

**No. VI. Mummified specimen of Malay House-Swift**  
(*Cypselus subfurcatus*).

On the 1st instant I visited Koh Luan, a small island near Koh Phai, in the Inner Gulf of Siam, for the purpose of collecting the eggs of certain sea-birds which were breeding on a small patch of rocks at the end of the island and separated from it by the sea. In the roof of a cave, 20 ft. from the ground, was a cluster of three nests of the Malay House-Swift, composed of flotsam, weeds and moss, and old fragments of fishing line. Hanging from the nest was a bird, stiff and dried, and the cause of death was obvious, as one of the bird's legs was entangled in a thread, the other end of which was firmly embedded in the materials of which the nest was composed.

I surmise that, the patch of rocks being practically free of destructive insect life, the air of the cave (the roof of which, having fallen in, allowed the sun to enter) caused the body of the bird to dry up rapidly.

The bird has been identified by Mr. W. J. F. Williamson.

C. H. FORTY.

Bangkok, June 1916.

**No. VII. Some new Lepidoptera from Siam.**

BY LORD ROTHSCHILD, F.R.S., PH. D.

WITH NOTE BY E. J. GODFREY, F.E.S.

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The two Siamese AMATHUSIDÆ were collected by Mr. Godfrey of Bangkok, who has presented the *Stichophthalma* to the British Museum.

RHOPALOCERA.

STICHOPHTHALMA GODFREYI, sp. n.

♂. This very distinct species is nearest to *St. cambodia*, Hew.

*Upper surface*.—Head brownish rufous; antennæ rufous; thorax and abdomen greyish brown, abdomen washed with blackish. Fore wing: basal half greenish steel-blue washed with olive-brown on costal area and from the base distad; outer half greenish white or white tinged with Nile-green; terminal band, apex, and submarginal row of large excised patches black-brown washed with steel-blue; a post-median band of dark greenish steel-blue chevrons joined into a chain-like band. Hind wing similar, only the submarginal band of excised patches is replaced by a second row of chevrons and the white ground of the outer half of the wing is strongly suffused with greenish lavender-blue. Underside very similar to that of *cambodia*, but much

darker; all the lines and other markings much sharper and the double submarginal bands deep brown.

Length of fore wing 72 mm., expanse 151 mm.

*Hab.* Siam (near Kanburi, 8.5. 1914).

THAURIA LATHYI SIAMENSIS, subsp. n.

In Seitz's 'Macrolepidoptera of the World,' Herr Fruhstorfer has treated the four forms of *Thauria*, known to him, as SUBSPECIES of one species, *Thauria aliris*, Westw.—at the same time remarking that his *lathyi* was almost worthy of specific rank, as it lacked the conspicuous tuft of androconial hairs in the cell of the hind wings.

The Tring Museum possesses, however, from the Tenasserim Valley and Toungoo, Burmah, both typical *Th. a. pseudaliris*, with very narrow, yellow, oblique band on the fore wings and large cellular androconial tuft on hind wings, and also a form of *lathyi* with large whitish-cream oblique bands on fore wing and no cellular androconia on hind wing (described below). From Perak there are also in the Tring Museum a large series (9 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀) of *a. pseudaliris* and 2 ♀♀ of the form of *lathyi* described below. This proves that *lathyi* occurs side by side with *a. pseudaliris* and that it is a quite distinct species.

♂. Differs from *l. lathyi* in being much smaller, basal one-third of fore wing is suffused with much deeper, more maroon rufous, and the oblique pale band of fore wing is considerably wider and pure white.

Length of fore wing 50 mm., expanse 106 mm. : *l. siamensis*.

Length of fore wing 53 mm., expanse 112 mm. : *l. lathyi*.

*Hab.* Siam (Hup Bon, 26.4.1914).

[The specimen of *Stichophthalma godfreyi* upon which Lord Rothschild based his description was obtained by Mr. K. G. Gairdner, in May 1914, in dense evergreen forest, about 40 miles N. W. of Kanburi (wrongly spelt Kambusi in the original description), and some 4 miles from the Tenasserim boundary. I obtained a second specimen at Hup Bon, in the Sriracha forest in May 1915 and four more from Khao Sebab, Chantabun, in March 1916.

This very handsome butterfly is found only in dense jungle. Dr. Smith, with whom my collector was working on Khao Sebab, informs me it was by no means uncommon there. Numbers of them were seen along the gravelly bed of a small stream at the foot of the hill, and they were met with at all elevations up to 2000 feet, but owing to their erratic flight, and the impossibility of following them in the jungle, were most difficult to obtain.

*Thauria lathyi siamensis* is not uncommon in the forest around Hup Bon (wrongly spelt Hoopbok in the original description), but I have not found it elsewhere in Siam. It is also an extremely difficult butterfly to catch. Its home is in the thickets of the densest jungle, and it seldom ventures into the open. It is, however, attracted by fallen and rotting fruit, and nearly all my specimens were taken at baits of over-ripe bananas, placed in shady jungle paths. E. J. G.]