

THE BUTTERFLIES OF SIAM.

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The following list, I believe, includes the names of all butterflies which at present are known from Siam.

Several butterflies sent to the British Museum in 1914 and some forty others obtained during a recent trip to the North of Siam have not yet been worked out, but even with these additions the list cannot by any means be considered complete, for there are still many parts of the country—the North particularly—which are practically unknown entomologically.

Collectors were at work in the country as far back as 1770, for *Clerome arcesilaus* was described by Fabricius from Siam in that year.

A list* of the butterflies obtained by M. Pavie during the course of his travels in Indo-China (1879-1895) includes the names of several from Siam.

H. H. Druce was in the country in 1874, and W. H. Doherty in 1891.

Dr. Erick Haase, who was at one time Curator of the Bangkok Museum, collected in and around Bangkok from 1891 to 1893.

Herr Fruhstorfer, who with several trained collectors visited Siam in 1900 and again in 1901, obtained a large number of the butterflies of the country, many of which he is now describing under subspecific rank in Seitz's "*Macro-lepidoptera of the World.*"

* Mission Pavie. Indo-Chine. Études Diverses. III. L'Histoire Naturelle. p. 222, et seq

My own experience in the country extends over the last seven years.

During these years I have collected in my spare time in the following localities :—

- I. IN CENTRAL SIAM : The Bangkok district and the country to the north as far as Lopburi.

The City of Bangkok is situated on both banks of the Menam Chao Praya in latitude 13°. 45' N and longitude 100°. 30' E. On the west bank it is bounded by fruit gardens, on the east bank by padi plains. The mean level of the city is only from 4 to 6 metres above sea-level. The city itself is thickly interspersed with fruit gardens.

- II. IN SOUTH-EASTERN SIAM : The Sriracha district.

This district includes a strip of dry, sandy, open jungle extending along the sea-shore, and an inland forest area which rises steadily to a height of about 200 metres. With the exception of a few clearings and plantations this area is all dense evergreen forest. The soil is sandy throughout, and few running streams are to be found. The area is bounded on the east by granite mountain ridges ranging from 300 to 600 metres in height. Nong Yai Boo, Ban Dan, Nong Khor, Nong Khai Ploi and Hup Bon are in this district.

- III. IN WESTERN SIAM : The country near Kang Kra Chang on the Petchaburi River up to a height of about 190 metres.

This district consists of dense forest and jungle, the only open spaces in the area being the small cultivated patches around one or two small native settlements. The jungle is for the most part damp and evergreen, with perennial streams running in the valleys. The district is bounded on the north and west by mountain ridges ranging from 900 to 1150 metres in height, and on the east by an intermediate area of less mountainous country which divides the true mountains from the plains, and which is covered with mixed evergreen and deciduous jungle.

- IV. IN EASTERN SIAM : At Hinlap, Muak Lek, Pak Jong and Chanteuk on the Dong Rek range.

The jungle near these places is mostly evergreen, but around

the villages themselves there is a good deal of deciduous scrub forest of more or less recent growth, covering ground which at some former period was under cultivation.

V. IN NORTHERN SIAM: The Me Song forest.

This forest is situated some 26 miles due north of Prae, and is watered by the Me Song and its tributaries the Me Lem, the Me Tan, and the Me Sai Song. A great deal of the forest is evergreen, but there is also pure bamboo jungle, mixed tree jungle and "paa" or laterite jungle.

VI. IN PENINSULAR SIAM: The Singgora district.

The geographical divisions used are those proposed by Mr. C. Boden Kloss in this Journal (Vol. 1, p. 250).

I am indebted to the Authorities of the British Museum for free access in 1913 to the collections and library contained in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

I have also to thank Herr Fruhstorfer for going through my collection with me at the South Kensington Museum in 1913, and for sending me notes on various Siamese butterflies unknown to me at that time.

But above all, my warmest acknowledgments are due to Mr. N. D. Riley for the generous help he has accorded me in the identification of doubtful species and in the description of some new forms.

In nomenclature I have followed Seitz as far as possible, and in many of my notes I have quoted from the same authority.

FAMILY—PAPILIONIDÆ.

1. PAPILIO ÆACUS ÆACUS Fldr.

Widely distributed and fairly common. It frequents gardens in Bangkok, visiting by preference the flowers of *Ixoras*. It also seems partial to the flowers of the Flame-of-the-forest (*Poinciana regia*). At Sriracha, I once saw a whole row of these trees swarming with the males and females of *æacus*. The trees were in full bloom at the time, and the combined effect of the masses of vivid scarlet blossoms, with the numerous conspicuous butterflies hovering over them was distinctly pleasing.

P. æacus is known to the Siamese as "pee süa yāk" which

means "the giant butterfly"; it is the only butterfly in the country which has a distinctive name.

2. *PAPILIO ZALEUCUS* Hew.

A few specimens of this butterfly were taken at Hup Bon in April and May 1914.

3. *PAPILIO ADAMSONI* Grose-Smith.

I took four specimens of this rare butterfly on the Petchaburi River in 1910, but I have not come across it since.

4. *PAPILIO PHILOXENUS POLYEUCTES* Dbldy.

Recorded by Jordan from North Siam (Seitz, *Macro-lep.* 9, p.32.)

5. *PAPILIO ARISTOLOCHIAE GONIOPELTIS* Rothsch.

Widely distributed and fairly plentiful everywhere.

6. *PAPILIO SLATERI MARGINATA* Oberth.

According to Jordan (Seitz, *Macro-lep.* 9, p. 41.), this race occurs in Central Siam in South Tonkin and the Shan States. *Cnephas* Jord. is an aberrant female form from the lower Shan States.

Bingham gives *tavoyanus* Btlr. as the Siamese race, but Jordan restricts this to Tenasserim.

I have not yet come across either form.

7. *PAPILIO CLYTIA* Linn.

The following forms of this very variable species occur in Siam:—

<i>CLYTIA</i> Linn.	<i>PANOPE</i> Linn.
<i>PAPONE</i> Westw.	<i>JANUS</i> Fruhst.
<i>ONPAPE</i> Moore.	<i>DISSIMILIS</i> Linn.

The *dissimilis* form is now recorded for the first time; the others have already been cited by Jordan. The *janus* form is unknown to me in nature. According to my observations, *clytia* is by far the commonest form in Siam.

Jordan regards all these forms, which were formerly recognized as species, as geographical races in the making.

8. *PAPILIO PARADOXA TELEARCHUS* Hew.

I took a single specimen of this butterfly on the Petchaburi River in April 1910, but have not met with it since.

9. *PAPILIO CASTOR MAHADEVA* Moore.

Not common. Taken only on the Petchaburi River in the month of April and at Muak Lek in July.

10. *PAPILIO DEMOLEUS MALAYANUS* Wall.

Common everywhere all the year round.

11. *PAPILIO DEMOLION DEMOLION* Cr.

Not uncommon in the Sriracha district, but rare in other parts of the country.

12. *PAPILIO CHAON CHAON* Westw.

Fairly common in all forest areas. Often found in numbers at wet places in waterless beds of streams and in jungle paths.

13. *PAPILIO HELENUS HELENUS* Linn.

Is found in the same localities as the preceding, but is not so common.

14. *PAPILIO HIPPOUS PITMANI* Elw.

I took a few specimens of both sexes of this butterfly on the Petchaburi River in April 1910, but have not come across it since.

Two of these specimens are now in the British Museum and are the only examples of *pitmani* they have.

The type of *pitmani* came from the hills of South Tenasserim below Tavoy, and it is only natural that specimens taken on the Petchaburi River should be of that form.

In Eastern Siam, however, *pitmani* is replaced by the following:—

15. *PAPILIO HIPPOUS SIAMENSIS*, subsp. nov.

Resembles *P. h. pitmani* on the upperside but differs from it on the underside as follows:—

- (1). The discal band is pure white, not creamy.
- (2). The lunular submarginal spots instead of being small and uniformly brown are larger, brown centrally, paler externally and show a marked tendency to fuse at their ends with the white marginal spots, especially in interspaces 4-7.

Types from Pak Jong in the British Museum.

Common on the Dong Rek hills, especially at Pak Jong where over thirty specimens were obtained in February.

16. *PAPILIO POLYTES POLYTES* Linn.

Common everywhere all the year round.

17. *PAPILIO MEMNON AGENOR* Linn.

Males fairly common everywhere, females rare.

The females in my collection are ♀-f *distantianus* Rothsch.

Jordan states that the males of *memnon* never visit puddles or moist spots on the ground, but I have frequently found them at such places both on the Petchaburi River and in the Sriracha forest.

Near one of my camping places on the Petchaburi River was a moist "salt-lick" much frequented by deer which swarmed with butterflies throughout the day. Here *P. m. ajenor* was a very frequent visitor, and the moist soil seemed to have such an attraction for it that it was often quite easy to take specimens with the fingers.

18. *PAPILIO PROTENOR EUPROTENOR* Fruhst.

Rare. Three males taken on the Petchaburi River in April 1910.

19. *PAPILIO POLYCTOR TRIUMPHATOR* Fruhst.

Taken by Fruhstorfer at Chantabun. I have not yet come across it.

20. *PAPILIO PARIS PARIS* Linn.

Fairly common in all forest areas.

