

dark brown: hind wing ochreous grey, outer marginal line brown; cilia whitish, with brown tips: palpi brown; body concolorous with the wings. Underside uniform pale ochreous brown; hinder marginal space of fore wing pale, an outwardly curved brown line like a half-circle from the costa before the apex, and an outwardly curved discal line on the hind wing.

Expanse of wings, ♂, $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Gilolo Isl., North Moluccas (*Doherty*).

XXXI.—*New Lycenids and Hesperids and Two new Species of the Noctuid Family Acontiidæ.* By Colonel C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family *Lycenidæ*.

Lycenopsis trita, nov.

♂. Upperside cerulean-blue, similar in colour to *L. ladonides*, de l'Orza *, which it very much resembles; marginal lines of both wings black; cilia white. Underside cream-white, with a few blue irrorations at the base of both wings and along the abdominal margin of the hind wing: fore wing with a pale brown lunule closing the cell; five discal linear brown marks, four in a line, the upper one subcostal and well inwards; a double series of pale brown marks on the outer margin, the inner series lunular, the outer composed of triangular spots: hind wing with the outer margin similarly marked; a pale brown line closing the cell, a black spot on vein 6 near the base, and one below it in the cell, near the origin of vein 2; a subcostal black spot near the apex of the wing; a curved series of black spots in interspaces 4, 3, 2, and 1, two close together and well outwards in the interno-median interspace, and three black spots on the abdominal margin. Antennæ black with white rings; head and body above blue-black, white on the underside, head with black and white stripes; eyes ringed with white; palpi

* Lep. Japan, p. 20 (1869).

brown above, white beneath; legs brown above, white beneath; tarsi brown, with white rings.

Expanse of wings, ♂, $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Murree, N.W. Himalayas; two examples.

Tajuria drucei.

Tajuria drucei, Swinhoe, Lep. Indica, ix. p. 107, pl. 728. figs. 4, 4a, ♂ (1910).

♀. Upperside coloured like the male, but somewhat paler. Fore wing with the costal and outer marginal black band narrower: hind wing with the costal space blackish; a submarginal lunulate brown line and marginal square black spots, decreasing in size upwards; a black marginal line and a round black spot in the anal lobe; cilia of both wings white. Underside as in the male.

Expanse of wings, ♀, $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Shan States, Haipau. Both sexes received.

Superficially much like *T. jehana*, Moore.

Ruralis pavo.

Zephyrus pavo, de Nicé. P. Z. S. 1887, p. 460, pl. xl. fig. 11 ♀; id. Butt. of India, iii. p. 309 (1890); Elwes, P. Z. S. 1892, p. 635.

Ruralis pavo, Swinh. Lep. Indica, viii. p. 273, pl. 705. figs. 1, 1a, 1b (1910).

♂. Upperside metallic green: fore wing with the costal line black, outer marginal band also black, moderately broad and even: hind wing with the costal space broadly black, outer marginal band evenly black, abdominal fold grey inwardly suffused with black. Underside silvery grey, markings chocolate-brown: fore wing with a thin costal band; a thick bar closing the cell; a broad discal band from the costa to vein 2, narrows gradually hindwards, its inner edge close to the discoidal bar; a submarginal thin band: hind wing covered with pale bluish irrorations, especially on the basal half; a discal band, broad on the costa, runs along it on each side, narrows hindwards, its outer edge angled on the veins, extends to near the anal angle, where it runs acutely inwards to the abdominal margin; two short costal marks between this band and the base of the wing; a thin submarginal lunular band, which curves inwards above the anal angle, outwardly deeply lined with orange, which

runs into the anal and subanal black spots ; both wings with an anteciliar line.

Expanse of wings, $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Simla ; also recorded from the Naga Hills, Upper Assam, and Bhutan.

De Nicéville described a female from Buxar Bhutan, and states that Doherty took a male near Margherita in Upper Assam at 400 feet elevation which agrees closely with his female type, and suggests that his own type may also be a male ; but his figure is evidently that of a female, and Elwes says he has little doubt that Doherty's specimen (which he had before him) is a female also ; my example is an undoubted male from Simla which on the underside is somewhat similar to de Nicéville's figure, but on the upperside is of the usual bright green colour so universal in the allied forms, with a black marginal border to both wings much as in *R. syla*, Kollar.

Family Hesperidæ.

Genus QUEDARA, nov.

♂. Antennæ more than half the length of the costa of fore wing ; club long, terminating in a short thin point. Fore wing with the costa slightly curved, wing narrow, apex subacute, outer margin concave, of the same length as the hinder margin, which is straight ; cell more than two-thirds the length of the costa ; upper discocellular short, outwardly oblique, middle and lower discocellulars in nearly a straight line and of equal length ; vein 2 from before the middle of the cell, 3 and 4 from the end, 5 from the middle of the two lower discocellulars : hind wing with the costa and outer margin in an even curve, the wing rather narrow across ; vein 2 from close to the end of the cell, 3 and 4 from the end ; discocellulars faint, angled inwards in the middle ; vein 5 absent, 7 from one-fourth before end of cell, 8 curved from base to the apex of the wing. Palpi porrect, densely covered with hairs, last joint minute and pointed ; hind tibiæ with two pairs of spurs ; a pair of thick tufts of hairs standing up behind the collar.

