellow irides coalescing.

HAB. Burmah; taken in April in the upper Thoungyeen forests, Tenasserim, by Captain C. T. Bingham.

#### 7. EREBIA SHALLADA, Lang.

♂. ♀. Allied to *E. kalinda* but rather larger, and the male broader-winged than in the species mentioned; darker and less brightly coloured. UPPERSIDE with a small, diffused, dark ferruginous patch within the middle of exterior margin on *both wings*, smaller than in *E. kalinda* on the forewing, and larger on the hindwing.

HAB. Kunawar. This species was discriminated by Col. A. M. Lang, R. E., some years ago, but no description has hitherto been published.

#### 8. EREBIA MANI, de N.

♂. ♀. Allied to *E. kalinda*, Moore, from Kulu specimens of which species it differs on the UPPERSIDE in the larger extent and lighter and yellower colour of the patch on the *forewing*; and in the entire absence of the ferruginous patch on the *hindwing*: and on the UNDERSIDE by having the yellowish patch on the *forewing* as on the upperside and abruptly defined.

HAB. Chung pass and Lingti, Ladak.

#### 9. MYCALESIS OCULUS, Marshall.

♂. ♀. Allied to *M. onatus*, Hewitson. UPPERSIDE: *forewing* with the lower ocellus considerably larger, and broadly surrounded with ferruginous yellow; the yellow almost reaching the inner margin and connected by a band of the same colour with the costa: *hindwing* with four increasing black ocelli white-pupilled and with yellow rings, the yellow rings coalescing. UNDERSIDE with a yellow discal band crossing both wings, prominent in the female, obsolete except near the costa in the male.

HAB. Travancore; taken in May in the Ashamboos hills by Mr. Harold S. Fergusson.



## 10. LIBYTHERA ROHINI, Marshall.

♀. UPPERSIDE brown with pure white markings. *Forewing* with an oval spot filling the end of the cell, a large quadrate spot on the disc between the first and second median nervules, two spots coalescing one on each side of the upper discoidal nervule, and a spot near the costa divided into three by the subcostal nervules. *Hindwing* with a large square spot on the costa, a straight median band across the wing below the cell not reaching the inner or outer margins and cut by the discoidal and three median nervules, and a small spot above between the subcostal nervules. All the spots and bands pure white.

HAB. Khasi hills; taken near Shillong in May by Mr. J. P. Cock.

With the exception of *Euploea adamsoni*, *Lethe siderea*, and *L. satyavati*, all the species above characterised will be figured in the descriptive hand-book of the butterflies of the Indian region which we shall shortly publish under the title of 'The Butterflies of India, Burmah, and Ceylon'; and in which fuller detailed descriptions of all will be found.

XXIV.—*Description of Parantirrhoea Marshalli, the Type of a new Genus and Species of Rhopalocerous Lepidoptera from South India.*—By J. WOOD-MASON, Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

## Family NYMPHALIDÆ.

## Subfamily SATYRINÆ.

*Parantirrhoea*,\* n. gen.

♂. Anterior wings triangular; anterior margin moderately and regularly arched; apical angle acute; outer margin almost straight, being only just perceptibly convex; inner angle rounded; inner margin sinuous, being lobed at the base much as in the males of *Clerome* and *Æmona*, genera of MORPHINÆ; subcostal vein 4-branched, the first branch given off before, and the second beyond, the end of the discoidal cell, the first, second, and third coalescing successively and respectively with the costal vein, the first, and the second, and all three in turn becoming free and running off at a tangent, like the costal vein, to the anterior margin, the fourth being perfectly free from its origin and running to the apical angle; posterior discocellular veinlet long, very slightly concave outwards, almost straight, intermediate one not quite half the length of the posterior, ante-

\* From *παρά*, by the side of, and *Antirrhoea*, generic name.



Marshall, George Frederick Leycester and Nicéville, Lionel de. 1880.  
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Region." *The journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* 49(IV), 245–248.

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