21. *PAPILIO PALINURUS PALINURUS* Fabr.

A single male was taken on the Petchaburi River in April 1910.

22. *PAPILIO AGETES AGETES* Westw.

I took a few specimens of this butterfly on the Petchaburi River in April 1912, but have not come across it since.

23. *PAPILIO NOMIUS SWINHOEI* Moore.

24. *PAPILIO ARISTEUS HERMOCRATES* Fldr.

This butterfly and the preceding are common in all forest areas. Vast numbers of both were seen in April 1912 at the Siamese Survey Camp in the Huey Meh Pradone in N. Lat 13° and E. Long 99° 30'.

They were present in all the numerous groups of butterflies around the camp, but seemed to foregather by preference with other Papilios, particularly *P. macareus indochinensis* and *P. megarus similis*. In addition to those around the camp, vast crowds were flying down stream throughout the day.

25. *PAPILIO ANTIPHATES POMPILIUS* Fabr.

This butterfly was fairly common on the Petchaburi River in April 1910, but I have seldom come across it since.

26. *PAPILIO PAYENI* subsp ?

A single specimen which I identify as belonging to this species was obtained in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916.

It is probably referable to the race *amphis* FRUHST, from Tenasserim and Burma, but I know this only from Fruhstorfer's description.

27. *PAPILIO SARPEDON SARPEDON* Linn.

Fairly common everywhere all the year round.

28. *PAPILIO DOSON AXION* Fldr (= *euryplus*, HBN. nec LINN., actor FRUHST.)

Common everywhere all the year round.

Congregates in swarms at wet places on the ground in the dry months.

29. *PAPILIO EURYPLUS CHERONUS* Fruhst.

I have only two specimens of this butterfly—both taken in the Sriracha forest—but it is probably much more common than would appear from this.

Jordan separates *euryplus* from *doson* on differences in the male genitalia and mentions a certain difference in the markings of the underside by which the two species may usually be differentiated.

30. *PAPILIO BATHYCLES* Zink.

Recorded from Siam by Bingham (Faun. Br. Ind., Butterflies, Vol. II, p. 108.)

This is probably referable to the race *chiron* Wall., which has been recorded from the Shan States.

31. *PAPILIO AGAMEMNON AGAMEMNON* Linn.

Widely distributed and fairly common.

32. *PAPILIO ARYCLES ARYCLEOIDES* Fruhst.

Apparently very rare. Two males taken at Nong Khor in April 1911.

The only other example known is the type specimen which was taken by Fruhstorfer at Muak Lek.

33. *PAPILIO MACAREUS INDOCHINENSIS* Fruhst.

Common in most forest areas.

An example of the aberration *argentiferus* FRUHST. was taken on the Petchaburi River in April 1912.

34. *PAPILIO XENOCLES LINDOS* Fruhst.

I took seven males of this butterfly on the Petchaburi River in

April 1913, but have not come across it since.

Jordan restricts the race to Siam and says "only a few ♂♂ are known".

35. *PAPILIO MEGARUS SIMILIS* Lathy.

Common in most forest areas.

I have one very aberrant male, taken on the Petchaburi River in April 1912, in which the streaks of the forewing are almost completely absent.

36. *LEPTOCIRCUS CURIUS CURIUS* Fabr.

Not common. Taken only at Muak Lek and Pak Jong.

37. *LEPTOCIRCUS MEGES VIRESCENS* Btlr.

Fairly common in the Sriracha forest, and not uncommon in other forest areas.

FAMILY—PIERIDÆ.

38. *LEPTOSIA XIPHIA XIPHIA*. Fabr.

Common everywhere all the year round.

39. *DELIAS AGOSTINA* subsp. ?

A single male which I identify as belonging to this species was obtained in the Me Song forest, Præ, in April 1916.

It is probably referable to the race *infumata* FRUHST. from Assam and Tenasserim, which I know only from Fruhstorfer's figure.

40. *DELIAS HYPARETE CIRIS* Fruhst.

Quite common everywhere. Very plentiful in temple gardens in Bangkok in December, January and February.

41. *DELIAS BELLADONNA* Fabr.

Recorded from Siam by Bingham (Faun. Br. Ind., Butterflies, Vol. II, p. 148.) Race unknown.

42. *DELIAS DESCOMBESI LEUCACANTHA* Fruhst.

I have met with this butterfly in all parts of Siam but nowhere in great numbers.

Fruhstorfer, however, writing of the race, says:—

"The butterflies are common in the whole region, fly all the year round, in Siam in January in enormous numbers, and adorn even the parks in the large towns, such as Bangkok and Saigon with their bright colours and the dazzling white of the upper side, floating slowly

underneath the shady trees in company with *Delias hyparete ciris*."

43. *DELIAS AGLAIA THYRA* Fruhst.

Not common. Taken only in the Sriracha district and the Me Song forest.

44. *DELIAS THYSBE* Cr.

Recorded from Siam by Bingham (Faun. Br. Ind., Butterflies, Vol. II, p. 148.)

Probably referable to the race *pyramus* WALL. from Burma and the Malay Peninsula.

45. *PRIONERIS THESTYLIS JUGURTHA* Fruhst.

Rare. A few specimens taken on the Petchaburi River in April 1910.

46. *PRIONERIS CLEMANTHE HELFERI* Fldr.

Recorded from Siam by Fruhstorfer (Seitz, Macro-lep. 9, p.137.) I have not yet come across it.

47. *PIERIS CANIDIA* Sparr.

A single specimen taken in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916.

48. *HUPHINA NERISSA DAPHA* Moore.

Common everywhere all the year round.

According to Fruhstorfer, *dapha* is the race which occurs in Tenasserim, Burma and Siam, but I have two specimens in my collection which appear to me to be typical *nerissa*.

49. *HUPHINA NADINA NADINA* Luc.

This in its various seasonal forms is common everywhere.

According to Fruhstorfer, *nadina* is the wet-season form, *nama* MOORE an intermediate form and *amba* MOORE an extreme dry-season form.

50. *HUPHINA LEA SIAMENSIS* Btlr.

Widely distributed and quite common. May be found in nearly all the crowds of butterflies which, in many parts of the country, are so commonly seen at wet places on the ground in the dry months.

The race is peculiar to Siam.

51. *APPIAS LIBYTHEA ZELMIRA* Cr.

Common everywhere all the year round.

Sopara FRUHST. is a rainy-season form found in Siam and Assam.

52. *APPIAS LYNCIDA HIPPOIDES* Moore.

Widely distributed and not uncommon.

53. *APPIAS NERO GALBA* Wall.

Widely distributed and fairly common, especially in the Sriracha forest.

The males congregate with other Pierids at moist places on the ground, but, according to my observations, the females are only found singly in the woods.

54. *APPIAS INDRA THRONION* Fruhst.

Described from Siam by Fruhstorfer (Seitz, *Macro-lep.* 9, p.153.)

55. *APPIAS LALAGE ARGYRIDINA* Btlr.

Recorded by Fruhstorfer from "Siamese Shan States" (Seitz, *Macro-lep.* 9, p, 153.)

56. *APPIAS ALBINA CONFUSA* Fruhst. (= *darada* auct. nec *Fldr.*).

Widely distributed and fairly common.

Fruhstorfer distinguishes between two female forms which he calls *principalis* and *semiflava* respectively.

57. *APPIAS MELANIA PSEUDOLEIS* Fruhst.

Very common in the Sriracha district, and quite plentiful in other parts of the country.

Fruhstorfer restricts this race to Siam.

58. *IXIAS PYRENE VERNA* Druce.

Common everywhere all the year round.

59. *DERCAS VERHUELLI* Hoev.

Recorded from Siam by Bingham. (*Faun. Br. Ind., Butterflies*, Vol. II, p. 226.)

60. *CATOPSILIA CROCALE CROCALE* Cr.

Very common everywhere all the year round.

61. *CATOPSILIA POMONA* Fabr.

Occurs with *C. coocale*, but is not so common. The aberrant form *catilla* is not uncommon.

62. *CATOPSILIA PYRANTHE* Linn.

Very common everywhere all the year round,

63. *CATOPSILIA FLORELLA* Fabr.

Bell (Journ. Bomb. N. H. S., Vol. XXII, p. 523.) records this butterfly from Siam.

64. *CATOPSILIA SCYLLA SIDRA* Fruhst.

Very common in Bangkok in December, January and February, but not common elsewhere.

65. *TERIAS VENATA* Moore.

A single specimen taken in Bangkok in January.

66. *TERIAS LAETA PSEUDOLAETA* Moore.

A male taken in Bangkok in February, and a male and a female at Pak Jong in January.

67. *TERIAS HECABE HECABE* Linn.

Common everywhere all the year round.

68. *TERIAS BLANDA DAVIDSONI* Moore.

Occurs in most localities, but is not very common.

69. *TERIAS LACTEOLA LACTEOLA* Dist.

Taken by Fruhstorfer in Siam.

I have not yet found it.

70. *GANDACA HARINA BURMANA* Moore

Widely distributed and fairly common.

71. *HEBOMOIA GLAUCIPPE* subsp. ?

Males common everywhere, females rare.

I am unable at present to refer this to any particular race.

72. *PARERONIA VALERIA HIPPIA* Fabr.

Fairly common everywhere.