Type, *comoplea*, nov.

Quedara comoplea, nov.

♂. Of a uniform dark violet-brown colour without any markings; the underside is slightly paler than the upperside, with the hinder marginal space of the fore wing palest.

Expanse of wings, ♂, $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Kina Balu, N. Borneo.

I place it in the section *Plastingiinae*.

Genus *ARUNENA*, nov.

♂. Antennæ about two-thirds the length of the costa of fore wing; club fine, bent at about a right angle; palpi sub-erect, very short, very hairy, pressed close against the face, third joint minute. Fore wing short, costa slightly arched, outer margin convex, not nearly so long as the hinder margin, which is straight; cell broad, a little more than half the length of the wing; vein 2 from one-third before end of cell, 3 and 4 from the end; discocellulars erect, the upper very minute, the others of equal length, vein 5 from their junction, veinlet in cell in continuation; vein 12 reaches costa well before end of cell: hind wing evenly rounded, vein 2 one-fourth before end of cell, 3 and 4 from the end, discocellulars and vein 5 not visible, 7 from a little before the upper end of the cell, 8 curved from base to apex of the wing. Hind tibiæ with two pairs of spurs.

Type, *nigerrima*, nov.

Arunena nigerrima, nov.

♂. Of an uniform very dark black colour without any markings; the underside is as dark as the upperside; the hinder marginal space of the fore wing is broadly pinkish grey.

Expanse of wings, ♂, $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Khasia Hills, Assam.

I put this genus in the group *Astictopterinae*.

Family Acontiidæ.

Maurilia gilva, nov.

♀. Fore wing dark rufous; a square orange patch at the

middle of the costa intersected by a brown line and surrounded by dark brown suffusion, two small round orange spots in the suffusion near the lower outer end of the square patch; transverse lines dark brown, the first subbasal, the second and third antemedial, somewhat close together and parallel with each other, very sinuous, ending outwards to the middle of the hinder margin, the outer one at its upper end edging the inner side of the square orange patch; two similar lines from the costa beyond the middle to the hinder margin near the hinder angle, the upper portion of the inner one edging the small round orange spots; a short pale brown band on the costa near the apex of the wing, which is attached to a broader pale brown marginal band which narrows hindward to a point at the hinder angle; cilia dark brown: hind wing grey, whitish at the costal space, the outer margin suffused with brown; cilia grey. Palpi, head, and thorax brown, the fore part of the thorax with ochreous hairs, the first two joints of the palpi with a white line beneath; abdomen dark grey. Underside: body and wings grey, the cell-space of the fore wing suffused with brown; pectus white.

Expanse of wings, ♀, $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Cape York.

Resembles *M. fortis* * mihi, from New Guinea, but is much smaller, the orange patch of the fore wing is differently shaped, and the outer transverse lines are different.

Acontia elima, nov.

♀. Fore wing milk-white with very minute chocolate-coloured irrorations; the markings pale chocolate-brown; an indistinct short line from the costa at the base; a band of conjoined somewhat square marks from the costal third to near the middle of the hinder margin, the band consisting of two somewhat sinuous lines crossed by six lines forming the squares; a somewhat similar but broader band divided by the cross-lines into four parts, its upper portion somewhat suffused, the band extending from the costa beyond the middle to near the hinder angle, its lower half with a short pale brown band attached to its outer side; a triangular pale brown patch on the outer margin a little above the middle; cilia pale orange with brown spots, except at its upper and lower parts, where it is concolorous with the wings with

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) ii. p. 72 (1918).

brown outer edges: hind wing and its cilia pure white. Head and body concolorous with the wings, abdomen with brown segmental bands; palpi orange, the terminal joints white. Underside: body and wings uniform silvery white.

Expanse of wings, ♀, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch.

Hab. Queensland.

XXXII.—*The Status of Parabates, Foerster, and Parabatus, Thomson [Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidæ].* By J. CHESTER BRADLEY, Ph.D., Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

THERE is a confusion concerning the status of the so-called genus *Parabates*. It was described by Foerster (1868) without mention of included species, being separated from *Paniscus* by reason of the front wing lacking an areolet. The only known Palearctic species in which this is normally the case is *nigricarpus* (in *millieratæ*, Kriechbaumer, it is in some individuals lacking). Specimens of *virgatus* without areola are not known to occur.

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in its 46th published opinion has ruled on such cases that the genera are valid. "If (as in *Aclastus*, Foerster, 1868) it is not evident from the original publication of the genus, how many or what species are involved, the genus contains all of the species of the world which would come under the generic description as originally published, and the first species published in connection with the genus (as *Aclastus rufipes*, Ashmead, 1902) becomes *ipso facto* the type."

The species *rufipes* referred to as an example, having been described subsequent to the publication of *Aclastus*, Foerster, it is evident that the opinion means to include in the genus all species in the world which fit the original description, whether already described at that time or described subsequently.

The opinion states that the first species published in connection with the genus becomes *ipso facto* type, and we accordingly may infer that in the case of several species being simultaneously included in the first mention of species in the genus, without one of them being designated as type,



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