

the principal difference being its larger size, broader white bands, and longer tails to the posterior wing. Mr. Butler's description has been in the hands of the Linnean Society for some time.

GEOMETRIDÆ.

Fam. ENNOMIDÆ.

ENNOMOS TESTACEARIA.

Ennomos testacearia, Moore, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 623.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XL.

Figs. 1, 2. *Doleschallia comriei*, p. 646.

3, 4. *Myrina nivea*, p. 640.

5, 6. — *hiemalis*, p. 640.

3. List of the Butterflies collected in Eastern New Guinea and some neighbouring Islands by Dr. Comrie during the Voyage of H.M.S. 'Basilisk.' By F. D. GODMAN and OSBERT SALVIN.

[Received May 17, 1878.]

(Plate XL.)

The small collection made by Dr. Comrie, of which we here give a list, was got together under many difficulties and pressure of official duties. It is therefore not surprising that the number of species it contains is not greater than it is. We make no apology for presenting this list to the Society, seeing that several of the places touched at by Captain Moresby's expedition were absolutely unknown as to their Butterfly-fauna before Dr. Comrie visited them. Amongst these we may specially mention the D'Entrecasteaux Islands, which lie some little way from the eastern shores of New Guinea. The result of a comparison of the Butterflies of these islands with those of the New-Guinea mainland shows that, so far as we can see at present, no difference can be said to exist. In fact these islands are (as far as their Butterflies are concerned) as essentially a portion of New Guinea as the Aru Islands are known to be, if not more so.

Family NYMPHALIDÆ.

Subfamily DANAINÆ.

DANAIS CITRINA.

Danais citrina, Feld. Voy. Nov. Lep. p. 350, t. 42. f. 5-7.

Danais gloriola, Butl. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 56.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands.

Agrees with specimens from the Aru Islands, whence both Dr. Felder's and Mr. Butler's types were obtained.

DANAIS AFFINIS.

Papilio affinis, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 511.

Danais affinis, Blanch. Voy. Pôle Sud, Zool. iv. p. 389 ; Atl. Lep. t. 2. f. 7.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands and mainland of New Guinea.

A widely-ranging species, found in the islands neighbouring New Guinea and also North Australia, whence it was originally described.

EUPLŒA CALLITHOE.

Euplœa callithoe, Boisd. Voy. Astr. Ent. p. 93 ; Kirsch, Mitth. k. z. Mus. z. Dresden, i. p. 115.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands.

A single specimen agrees with one of Dr. Meyer's examples obtained in North-western New Guinea.

EUPLŒA IPHIANASSA ?

Euplœa iphianassa, Butl. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 287.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands and mainland of New Guinea.

These specimens only agree approximately with Mr. Butler's type, which came from New Hebrides. The chief difference consists in the absence in the male of the submarginal row of spots on the underside of the secondaries.

EUPLŒA NOX ?

Euplœa nox, Butl. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 278.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands.

An imperfect specimen, probably of this species, the type of which was obtained in the Aru Islands.

EUPLŒA EURIANASSA.

Euplœa eurianassa, Hew. Ex. Butt., *Eupl.* i. f. 2.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands.

Described from a specimen taken on board ship, off the coast of New Guinea.

EUPLŒA TREITSCHKII ?

Euplœa treitschkii, Boisd. Voy. Astr. Ent. p. 98 ; Salv. & Godm. P. Z. S. 1877, p. 142.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands.

A single female specimen probably belongs to this species, though it differs somewhat from our specimen from Duke-of-York Island as regards the arrangement of the spots on the secondary wings. The specimen is in poor condition.

HAMADRYAS ZOILUS.

Papilio zoilus, Fab. Syst. Ent. p. 480.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands and mainland of New Guinea.

Subfamily SATYRINÆ.

MYCALESIS MEDUS.

Papilio medus, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 488.

Mainland of New Guinea.

A single tattered specimen seems to belong to this widely-ranging species. The white cross bands of the underside are nearly obsolete.

MYCALESIS DORYCUS.