Females with a brilliant orange-yellow tinge on the cell and anal part of the hind wing are *philomela* MOORE. Fruhstorfer says these are rare, but I taken them in many parts of Siam, at Pak Jong (E. Siam) in particular.

73. *PARERONIA AVATAR PARAVATAR* Bingh.

A number of specimens of both sexes were obtained at Pak Jong in January.

I identify this butterfly from Fruhstorfer's figure of the female with which my specimens agree almost exactly, but I have not yet had an opportunity of comparing it with typical examples.

Hitherto, *paravatar* has been recorded only from Tenasserim.

It apparently differs from *H. v. hippia* in the fact that it keeps to the woods and is not found in open country.

FAMILY--NYMPHALIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY--DANAINÆ.

74. *HESTIA LEUCONOË SIAMENSIS*, subsp. nov.

Resembles *H. leuconoë nigriana* GROSE-SMITH from Borneo. Differs as follows:—The ground colour much paler, the yellow tinge more pronounced. The zig-zag mark crossing the cell of the forewing and the spot below it, in interspace 11, reduced in size; the spot below the cell, in interspace 2, absent.

Not uncommon at Nong Khor and Hup Bon in the Sriracha forest, but apparently not found elsewhere. According to my observations, the butterflies keep mostly to the tops of trees, especially in the early mornings, but they occasionally circle slowly down with clumsy, top-heavy, movements and are then easily captured.

Types 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ in the British Museum.

75. *HESTIA HADENI* W-M. and de N.

There is a specimen in the British Museum labelled "Bangkok. Siam," but Frushstorfer says the species is very rare, and has only been found as yet near Bassein at the estuary of the Irawaddi.

76. *DANAIS PLEXIPPUS PLEXIPPUS* Linn.

Common everywhere all the year round.

According to Frushstorfer, *intermedia* MOORE is a dry season aberration which occurs together with *plexippus typica*, in Siam, Cochin China and Tonkin.

77. *DANAIS CHRYSIPPUS CHRYSIPPUS* Linn.

Common everywhere all the year round.

78. *DANAIS MELANIPPUS HEGESIPPUS* Cr.

Widely distributed and fairly common.

79. *DANAIS AFFINIS MALAYANA* Fruhst.

Taken only on the west bank of the river in Bangkok and at Sriracha.

The occurrence of this butterfly at Sriracha is of interest. Frushstorfer (1910) writes: "*malayana* FRUHST. a highly specialized form almost worthy of specific rank, of which for a decade only ♂

was known and whose locality, the Malay Peninsula, was moreover still doubtful. But I found the species fairly plentiful in Bangkok, where this beautiful form was not rarely to be met with on the right bank of the Menam on flowers and grasses in the extensive temple gardens near the canals. Thus *affinis*, the most variable of all the Asiatic Danaida, has also reached the continent and will certainly extend still further along the sea-coast of Siam."

80. DANAIS MELISSA SEPTENTRIONIS Btlr.

Common everywhere all the year round.

This butterfly often congregates in numbers at moist places on the ground in the extreme dry months; it is the only Danaid I have ever found doing so.

81. DANAIS LIMNIAE LIMNIAE Cr.

Not very common. Taken only on the Petchaburi River and in the Sriracha forest.

82. DANAIS ASPASIA ASPASIA Fabr.

Common in the Sriracha forest and not uncommon in other forest areas. Fruhstorfer says that the type of *aspasia*, preserved at the British Museum since 1787, probably came from Siam.

83. DANAIS ERYX ERYX Fabr.(=*agleoides* FLDR.)

Common in Bangkok and the adjacent country.

Fruhstorfer says that the type of this butterfly also probably came from Siam, whence Fabricius obtained many species.

84. DANAIS AGLEA MELANOIDES Moore.

Widely distributed and fairly common.

85. DANAIS MELANEUS PLATANISTON' Fruhst.

Not common. Taken only at Hup Bon and in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April.

86. DANAIS SIMILIS PERSIMILIS Moore.

Common everywhere, especially in Bangkok and the country districts round about. This race is found only in Siam. Moore's types of *persimilis* came from Petchaburi.

87. EUPLŒA MODESTA MODESTA Btlr.

A very common butterfly in Siam. Occurs in swarms almost everywhere from January to March.

Vast numbers of *E. m. modesta*, together with smaller numbers

of *E. h. harrisi*, *E. m. mulciber* and *E. midanus chloë*, were seen in January 1914 on a hill-side about five kilometres from the village of Pak Jong on the Dong Rek range. Not only were the butterflies massed on the trunks of the trees, but they were on almost every branch and twig. They hung in long rows from the lower bushes, and even the lowest undergrowth swarmed with them. On some trees they seemed to form part of the foliage; on others, they looked more like clusters of berries. From time to time they rose in clouds from a tree or bush, only to settle down again almost immediately. Males preponderated. Numerous pairs were *in copula*. Individuals on the bushes could be taken quite easily with the fingers, in fact, the native bark-collector who conducted me to the hill embarrassed me somewhat by bringing me living specimens in handfuls. The forest for some kilometres on either side of the hill was very dense, but the hill itself was fairly open, having evidently been partially cleared at some former period. The man said that the butterflies had been there for some days, but he could not remember having seen similar swarms in former years. I visited the hill-side on almost the same date in the following year, but not a single Euploëid was to be seen there. It is interesting to note that Ribbe who met with swarms of *E. nechos* under very similar conditions on the small Solomon Island, Munia, learned from the natives that such swarms occurred there periodically, about every ten years.

88. EUPLOEA GODARTI LUC. (= *siamensis* FLDR.)

Another very common Euploëid which is even more widely distributed than *E. m. modesta*. It is particularly plentiful in Bangkok gardens in the dry months from January onwards. Individuals with no violaceous-white patch at the apex of the forewing are known as *layardi* DRUCE. (= *subdita* MOORE). According to my observations, this form is not very common in Siam. Bingham treated *godarti* and *layardi* as separate species; Fruhstorfer unites them. *Tonkinensis* SWINH. is the name given to an aberration corresponding to *layardi*, from examples taken by Fruhstorfer in Siam, in which even the white costal and subapical spots of the forewing are wanting.

Moore's types of *subdita* and the types of *siamensis* and *layardi* all came from "Lower" Siam. As Fruhstorfer remarks, it is to be re-

gretted that Felder's name cannot stand, for *godarti* is one of the most characteristic butterflies of Siam.

89. *EUPLŒA CAMARALZAMAN* Btlr.

Taken only on the Petchaburi River, and at Pak Jong and Muak Lek. The females are very uncommon.

This beautiful species is found only in Siam and South Tenasserim, and is distinctly rare. The type came from Chantabun (S. E. Siam).

90. *EUPLŒA ORONTOBATES* Fruhst.

Unknown to me. Described by Fruhstorfer as "a transition from *godarti* to *modesta* Btlr. and *camaralzaman*, having the same shape and size as the latter, but the wonderful blue reflection absent."

Described from a single male taken by Fruhstorfer at Chantabun (S. E. Siam).

91. *EUPLŒA ALCATHOË ÆSATIA* Fruhst.

Not common. A few specimens taken on the Petchaburi River in April, and at Pak Jong in January. Fruhstorfer restricts this race to Siam and Lower Burma.

92. *EUPLŒA DIONE LIMBORGII* Moore.

Not very common. Taken only in the Sriracha district and in the Dong Rek hills.

93. *EUPLŒA HARRISI HARRISI* Fldr.

Widely distributed and fairly common. *Depunctata* FRUHST are examples from Siam without whitish submarginal spots on the forewing.

94. *EUPLŒA MULCIBER MULCIBER* Cr.

Fairly common everywhere.

95. *EUPLŒA CORUS DRUCEI* Moore.

A single specimen taken at Sriracha in April 1911.

This butterfly is known only from Siam, and is apparently very rare. It was described from Chantabun. Fruhstorfer says that it may be the dry-season form of *E. corus phæbus* Btlr.

96. *EUPLŒA LEUCOSTICTOS LEUCOGONYS* Btlr.

Three males taken on the Petchaburi River in April 1912, two females at Pak Jong in January 1914.

97. *EUPLŒA MIDANUS CHLOË* Guér (= *margarita* BTLR).

Widely distributed and fairly common. According to Fruhstorfer, *brahma* MOORE is an extreme dry season form in Siam, *chloë* (*margarita*) an intermediate form, whilst true *midanus* LINN. occurs casually as an aberration.

98. EUPLEA KLUGI CRASSA Btlr.

Widely distributed and quite common. Plentiful in Bangkok gardens in the dry months from January onwards.

99. EUPLEA DIOCLETIANUS DIOCLETIANUS Fabr.

Common everywhere especially in the Sriracha district.

This butterfly seems to be very fond of the smell of charred wood. At Sriracha I have frequently found it, together with *Danaï's aspasia aspasia* assembled in long rows on charred tree trunks, or clustered on heaps of wood ashes.

SUB-FAMILY—SATYRINÆ.

100. YPTHEMA HUEBNERI HUEBNERI Kirby.

Two specimens taken at Sriracha in September, and one in April.

101. YPTHEMA AVANTA AVANTA Moore.

Two specimens taken at Sriracha in April and two in September.

