

XI.—*Remarks upon the Papilio Cocytus of Fabricius and its distinctness from the Adolias Cocytus of Authors.* By A. G. BUTLER, F.Z.S.

IN the fifth volume of the 'Zoological Journal,' pp. 67, 68 (1835), Dr. Horsfield has noticed the distinctness of the *Cocytus* of Fabricius's 'Entomologia Systematica' from the *Cocytus* of his 'Mantissa;' he moreover figures a species, apparently identical with the former, under the more distinctive name of *Cocytina*\*. It is unfortunate that he should not have figured an East-Indian example, as the Sumatran form now proves to be a distinct species.

I find, by referring to the 'Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera,' p. 291. no. 9 (1850), that *Adolias Cocytus* is stated to be in the collection of the British Museum from North India†,—a species which in some points agrees with the typical description being mistaken for that insect. Mr. Moore, in his monograph of *Adolias* (Trans. Ent. Soc. vol. v. p. 76. n. 28: 1859), evidently intends the same species, which he quotes as from North and South India.

On referring to the type of *P. Cocytus* in the Banksian collection, I find that it is totally distinct from the above-mentioned species. It is a good deal faded; but the pale band of the hind wings still shows a bluish tinge towards the apex, and in the right-hand wing, which lies behind the fore wing, and has consequently had more protection, there is a distinct flush of bluish violet, indicating that the original colour of the band was blue, and not ash-coloured as stated by Fabricius. The underside of the wings is entirely ochreous, with a submarginal lunulate interrupted band, very indistinct in the hind wings ("*striga postica fusca*," Fabr.), the apex of the fore wings also being tipped with dark fuscous; the fore-wing cell has the usual *litræ*; but in the hind wings they are scarcely indicated. Fabricius describes the underside of the wings as "*omnes cinerascens*;" but there is now no indication of such coloration in the type; and I think, considering the careless manner in which many of the Fabrician descriptions were put together, that it is exceedingly likely that this is an error.

We have a specimen of a species from Assam, and a second without a locality, which only differ from the type in having the apex of the fore wing slightly less falcate, the blue marginal band rather narrower, and the underside of the fore wing with a violet nebulous streak along its outer margin: there

\* Vollenhoven has figured a species near *Cocytina* from Java (Tijdschrift voor Entomologie, vol. v. pl. 12. figs. 3, 4) under the name of *Blumei*.

† The original locality (Siam) is also quoted.



can, therefore, be little doubt that the true description of *Cocytus* will be as follows:—

*Adolias Cocytus*, Fabricius.

♂. Alis integerrimis falcatis, supra nigro-fuscis, lineolis discoideis nigris, margine externo viridi-cæruleo extus violascente, posticis lato: subtus omnibus ochreis; anticis lineolis quinque discoideis, striga sexlunulata submarginali, nebula marginali violacea; posticis lineolis basalibus vix distinguendis, striga submarginali lunulata fusca.

Exp. alar. unc.  $2\frac{7}{16}$ – $2\frac{9}{16}$ .

The Indian species will of course have to be described; and I therefore propose for it the name of *A. lepidea*.

*Adolias lepidea*, sp. nov.

*Adolias Cocyta*, E. Doubleday, List Lep. Brit. Mus. i. p. 104 (1844), but not of Fabricius.

*Adolias Cocytus*, Westwood in Gen. Diurn. Lepid. p. 291. no. 9 (1850); F. Moore, Monog. Adol., Trans. Ent. Soc. v. p. 76. no. 28 (1859).

Alæ supra maris nigro-fuscae, feminae fuscae; disco medio paulum pallidiore; margine externo pallido cinereo-fusco, margine externo feminae fuscescente, lituris discoideis nigris.

Alæ subtus multo pallidiores, maris castaneo-fuscae, feminae ochraceae disco medio ochreo: posticae extus albicantes; striga maculari submarginali, altera postmedia angulari lunulata, posticis ochraceis; lituris discoideis nigris: anticae margine externo violascente.

Exp. alar. unc.  $2\frac{1}{8}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

♂ ♀, North India. ♂ var., South India. B.M.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

*Figures of Characteristic British Fossils; with Descriptive Remarks.*

By WILLIAM HELLIER BAILY, F.L.S., F.G.S., &c. Part I., pages i–xxiv & 1–30; Plates I.–X. 8vo. London: Van Voorst, 1867.

THIS first instalment of a work of good promise, well planned and well begun, is very acceptable to geologists, both amateur and professional. The heavy task that lies before the geological inquirer who wishes to set eyes on any large group of fossils peculiar to a system of strata often checks his progress, and is always a trouble. He may have recourse to Bronn's comprehensive 'Lethæa geognostica,' but it is cumbrous, expensive, and German; nor does it place before him the fossils of the several "formations" of each geological "system," as is proposed to be done in the work before us. The still more voluminous 'Paléontologie française' is further beyond his requirements, being arranged to give every known species in de-



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