Satyrus dorycus, Boisd. Voy. Astr. Ent. p. 152.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands and mainland of New Guinea.

Dr. Comrie's specimens agree with Boisduval's description in not having any of the fulvous colour of the secondaries near the anal angle of the primaries. In this respect they differ from Guérin's figure of his *S. duponchelii* (Voy. Coq. Zool. Atl. Ins. t. 17. f. 3). The ocelli on both wings are small, and differ much in size from those of the female figured by Hewitson (Ex. Butt. Myc. t. 2. f. 7, 10).

Subfamily MORPHINÆ.

DRUSILLA CATOPS.

Drusilla catops, Westw. Gen. D. Lep. p. 335, note; Trans. Ent. Soc. ser. 2, iv. p. 181.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands and mainland of New Guinea.

DRUSILLA MYOPS.

Drusilla myops, Feld. Wien. ent. Monatschr. iii. p. 109, t. 1. f. 1.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands and mainland of New Guinea.

These specimens agree fairly with Dr. Felder's figure; the white spot on the primaries, however, is more elongated, and the basal portion of the secondaries much paler.

Subfamily NYMPHALINÆ.

CETHOSIA CHRYSIPPE.

Papilio chrysippe, Fab. Syst. Ent. p. 502; Donovan. Ins. N. Holl. t. 24.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands and mainland of New Guinea.

Agrees with North-Australian and New-Guinea specimens.

RHINOPALPA AMELIA.

Vanessa amelia, Guér. Voy. Coq. Zool. p. 278, t. 14 bis. f. 1.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands and mainland of New Guinea.

Agrees closely with Guérin's figure. We much doubt whether *R. algina*, Boisd., is really distinct. The figure of the latter in the 'Voyage au Pôle Sud' does not seem to be very accurately drawn.

CYNTHIA ARSINOE.

Papilio arsinoe, Cr. Pap. Ex. t. 160. f. A, B.

Mainland of New Guinea.

A single female specimen.

JUNONIA IPHITA.

Papilio iphita, Cr. Pap. Ex. t. 209. f. C, D.

Mainland of New Guinea.

JUNONIA VELLIDA.

Papilio vellida, Fab. Mant. Ins. ii. p. 35; Donovan. Ins. N. Holl. t. 25. f. 3.

Mainland of New Guinea.

DOLESCHALLIA COMRII, n. sp. (Plate XL. figs. 1, 2.)

♀. Expanse 4 inches. Outer third of both wings dark blackish brown, basal portion reddish brown; a subtriangular large white patch on primaries beyond the cell, its base on the costa, its apex nearly reaching the inner margin; a black spot at the end of the cell; between the white patch and the apex are four white spots, placed transversely in an irregular line, and below them, on either side of the lower radial, two irregular bluish spots. Beneath reddish brown; a straight band crosses the secondaries near the middle and passes into the primaries, on the inner side margined with white; and outside it (running parallel) is a dark brown band; the white spots show as on the upperside of the primaries; and on the secondaries are two ocelli—one between the first and second median branches, the other between the middle and upper radials.

Mainland of New Guinea (*Dr. Comrie*).

The sexes in the members of this genus do not differ to a great extent; so that we may expect the male of this species to be somewhat similar to the female specimen now described. There is no described member of the genus which the present species is at all like. This, we trust, will be sufficiently apparent from the figure on the Plate accompanying this paper. There is only a single specimen in *Dr. Comrie's* collection.

CYRESTES ACILIA.

Nymphalis acilia, Godt. Encyc. Méth. ix. p. 478.

Mainland of New Guinea.

Agrees with other New-Guinea specimens, and with others from Waigiou.

ATHYMA VENILIA.

Papilio venilia, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 780.

Mainland of New Guinea.

Agrees with Amboina and New-Guinea specimens.

ATHYMA LACTARIA.

Athyma lactaria, Butl. Ann. & Mag. N. H. ser. 3, xvii. p. 98.

Mainland of New Guinea.

Agrees with the specimens in the British Museum.

DIADEMA NERINA.