102. YPTHEMA BALDUS BALDUS Btlr.

Common everywhere all the year round.

103. ERITES ANGULARIS ANGULARIS Moore.

This butterfly was not uncommon in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916, but I have not met with it elsewhere in Siam. Fruhstorfer obtained it near Kanburi in April.

104. LETHE EUROPA NILADANA Fruhst.

Widely distributed and not uncommon. *Gada* FRUHST is an extreme dry season aberration which, according to Fruhstorfer, occurs in Siam and Tonkin.

105. LETHE MINERVA subsp.?

A few specimens of both sexes taken in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916. This is probably referable to the race *tritogenia* FRUHST. from Tenasserim.

106. LETHE MEKARA subsp.?

Taken sparingly in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916.

This appears to be very near *crijnana* FRUHST. as figured by Fruhstorfer.

107. *LETHE ROHRIA* subsp. ?

A few specimens taken in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916. The specimens agree very closely with examples labelled "*L. confusa*" which I have received from India. Fruhstorfer regards *confusa* as a synonym of *rohria*.

108. *ANADEBIS DIADEMOIDES* BATMARA Fruhst.

A single example taken in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916. I have identified this butterfly from Fruhstorfer's figure with which my specimen agrees almost exactly.

109. *CÆLITES NOTHIS NOTHIS* Bdv.

Two very worn specimens taken at Muak Lek in January and four others, also in poor condition, on Khao Sebat, Chantabun, in March. Judging from these captures, the butterfly would appear to be rare. Fruhstorfer, however, seems to have found it more common for he writes:— "the butterflies flew there (i. e. in Siam) only in the afternoon and for a short time, and presented a weird appearance with their colours flashing out just momentarily," This race is known only from Siam.

110. *MYCALESIS PERSEUS PERSEUS* Fabr.

Widely distributed and quite common.

111. *MYCALESIS MINEUS* Linn.

Common everywhere all the year round.

112. *MYCALESIS PERSEOIDES PERSEOIDES* Moore.

Common everywhere all the year round.

113. *MYCALESIS ANAXIAS ÆMATE* Fruhst.

Three specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

114. *MYCALESIS ANAXIOIDES* Marsh. (?)

A few specimens which I doubtfully identify as belonging to this species were obtained in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916.

115. *MYCALESIS MYSTES* de N.

One male of this rare butterfly was obtained at Siracha in April 1911, and two others at Hup Bon in April 1914.

116. *ORSOTRIÆNA MEDUS* Fabr.

Common everywhere all the year round.

117. *MELANITIS LEDA ISMENE* Cr.

Common everywhere all the year round.

118. MELANITIS ZITENIUS subsp?

Two specimens taken at Sriracha in May.

SUB-FAMILY—ELYMNINÆ.

119. ELYMNIAS DARA subsp?

Two females which I identify as belonging to this species were obtained in the Me Song forest, Præ, in April 1916. It is probably referable to the race *daedalion* which is known from Burma and Tavoy in Tenasserim.

120. ELYMNIAS HYPERMNESTRA UNDULARIS Drury.

Fairly widely distributed, but nowhere very common except in Bangkok where it is quite plentiful, especially in December, January and February. In Siam there are two well-marked seasonal forms which Fruhstorfer has named *violetta* and *epixantha* respectively.

121. ELYMNIAS NESÆA APELLES Fruhst.

I have taken a number of males and females of this butterfly in Bangkok mostly in December, January and February, but have not come across it elsewhere. This fine subspecies was described by Fruhstorfer from two males taken by him in Bangkok in 1900. In the females, the streaks on the forewing are greenish-grey, not blue, and the ground colour of the hindwing is dark chestnut-brown.

122. ELYMNIAS MALELAS IVENA Fruhst.

This butterfly was described by Fruhstorfer from examples taken by him in Tonkin and Siam. I have only two specimens, both females, one taken in Bangkok in December, and the other at Pak Jong in January.

123. ELYMNIAS VASUDEVA OBERTHURI Fruhst.

Known only from a single female taken by Doherty at Renong Peninsular Siam, (*vide* Seitz. *Macrolep.* 9, p. 392).

SUB-FAMILY—AMATHUISINÆ.

124. FAUNIS ARCESILAUS ARCESILAUS Fabr.

Apparently rare. Four specimens taken in the Me Song forest, Præ, in April 1916. The type specimen of *Clerome arcesilaus*, which was described by Fabricius from Siam in 1770, is preserved in the Bankhan Cabinet in the British Museum.

125. FAUNIS FAUNULA FAUNALA Westw.

A few specimens taken on Koh Chang in January and on Khao Sebap, Chantabun, in March.

126. *STICHOPTHALMA GODFREYI* Rothsch.

Described by Lord Rothschild in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 8, Vol. 17., No. 102, June 1916, p. 474. The type specimen was taken near Kanburi in May 1914; a second specimen was obtained at Hup Bon in May 1915 and four others on Khao Sebap, Chantabun, in March 1916.

127. *AMATHUSIA PHIDIPPUS ADUSTATUS* Fruhst.

Widely distributed but nowhere common. This race, which is known only from Siam, was described by its author from specimens taken in Bangkok.

128. *THAUMANTIS DIORES DIORES* Dbl.

Three specimens taken on the Petchaburi River in April, two on Khao Sebap, Chantabun, in March, and two in the Me Song forest, Præ, in April.

129. *THAURIA LATHYI SIAMENSIS* Rothsch.

Described by Lord Rothschild in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Series 8, Vol. 17, No. 102, June 1916, p. 474. This butterfly is not uncommon at Hup Bon where I obtained the type specimen in April 1914, but I have not met with it elsewhere in Siam.

SUB-FAMILY—DISCOPHORINÆ.

130. *DISCOPHORA TULLIA ZAL* Westw.

I have taken this butterfly only in Bangkok, where it is rare, and in the Me Song forest, Præ, where it was quite common in April 1916.

131. *DISCOPHORA CONTINENTALIS SEMINECHO* Stich.

This butterfly was identified from a badly damaged female obtained by Mr. G. A. Webb at Bang Kwang near Bangkok in November 1913. I have since (April 1916) taken a number of specimens of both sexes in the Me Song forest, Præ.

SUB-FAMILY—NYMPHALINÆ.

132. *ERGOLIS MERIONE PHARIS* Fruhst.

Widely distributed and not uncommon. This race was originally described from Siam, but it also occurs in Tenasserim and South Annam.

133. *ERGOLIS SPECULARIA ARCA* Fruhst.

Occurs in most districts, but is nowhere common.

134. *PENTHEMA DARLISA MIMETICA* Lathy.

Only four examples of this butterfly are known.

It was described, as *PentHEMA mimetica*, from a single female which came from the neighbourhood of Korat, and which is now in the Adams Collection in the British Museum. I have since taken three other females—one at Hup Bon in April 1914, and two at Pak Jong in January 1914. One of these specimens is now in the British Museum.

On the upper side, the female of *mimetica* bears a most extraordinary resemblance to the female of *E. m. mulciber*. The first time I came across it I was completely deceived, and should have left it alone as being *mulciber* had not its flight struck me as peculiar for that butterfly. On the second occasion I was again deceived, although I was prepared for the resemblance. The third specimen was resting on the ground with closed wings and the resemblance was not so obvious.

135. *CUPHA ERYMANTHIS LOTIS* Sulz.

More or less common everywhere.

136. *AELLA PHALANTHA PHALANTHA* Drury.

A few specimens taken on the Petchaburi River in April, and at Sriracha in September.

137. *AELLA ALCIPPE ALCIPPOIDES* Moore.

This butterfly was quite common on the Petchaburi River in April 1910, but I have seldom come across it since.

138. *ISSORIA SINHA SINHA* Kollar.

Widely distributed, but not common.

139. *CYNTHIA EROTA EROTA* Fabr.

Males common in all forest areas, females rare.

140. *CIRROCHROA FASCIATA FASCIATA* Fldr.

Not uncommon in Bangkok, but apparently rare elsewhere.

The dry-season form is *flavobrunnea* Sn.

141. *CIRROCHROA TYCHE MITHILA* Moore.

Widely distributed and fairly common.

142. *CIRROCHROA SURYA SIAMENSIS* Fruhst.

This butterfly is at present known only from Bangkok, where it is rather scarce.

143. *TERINOS CLARISSA FALCATA* Fruhst (= *falcipennis* Lathy).

This butterfly was quite common in April 1910 on the Petchaburi River, where it was often to be found in hundreds in shady jungle paths, but I have seldom come across it since.

144. *TERINOS TERPANDER INTERMEDIA* subsp. nov.

Intermediate in form between *T. terpander* Hew. from Borneo and *T. teos* de N. from Sumatra. On the upperside it closely resembles *terpander*, except that the light orange-coloured margin is much reduced in size; on the underside it approximates more closely to *teos*. Type and only known specimen obtained at Sriracha in September 1912.

145. *CETHOSIA BIBLIS VIRIDIANA* Fruhst.

Widely distributed and not uncommon. This butterfly was obtained by Pavie at Luang-Prabang, so that its occurrence in Siam was to be expected.

146. *CETHOSIA CYANE EUANTHES* Fruhst.

Fairly common everywhere.

147. *CETHOSIA HYPSEA HYPISINA* Felder.

A single male taken at Sriracha in April 1914.

148. *PRECIS IPHITA IPHITA* Linn.

Widely distributed, but not very common.

149. *PRECIS ATLITES* Linn.

Common everywhere all the year round.

150. *PRECIS ALMANA ALMANA* Linn.

Common everywhere all the year round.

151. *PRECIS LEMONIAS ENARIA* Fruhst.

Common everywhere all the year round.

152. *PRECIS ORITHYA OCYALE* Hbn.

Widely distributed, but nowhere common.

153. *PRECIS HIERTA* Fabr.

A male taken in Bangkok in January 1910, and two others in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916. There are three specimens in the Bangkok Museum taken by Haase in Bangkok, in 1891.

154. *SYMBRENTHIA HIPPOCLUS DARUCA* Moore.

Three specimens taken in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916.

155. *YOMA SABINA VASUKI* Doh.

Up to 1914 I had taken only one specimen of this butterfly, but in April and May of that year I met with it in great numbers everywhere throughout the Sriracha district—in the jungle, in the padi-fields, in the villages, and even on the sea-shore. In Sriracha itself, the butterflies often entered the bungalows, and around the village they were frequently to be seen clustered on heaps of wood ashes. It is interesting to note that I had collected in the district at various times during the six previous years but had not met with the butterfly there, and that in the same months of the following year I found it very scarce everywhere throughout the district. Fruhstorfer gives *javana* as the Siamese race, but I think this is a mistake. My males are quite different from his figure of *javana*, but agree exactly with that of *vasuki*.

156. *HYPOLIMNAS MISSIPUS* Linn.

Apparently rare. I have only three specimens in my collection—a male taken at Sriracha in September and two females given to me by H. R. H. The Prince of Chumpon, who obtained them in Bangkok in March.

157. *HYPOLIMNAS BOLINA BOLINA* Linn.

Fairly common everywhere all the year round.

158. *DOLESCHALLIA BISALTIIDE SIAMENSIS* Fruhst.

Not common. Taken only in the Sriracha district and on the Dong Rek hills. Fruhstorfer restricts this race to Siam.

159. *KALLIMA INACHUS SIAMENSIS* Fruhstorfer.

Occurs in most forest areas, but is nowhere common. Fruhstorfer restricts this race to Siam.

160. *CYRESTIS PERIANDER PERIANDER* Fabr.

Widely distributed and not uncommon.

161. *CYRESTIS COCLES COCLES* Fabr.

Widely distributed and quite common. Vast numbers of this species were seen on the Petchaburi River in April and May 1910 and again, in the same months, in 1912. The butterflies were always found on moist spots lying in shade, and, when disturbed, they rose in clouds. In some places they were clustered so thickly, and were so occupied in sucking up moisture, that it was quite impossible to tread without crushing them. They were present in great numbers at all

the drinking places frequented by butterflies, but were always in shady spots, and always in groups by themselves. They seemed to resent very strongly the intrusion of any other butterfly into their own particular group, and I noticed that the intruder always quickly withdrew. As a rule, the groups consisted of the pale variety only, but on several occasions both pale and dark forms were seen side by side at the same spot. In May 1914, in a waterless section of the forest near Hup Bon I found the butterflies congregated on damp elephant droppings. *C. cocles* was originally described from Siam.

162. *CYRESTIS NIVEA* subsp?

Fruhstorfer (Seitz, Macro-lep. 9, p. 575) records *C. nivea* from Siam, but does not give the race.

163. *CYRESTIS THYODAMAS THYODAMAS* Bsdv.

Generally distributed but nowhere common.

164. *CHERSONESIA RISA TRANSIENS* Mart.

A few specimens of both sexes taken at Hup Bon in April and May 1914.

165. *CHERSONESIA PERAKA AZA* Streck.

Recorded by Fruhstorfer (Seitz, Macro-lep. 9, p. 594) who says that it was described from two specimens from "Lower Siam."

166. *RAHINDA HORDONIA PLAGIOSA* Moore.

Common everywhere all the year round.

167. *RAHINDA PERAKA ASSAMICA* Moore.

Rare. Three males taken at Pak Jong in January.

168. *RAHINDA AURELIA* Stgr.

A single male of this rare Neptid was taken at Hup Bon in May.

169. *NEPTIS HYLAS ACERIDES* Fruhst.

Common everywhere all the year round.

170. *NEPTIS NANDINA GONATINA* Fruhst.

Taken sparingly on the Dong Rek hills in December and January. Fruhstorfer restricts this race to Siam.

171. *NEPTIS SOMA TUSHITA* Fruhst.

Not uncommon in the Sriracha district and on the Dong Rek hills. Fruhstorfer restricts this race to Siam.

172. *NEPTIS HELIODORE HELIODORE* Fabr.

Fruhstorfer says this Neptid "is not scarce in Central Siam, at

an elevation of about 1000 ft. (January.)" I have not yet come across it. *N. heliodore* was originally described from Siam.

173. *NEPTIS VISAKI HARITA* Moore.

A single male taken at Hup Bon in May.

174. *NEPTIS COLUMELLA MARTABANA* Moore.

Taken sparingly on the Dong Rek hills in December and January, and in the Sriracha district in April and May.

175. *NEPTIS MIAH NOLANA* Druce.

Five specimens taken at Pak Jong in January. *Neptis nolana* was described by Druce from Siam in 1874.

176. *NEPTIS FULIGINOSA FULIGINOSA* Moore.

Two males and two females of this very rare Neptid were taken at Pak Jong in January.

177. *PANTAPORIA PRAVARA INDOSINICA* Fruhst.

A single specimen taken at Pak Jong in January.

178. *PANTAPORIA PERIUS* Linn.

Taken very sparingly in the Sriracha district in April, May and September, and on the Dong Rek hills in January.

179. *PANTAPORIA LARYMNA SIAMENSIS* Fruhst.

Generally distributed but nowhere common. Fruhstorfer gives the habitat of this race as "Malay Peninsula to Upper Tenasserim."

180. *PANTAPORIA RANGA OBSOLESCENS* Fruhst.

A few specimens taken at Pak Jong in January and in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April.

181. *PANTAPORIA SELENOPHORA BAHULA* Moore.

Two specimens taken at Hup Bon in September and two others in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April.

182. *PANTAPORIA ZEROCA GALEUS* Fruhst.

A single specimen taken in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916. Fruhstorfer restricts this race to Siam, but says that examples from the Karen Hills are probably indetical with it.

183. *PANTAPORIA NEFTE ASITA* Moore.

A single specimen taken in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April.

184. *LIMENTIS PROCRIS PROCRIS* Cr.

This species was exceedingly common on the Petchaburi River in April 1910, but I have not found it plentiful in any other locality

since. The butterflies were at all my camping places on the Petchaburi River, and often congregated in numbers around the cook's quarters. At one camp I took some dozens of specimens on a drying Sambar skin.

185. *PANDITA SINOPE SINOPE* Moore.

A single male taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

186. *LEBADEA MARTHA MARTHA* Moore.

Widely distributed, but nowhere common.

187. *PARTHENOS SYLVIA APICALIS* Moore.

Widely distributed and not uncommon. As a rule I have found this butterfly very difficult to capture, but I have occasionally taken it quite easily at baits of over-ripe bananas.

188. *EUTHALIA LEPIDEA COGNATA* Moore.

This is a very rare butterfly known only from a few examples from Siam. It was described by Moore, as *Cynitia cognata*, from a single female which is preserved in the British Museum. This was the only specimen known until 1901, when Fruhstorfer obtained the male near the ruins at Ankor in December. I have since taken two males and a female at Sriracha in September 1912, and four males and a female at Hup Bon in April 1914. Four of my specimens are now in the British Museum.

189. *EUTHALIA JULII ODILINA* Fruhst.

Not uncommon in most forest areas. Fruhstorfer restricts this race to Siam.

190. *EUTHALIA COCYTUS COCYTUS*.

Occurs in most forest areas, but is not common. This butterfly which is found only in Siam, was described by Fabricius in 1787.

191. *EUTHALIA FLORA SALANGANA* Fruhst.

There are specimens of this butterfly from Siam in the Adams collection in the British Museum.

192. *EUTHALIA JAHNU JAHNIDES* Fruhst.

Three specimens taken at Hup Bon in April.

193. *EUTHALIA KESAVA DISCIPLOTA* Moore.

A few specimens taken in the Sriracha district in April and May, and on the Dong Rek hills in January and February.

194. *EUTHALIA GARUDA APAMA* Fruhst.

Fairly common everywhere. May be found in fruit gardens in Bangkok all the year round.

195. *EUTHALIA ERIPHYLE CHULA* Fruhst.

Three males taken at Pak Jong in January, one female at Hup Bon in April. Fruhstorfer restricts this race to Siam.

196. *EUTHALIA ANOSIA* subsp. ?

A single male which I identify as belonging to this species was taken in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916. It is almost certainly referable to the race *anosia* Moore, whose occurrence in Siam was predicted by Fruhstorfer from the fact that it was obtained by Pavie in the Laos States. Fruhstorfer (1913) divides up the species into six different races, but J. C. Moulton in a recent paper on the Butterflies of Borneo (The Sarawak Museum Journal. Vol. II, Part II, No. 6, September 1915. p. 226.) rejects this division on the grounds that the differences given are insufficient and founded on too few specimens.