Papilio nerina, Fab. Syst. Ent. p. 509; Donovan. Ins. N. Holl. t. 27. f. 1.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands.

A female specimen, agreeing with others from Australia.

DIADEMA ALIMENA.

Papilio alimena, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 780.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands.

Agrees with Amboina specimens.

Family PAPILIONIDÆ.

Subfamily PIERINÆ.

TERIAS HECABE.

Papilio hecabe, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 763.

Mainland of New Guinea.

Subfamily PAPILIONINÆ.

ORNITHOPTERA POSEIDON.

Papilio poseidon, Doubl. Ann. & Mag. N. H. xix. p. 173; Wall. Trans. L. S. xxv. p. 35.

Possession Bay and D'Entrecasteaux Islands.

Dr. Comrie obtained a number of specimens of Ornithoptera (mostly females) in these two localities. Unfortunately most of them are in broken condition; but enough remains to show an interesting range of variation in the females—enough, indeed, still further to discredit the many species of the *O.-priamus* group that have been attempted to be set up at various times.

Some of the females from Possession Bay have the primaries spotless brown; others show a trace of the light-coloured spot near the end of the cell. The specimens from D'Entrecasteaux Islands are strongly marked, indeed as much so as female examples of *O. arruana*.

Unfortunately, Dr. Comrie's collection contains only one male (from Possession Bay) in a condition to compare with examples from other localities. This seems to agree closely with typical specimens of *O. arruana*, the apical angle of the secondaries being perhaps rather less acute; but the difference is very slight. Comparing this with Montrouzier's description of his *O. boisduvalii*, from Woodlark Island (no great distance from Dr. Comrie's locality), we find it agree in every respect.

So far, then, as we can see, these specimens tend to confirm the

accuracy of Mr. Wallace's views on these Ornithopterae, expressed in his paper on the Papilionidæ of the Malayan region.

PAPILIO ERECHTHEUS.

Papilio erechtheus, Donov. Ins. N. Holl. t. xiv., xv.

Mainland of New Guinea.

A female, agreeing with specimens from Moreton Bay, Australia.

PAPILIO EUCHENOR.

Papilio euchenor, Guér. Voy. Coq. Zool. p. 273, t. 13. f. 3.

Mainland of New Guinea.

PAPILIO POLYDORUS.

Papilio polydorus, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 746; Wall. Trans. L. S. xxv. p. 42.

Mainland of New Guinea.

These specimens have a light spot on the primaries; and the secondaries are more elongated than in *P. leodamas*, Wall., the species we should have expected to find here. They do not differ from the ordinary type of *P. polydorus*.

4. Description of a new Species of the Orthopterous Genus
Phylloptera from Madagascar. By ARTHUR G. BUTLER,
F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Received May 23, 1878.]

The genus *Phylloptera* is one of the numerous interesting groups amongst the Orthoptera which exhibit a striking resemblance to leaves, some of them being imitated in a green condition, and others when faded.

The species now before me is an admirable example of this adaptation to surrounding conditions, the tegmina being quite like sear and yellow leaves in which the brown patches of decay have begun to appear.

PHYLLOPTERA SEGONOIDES, n. sp.

Tegmina of the normal elliptical form; horn yellow, with the veins and borders more or less tinted with burnt sienna; the whole of the areoles, excepting those along the anterior border, with central irregular dull greyish-brown spots or patches; under surface paler, with greenish borders; wings hyaline-white, veins yellowish, the normal black-dotted horn-yellow cuneiform patch bounded by an oblique brown line at the very acuminate apex; frons testaceous; eyes (in the dead example) chocolate-brown; antennæ black, with testaceous scape; back of head sordid whitish, with two divergent grey lines from behind the antennæ; pronotum black, whitish in front, with the sides, posterior third, and a V-shaped central



Godman, Frederick Du Cane and Salvin, Osbert. 1878. "List of the Butterflies collected in Eastern New Guinea and some neighbouring Islands by Dr. Comrie during the Voyage of H.M.S. 'Basilisk.'" *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1878, 643–648.

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