197. *EUTHALIA PHEMIUS PHEMIUS* Dbldy.

A male taken at Sriracha in April 1911, and a female in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916.

198. *EUTHALIA LUBENTINA INDICA* Fruhst.

I took six males and four females of this butterfly in my own compound in Bangkok in December 1911, but I have seldom come across it since. There are specimens in the British Museum taken by Druce in Siam in 1874.

199. *EUTHALIA ADONIA BEATA* Fruhst.

Described by Fruhstorfer from a few specimens taken in Bangkok. I have not yet met with it.

200. *EUTHALIA TEUTA TEUTA* Dbldy.

Widely distributed and fairly common. I have found it most difficult to obtain good specimens of this butterfly.

201. *EUTHALIA RECTA MONILIS* Moore.

A few specimens taken in the Sriracha forest in April. Mr. E. W. Trotter obtained three specimens for me on Koh Phai in March.

202. *EUTHALIA EVELINA VALLONA* Moore.

Not common. A few specimens taken in the Sriracha district in April, May and September, and on the Dong Rek hills in January.

203. *EUTHALIA DIRTEA JADEITINA* Fruhst.

I took a male and a female of this butterfly at Sriracha in April 1911, but did not come across it again until April 1916, when I obtained a number of specimens of both sexes in the Me Song forest, Prae.

204. *EUTHALIA CYANIPARDUS ALBOPUNCTATA* Crowl.

Taken by Fruhstorfer at Muak Lek in January (Seitz, *Macrolep.* 9, p. 693).

205. *APATURA PARISATIS SIAMENSIS* Fruhst.

Occurs in most forest areas and is not uncommon.

This may or may not stand as a good subspecies; the differences on which Fruhstorfer separates it from allied races are extremely slight and, in my opinion, are not constant. Fruhstorfer restricts the race to Siam.

206. *APATURA AMBICA MIRANDA* Fruhst.

A male taken at Sriracha in September, and another in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April.

207. *SEPHISA CHANDRA ANDRODAMAS* Fruhst.

Has been recorded from the Mekong valley, Northern Siam. (Seitz, *Macrolep.* 9, p. 701.)

208. *HESTINA NAMA* Dbldy.

Recorded from Siam by Bingham (*Faun. Br. Ind., Butterflies*, Vol. I, p. 239.)

209. *CALINAGA BUDDHA SUDASSANA* Melv.

Occurs in Northern Siam. The type was obtained in the Chiangmai district.

210. *HERONA MARATHUS ANGUSTATA* Moore.

A single specimen taken at Pak Jong in January 1914, and several others in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916. It was not uncommon in the Me Song forest, but I found it most difficult to capture.

211. *EURIPUS HALITHERSES HALITHERSES* Dbldy.

According to my observations this butterfly is rare in Siam, but Fruhstorfer apparently found it quite common.

212. *EURIPUS CONSIMILIS* Westw.

Moore (*Lep. Ind., Vol. III*, p. 45) states that a female of this butterfly has been taken near Bangkok.

213. *CHARAXES POLYXENA CORAX* Fldr.

Males not uncommon in all forest areas; females very rare.

214. *CHARAXES FABIVS SULPHUREUS* Rothsch.

A single male taken at Ban Dan in April 1914, and four others in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916.

215. *EULEPIS ATHAMAS* Drury. *

Widely distributed, but nowhere common.

216. *EULEPIS ARJA* Fldr. *

A male taken at Sriracha in April, and another in September.

217. *EULEPIS DELPHIS* Dbldy. *

Two males taken on the Petchaburi River in April 1910, and two others in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916.

218. *EULEPIS NEPENTHES* Grose-Smith.

Recorded from Siam by Bingham (Faun. Br. Ind., Butterflies, Vol. I, p. 226.)

219. *EULEPIS EUDAMIPPUS NIGROBASALIS* Lathy.

Four males taken on the Petchaburi River in April 1910, and two others in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916.

SUB-FAMILY—LIBYTHEINÆ.

220. *LIBYTHEA MYRRHA* Godart.

221. *LIBYTHEA ROHINI* Marshall.

222. *LIBYTHEA GEOFFROYI ALOMPRA* Moore.

223. *LIBYTHEA HAUXWELLI* Moore.

I found these four species very common in April 1912 at the Siamese Survey camp in the Huey Me Pradone in N. Lat. 13° and, E. Long. 99° 30'. *Myrrha* was an occasional visitor, but the others were present in crowds throughout the day. In the early mornings, the butterflies were to be found resting on rocks and stones near the river-side; later in the day they congregated on moist patches of ground around the camp, and remained there till quite late in the afternoon, being the last of all the butterflies to leave. Spots fouled with urine had a particular attraction for them. They also congregated on clothes drying in the sun. *Rohini* is not uncommon in other parts of Siam, *alompra* and *myrrha* are scarce. I have not since come across *hauwelli*. I have followed Bingham in recording *hauwelli*

* I am unable at present to refer these three butterflies to their particular races.

as a separate species, but I am quite unaware as to whether it still stands as a good species or is, as he conjectured, merely a variety of *L. g. alompra*.

SUB-FAMILY-NEMEOBIDÆ.

224. *ZEMEROS FLEGYAS* Cr.

A few specimens taken in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916. There are three specimens in the Bangkok Museum taken by Haase at Chantabun in January 1891.

225. *TAXILA THUISTO EPHORUS* Fruhst.

A few specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914, and in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916.

226. *TAXILA HAQUINUS BERTHÆ* Fruhst.

Taken very sparingly at Muak Lek in January, at Hup Bon in April and in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April.

227. *ABISARA NEOPHRON* Hew.

Four specimens taken on Khao Seap, Chantabun, in March 1916. There are three specimens in the Bangkok Museum taken by Haase in the same locality.

228. *ABISARA META SIAMENSIS* Fruhst.

Three specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914, and a few others in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916.

229. *STIBOGES NYMPHIDIA* Btlr.

Three specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

FAMILY—LYCÆNIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—GERYDINÆ.

230. *GERYDUS BOISDUVALI IRRORATUS* Druce.

Occurs in most localities, but is by no means common. This butterfly was originally described from Siam.

231. *GERYDUS ANCON SIAMENSIS*, subsp. nov.

A fine new subspecies which differs from the typical form in the reduction of the white areas of the forewing. These areas consist of a triangular patch beyond the cell, a subquadrate one in 2, a narrow oblong one extending from below this towards the base in I. c., and a very small diffuse patch below the submedian in a line with the patch above. Below, a shade paler than in typical specimens.

Type 1♂. Muak Lek, S. I. 14. in the British Museum.

232. *ALLOTINUS HORSFIELDI CONTINENTALIS* Fruhst.

Taken sparingly in the Sriracha district in April, and on the Dong Rek hills in January.

SUB-FAMILY—LYCÆNINÆ.

233. *NEOPITHECOPS ZALMORA* Btlr.

Not uncommon at Muak Lek and Pak Jong, but rare elsewhere.

234. *MEGISBA MALAYA* Horsf.

A single male taken at Pak Jong in January 1914, and another in the Me Song forest, Præ, in April 1916.

235. *CYANIRIS PUSPA IMPERATRIX* Btlr.

Widely distributed and fairly common, especially on the Dong Rek hills.

236. *CYANIRIS ALBADISCA* Moore.

Three specimens taken at Pak Jong. Also taken by Fruhstorfer at Hinlap.

237. *CYANIRIS TRANSPECTA* Moore.

Three males and seven females taken at Pak Jong in January 1914.

238. *CHILADES LAIUS* Cr.

Widely distributed and not uncommon.

239. *ZIZERA OTIS* Fabr.

Common everywhere all the year round.

240. *ZIZERA GAIKA* Trimen.

Occurs with *Z. otis*, but is not nearly so common.

241. *EVERES RILEYI*, sp. nov.

♂ *Upperside*: greyish blue, forewing with the hind margin rather narrowly dark grey; hindwing costal margin broadly dark grey, inner margin pale grey, hind margin narrowly dark grey with darker spots in areas 2 and 3, these being distally white-edged and having proximally a faint trace of orange. Fringes very narrowly white, distally grey. *Underside*: pale grey, forewing with a darker oblong spot at end of cell, near the margin a row of five similar though shorter spots, a trace, of a sixth set inwardly at the apical end, all white-edged. Beyond an ill-defined dark grey line running from apex to hind margin, and between this and the thin black margin a similar line, narrower and interrupted at the nervures. Both lines curve inwardly considerably

at the apex. Hindwing similarly marked, the ground colour distally somewhat paler. The space between the two antemarginal lines in interspaces 2 and 3 and part of 4, orange, with two large black metallic spots bearing a few metallic scales in 2 and 3. A discal row of six grey spots commencing in 1 c rather near the margin, the second spot set inwardly in 2 followed by three running directly towards the apex, the sixth spot again set decidedly inwards. Four white-edged black spots: one each distally in 1 b and 7, one centrally in the cell and the fourth also in area 7 basally some way before the middle.

♀ *Upperside*: uniformly dark grey-brown without any trace of blue. Hindwing with darker marginal spots in areas 2 and 3 proximally surmounted by orange lunules distally white-edged; indications of similar spots in 4 and 1 c. Fringes darker than in ♂. *Underside* exactly like that of the ♂ except that the orange-coloured area is very slightly larger, extending into 1 c, the enclosed black spots being also slightly larger.

Types 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bangkok, Feb. 1912, in the British Museum.

A second ♂ in the British Museum from Hinlap (H. Fruhstorfer)* differs in being brighter, the dark margin broader, and the orange lunules on the hind wing fully developed. The underside has a decided, though very slight, brownish tinge. The upperside of both ♂ and ♀ of this species bears a considerable resemblance to that of *E. dipora* Moore; it is readily distinguished from that species, however, by the underside which agrees very closely with that of *E. parhasius* Fabr. In the latter species, however, the spot in the cell and the distal one in area 7 are equidistant from the proximal one in area 7, whereas in *E. rileyi* the distal spot in area 7 is much further away. Apart from this, the ♂ of *E. parhasius* is much paler and the female has a considerable amount of blue on the upper surface.

* In 1913 I wrote to Herr Fruhstorfer saying that I had examples of an *Everes* which agreed fairly well with a single specimen of his in the British Museum from Hinlap, labelled *E. parhasius* Fabr., but that I thought the butterfly belonged to a separate species. He replied saying that I was correct and should describe the species. Mr. Riley confirmed his opinion.

I have taken a number of specimens of this butterfly on the west bank of the river in Bangkok, mostly in December, January and February, but have seldom come across it elsewhere.

I have named the species after Mr. N. D. Riley who has helped me very much in working out the butterflies of the country.

242. *CATOCHRYSOPS STRABO* Fabr.

Common everywhere all the year round.

243. *CATOCHRYSOPS PANDAVA* Horsf.

Also common.

244. *CATOCHRYSOPS CNEJUS* Fabr.

Widely distributed, but not very common.

245. *TARUCUS PLINIUS* Fabr.

This butterfly was not uncommon in the Me Song forest Prae, in April, 1916, but I have seldom come across it elsewhere.

246. *CASTALIUS ROSIMON* Fabr.

Common everywhere all the year round.

247. *CASTALIUS ELNA* Hew.

Occurs in most localities, but is not common.

248. *CASTALIUS ETHION* Dbldy and Hew.

A few specimens taken in the Sriracha forest in April and May.

249. *NIPHANDA CYMBIA MARCIA* Fawcett.

Three males taken in the Me Song forest, Prae in April 1916.

250. *LYCÆNESTHES EMOLUS* Godart.

Quite common in Bangkok, but not very plentiful in other parts of the country.

251. *LYCÆNESTHES LYCÆNINA* Fldr.

Two specimens taken on the west bank of the river in Bangkok in February.

252. *NACADUBA BHUTEA* de N.

Widely distributed, but nowhere common.

253. *LAMPIDES BOCHUS* Cr.

This butterfly was quite common in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916, but I have seldom met with it elsewhere in Siam.

254. *LAMPIDES CELENO* Cr.

This with its dry-season form *conferenda* Btlr. is common everywhere.

255. *POLYOMMATUS BOETICUS* Linn.

I took a number of specimens of this butterfly on the west bank of the river in Bangkok in January, 1912, but have not come across it since.

SUB-FAMILY—PORITINÆ.

256. *PORITIA PHARYGE* Hew.

Two damaged specimens taken in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916. Also taken by Doherty at Renong in Peninsular Siam.

257. *ZARONA ZANELLA* de N.

Taken by Bingham on the frontier between Siam and Tenasserim (Faun. Br. Ind., Butterflies, Vol. II, p. 471.)

SUB-FAMILY—CURETINÆ.

258. *CURETIS THETIS GLORIOSA* Moore.

Widely distributed, but everywhere scarce.

259. *CURETIS BULIS MALAYICA* Fldr.

A single specimen taken at Sriracha in April 1914, and several others in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916. There are two specimens in the Bangkok Museum taken by Haase at Bangpain in December 1891.

SUB-FAMILY—THECLINÆ.

260. ? *APHNÆUS VULCANUS* Fabr.

Six specimens which I doubtfully identify as belonging to this species were taken at Sriracha in April 1914.

261. *APHNÆUS SYAMA PEGUANA* Moore.

I have taken a number of specimens of this butterfly in Bangkok, mostly in December, January and February, but have seldom met with it elsewhere.

262. *APHNÆUS LOHITA* Horsf.

I took one specimen of this butterfly at Pak Jong in January 1914, and have since obtained three others in Bangkok.

SUB-FAMILY—ARHOPALINÆ.

263. *THADUKA MULTICAUDATA* Moore.

This butterfly was quite common in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916, but I have not met with it elsewhere.

I identify the butterfly from Bingham's figure of the male

(Faun. Br. Ind., Butterflies, Vol. II, Plate XX.), with which my specimens agree very closely.

264. MAHATHALA AMERIA Hew.

Four specimens taken at Nong Khai Ploi in April 1914.

265. AMBYLPODIA ANITA Hew.

Two males taken at Pak Jong in January, and a female at Sriracha in April. This butterfly was originally described from Siam.

266. SURENDRA QUERCETORUM Moore.

A male and two females taken at Pak Jong in January, and two females in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April.

267. SURENDRA sp.?

A single specimen [No. 204] which was taken at Nong Khai Ploi in April 1914, and which is now in the British Museum, has not yet been identified. It is near to *S. vivarana* Horsf.

268. ARPOPALA CENTAURUS Fabr.

This butterfly is very plentiful in Bangkok, especially in December, January and February, but I have not found it by any means common in other parts of the country.

269. ARHOPALA ALITÆUS MIRABELLA Doh.

Four specimens taken at Nong Yai Boo in April 1914.

270. ARHOPALA AIDA de N.

Two specimens taken at Nong Yai Boo in April 1914.

271. ARHOPALA ANARTE Hew.

Five males and one female of this rare butterfly were taken at Nong Khai Ploi in April 1914. The female and two of the males are now in the British Museum. The female is only the second example they have as yet received.

272. ARHOPALA RAFFLESII de N.

There are two specimens of this butterfly in the Bangkok Museum taken by Haase at Chantabun in March 1892.

273. ARHOPALA EPIMUTA Moore.

Four specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

274. ARHOPALA ANTIMUTA Fldr.

A single specimen taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

275. ARHOPALA EUMOLPHUS Cr.

Two specimens taken at Hup Bon in March 1914, and two

others in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916.

276. ARHOPALA ABSEUS Hew.

Two specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

277. ARHOPALA DIARDI Hew.

Four specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

278. ARHOPALA APIDANUS Cr.

Two specimens taken at Sriracha in September 1914.

279. ARHOPALA ATRAX Hew.

Six specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

280. ARHOPALA ALEA Hew.

Four specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

281. ARHOPALA PERIMUTA Moore.

Four specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

SUB-FAMILY—DEUDORIGINÆ.

282. RAPALA SPHINX Fabr.

Four females taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

283. RAPALA SCHISTACEA Moore.

One specimen taken at Sriracha in April, three at Pak Jong in January and six in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April.

284. RAPALA PETOSIRIS Hew.

Widely distributed and quite common.

285. RAPALA JARBAS Fabr.

A few specimens of both sexes taken in the Sriracha district and in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April.

286. RAPALA XENOPHON Fabr (= *dianees* Hew.)

Four males taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

287. RAPALA SUFFUSA Moore.

Three males and a female taken at Hup Bon in April, one male at Pak Jong in January, and two males in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April.

288. DACALANA VIDURA Horsf.

One male taken at Hup Bon in April 1914, and one in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916.

289. CAMENA COTYS Hew.

A single female taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

290. TAJURIA LONGINUS Fabr.

A male taken in Bangkok in February 1913, and a female in June 1915.

291. *HYPOLYCÆNA ERYLUS* Godart.

Widely distributed and fairly common.

292. *ARAOETHES LAPITHIS* Moore.

Two specimens taken at Sriracha in April 1914.

293. *BIDUANDA MELISA* Hew.

Two males taken at Nong Khai Ploi in April 1914.

294. *MARMESSUS LYSIAS* Fabr.

I have found this butterfly quite common in the Sriracha and Me Song forests, but have not met with it elsewhere in Siam.

295. *CHERITRA FREJA* Fabr.

Fairly common in all forest areas.

296. *ZELTUS ETOLUS* Fabr.

Taken sparingly on the Dong Rek hills in January, and in the Me Song forest, Præ, in April.

297. *BINDAHARA PHOCIDES ARECA* Fldr.

Four specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

298. *LOXURA ATYMNUS* Cr.

Widely distributed but nowhere common.

299. *YASODA TRIPUNCTATA* Hew.

There is a single specimen of this butterfly in the Bangkok Museum taken by Haase at Chantabun.

300. *NEOMYRINA HIEMALIS* Godm. and Salv.

A single male taken at Sriracha in March. Has also been recorded from Renong and Kanburi.

301. *DRINA DONINA* Hew.

Six specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914, and four others in the Me Song forest, Præ, in April 1916.

302. *CATAPÆCILMA ELEGANS* Druce.

Two specimens taken in the Me Song forest, Præ, in April 1916.

FAMILY—HESPERIIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY—HESPERIINÆ.

303. *ORTHOPHÆTUS LALITA* Doh.

A male and a female taken at Hup Bon in April 1914,

304. *CAPILA ZENNARA* Moore.

Six badly battered specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914. I experienced much difficulty in obtaining this skipper. I came across it in a narrow path in very dense jungle, where it was most difficult to use a net. It was flying up and down the path with great speed, occasionally resting for a second or two on the underside of a leaf.

305. *CHARMION FICULNEA* Hew.

Has been recorded from Siam (Lep. Ind., Vol. X, p. 28.)

306. *CELÆNORRHINUS ASMARA ADITTA* Fruhst.

A few specimens taken at Pak Jong and Muak Lek in January, and in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April.

307. *CELÆNORRHINUS AURIVITTATA* Moore.

A few specimens taken at Hup Bon, and in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April.

308. *CELÆNORRHINUS LEUCOCERA* Koll.

This skipper was not uncommon in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916, but I have seldom come across it elsewhere in Siam.

309. *COLADENIA DAN* Fabr.

Widely distributed and fairly common. Apparently a very variable species.

310. *COLADENIA INDRANI* Moore.

A single specimen taken at Sriracha in April 1914, and two others in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916.

311. *ODONTOPTILUM ANGULATA* Fldr.

A single specimen taken at Sriracha in September, and one other in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April.

312. *TAPENA THWAITESI* Moore.

Seven specimens taken near Sriracha in April. Found with other butterflies at a pool in a shady jungle path.

313. *CAPRONA SYRICTHUS* Fldr.

A few specimens taken at Sriracha in April and May, and again in September.

314. *TAGIADES ATTICUS* Fabr.

I have taken a number of specimens of this butterfly on the Dong Rek hills, mostly in December and January, but have seldom come across it elsewhere.

315. TAGIADES MEETANA Moore. *

A few specimens taken on the Dong Rek hills in January, and in the Sriracha district in April.

316. TAGIADES KHASIANA EPICHARMUS Fruhst. *

Occurs in most forest areas, but is nowhere common.

317. TAGIADES PRALAYA Hew.

Three specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914, and two others in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916.

318. TAGIADES PATINOKA Fruhst.

Taken by Fruhstorfer at Muak Lek in February (*vide* Lep. Ind., Vol. X., p. 55).

319. DAIMIO MILLIANA Swinh.

A single specimen taken at Muak Lek in January 1914, and six others in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916.

320. SARANGESA DASAHARA Moore.

Two specimens taken at Muak Lek in July, and two others at Hup Bon in April.

321. HESPERIA GALBA Fabr.

A single specimen taken at Muak Lek in January 1914.

SUB-FAMILY—PAMPHILINÆ.

322. ASTICTOPERUS OLIVASCENS Moore.

Widely distributed and not uncommon.

323. SUADA SWERGA de N.

A single specimen taken at Hup Bon in April in 1914, and several others in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April 1916.

324. SUASTUS GREMIUS Fabr.

A few specimens taken in Bangkok in January.

325. SUASTUS ADITUS Moore.

Taken sparingly on the Dong Rek hills in January, and at Sriracha in September.

326. TARACTROCERA SAMADHA Fruhst.

* I have recorded these two butterflies under the names by which they were originally identified at the British Museum. Evans in his list of Indian Butterflies (Jour. Bomb. N. H. S., Vol. XXI, p. 999) sinks *meetana* Moore as a synonym of *alica* Moore, and treats *hasiana* as a seasonal form of *T. helferi rari* Moore.

Two specimens taken in Bangkok in February.

327. *TARACTROCERA QUINTA* Swinh.

A single specimen taken in Bangkok in February, and one at Hup Bon in April.

328. *TARACTROCERA LINEATA* Druce.

Described by Druce from Siam (Proc. Zool. Soc., 1874, p. 109).

329. *AMPITTIA MARO* Fabr.

A few specimens taken in Bangkok in January and February.

330. *IAMBRIX SALSALA* Moore.

Widely distributed and fairly common.

331. *ISMA PROTOCLEA* H-Sch.

A single specimen taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

332. *HYAROTIS ADRASTATUS* Cr.

One specimen taken at Muak Lek in January, two in Bangkok in February, and one in the Me Song forest, Prae, in April.

333. *ZOGRAPHETUS SATWA* de N.

A few specimens taken at Muak Lek and Pak Jong in January, and at Hup Bon in April.

334. *ZOGRAPHETUS OGYGIA* Hew.

A single specimen taken at Muak Lek in January 1914.

335. *ACERBAS ANTHEA* Hew.

Three specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

336. *ERINOTA THRAX* Linn.

Widely distributed and not uncommon.

337. *ERINOTA ACROLEUCA* W-M and de N. *

A few specimens taken in Bangkok in January and February.

338. *ERINOTA BATARA* Moore.

Four badly damaged specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

339. *GANGARA THYRSIS* Moore.

Quite common in Bangkok, but not very plentiful elsewhere.

340. *MATAPA ARIA* Moore.

* Col. Swinhoe who saw my collection of skippers at the British Museum in 1913 said this was a separate species, but Evans in his list of Indian Butterflies (Jour. Bomb. N. H. S., Vol. XXI, p. 1003) treats it as a small variety of *E. thrax*.

A few specimens taken in Bangkok in January and February, and at Sriracha in April.

341. *MATAPA SHALGRAMA* de N.

A single specimen taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

342. *KERANA DIOCLES EVAIRA* Fruhst.

Widely distributed, but nowhere common.

343. *PIRDANA HVELA RUDOLPHII* Elw. and de N.

A few specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

344. *PLASTINGIA NAGA* de N.

Five specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

345. *PLASTINGIA LATOIA* Hew.

Two specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

346. *PLASTINGIA SUBMACULATA* Staud.

Two specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

347. *HIDARI IRAVA* Moore.

Twelve specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

348. *NOTOCRYPTA FEISTHAMELII* Bsdv.

Widely distributed and not uncommon.

349. *UDASPES FOLUS* Cr.

I have taken a number of specimens of this butterfly on the west bank of the river in Bangkok, mostly in December, January and February, but have seldom come across it elsewhere.

350. *CUPITHA PURREA* Moore.

Not uncommon on the Dong Rek hills, but apparently rare elsewhere.

351. *TELICOTA AUGIAS* Linn.

Two males taken in Bangkok in November 1912.

352. *TELICOTA BAMBUSÆ* Moore.

A single male taken in Bangkok in February 1913.

353. *TELICOTA GOLA* Moore.

Two specimens taken at Muak Lek in January, and one at Hup Bon in April.

354. *TELICOTA DARA* Koll.

Widely distributed and quite common.

355. *HALPE MOOREI BETURINA* Fruhst.

A few specimens taken at Muak Lek in January, and at Hup Bon in April.

356. *HALPE HOMOLEA* Hew.

A single specimen taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

357. *PARNARA OCEIA* Hew.

I have taken a number of specimens of this butterfly at Pak Jong and Muak Lek in December and January, but have seldom met with it elsewhere.

358. *PARNARA BRUNNEA* Snell.

A single specimen taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

359. *PARNARA MATHIAS* Fabr.

Widely distributed and not uncommon.

360. *PARNARA AUSTENI* Moore.

Two males taken in Bangkok in November, one female at Pak Jong in January.

361. *PARNARA ELTOLA* Hew.

Two specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914.

362. *PARNARA BADA* Moore.

Two specimens taken in Bangkok in November, and three others at Pak Jong in January.

363. *ISMENE JAINA MORGANA* Fruhst.

364. *ISMENE HARISA* Moore.

This species and the preceding were very common at Pak Jong in January 1914, but I have seldom come across either in other parts of the country. At Pak Jong they were to be found in great numbers on a tall flowering plant which is very common there. They appeared at about five o'clock in the afternoon, and remained till it was quite dark.

365. *BADAMIA EXCLAMATIONIS* Fabr.

Widely distributed and not uncommon.

366. *BIBASIS SENA* Moore.

Widely distributed and not uncommon. Mr. K. G. Gairdner has sent me a very interesting note on this skipper. He writes:— "The smaller of the two skippers sent, is one which has the peculiar habit of exuding drops of water to moisten surfaces on which it desires to feed. This specimen exuded five drops of water within the space of two minutes on the back of my hand, dabbling its trunk in the drop

between its hind legs until finished, when it moved an inch and repeated the process. The drops were of large size and the five together would apparently equal the bulk of the insect's body. I have observed the skipper doing the same thing on a chair or table in camp both this year (1914) and in 1913 and 1912, and the amazing thing is how it can store so much liquid, and how it can exude the drops at will." Mr. Gairdner tells me that he has observed this peculiar habit also in the case of other skippers.

367. *HASORA CHUZA* Hew.

Six specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1916.

368. *HASORA CHROMUS* Cr.

Occurs in most forest areas, but is not common.

369. *HASORA* sp?

Two specimens taken at Hup Bon in April 1914, one of which [No. 77] was sent to the British Museum, have not yet been identified. They are nearest to *H. chromus*.

370. *HASORA BADRA* Moore.

A single female taken on the west bank of the river in Bangkok in January 1913.

371. *PARATA MALAYANA* Watson.

Has been recorded from Siam (*vide* Lep. Ind., Vol. IX., p. 253).