25. CORRECT NAME OF THE RED-BASE JEZEBEL BUTTERFLY (LEPIDOPTERA: PIERIDAE)

The Red-base Jezebel butterfly is presently known as *Delias aglaia* (Linn.) and named as such in the well-known works of Evans (1932), Talbot (1939) and Wynter-Blyth (1957). I too noted it as *D. aglaia* while recording it for the first time from Indian mainland (Varshney & Nandi 1973). Unfortunately, the name *aglaid* has turned out to be an incorrect one and even invalid in this case.

A perusal of the original work SYSTEMA NATURAE, 10th ed. by Linnaeus (1758) showed that this butterfly was named as *"Papilio agalaja"* as Sl. No. 44 on page 465. Hence *"aglaja"* is incorrect (spelling), which incidentally Corbet & Pendlebury (1956) corrected.

Linnaeus however, in the same work has named another nymphalid butterfly also as *"Papilio aglaja"* at Sl. No. 140 on page 481. Thus, although strange, Linnaeus the father of Zoological Nomencalture, himself has committed primary homonymy! He has definitely considered these two species separate, while giving their different characters and placing the first in 'Papilio, Eques' Group, and the second in 'Papilio, Nymphalis' Group. At present the first Group is recognized as Family Pieridae and the second Group as Family Nymphalidae.

There is no such thing as a rule of 'page priority' in Zoological Nomenclature. The choice between two names published simultaneously is made, not according to their relative positions in the work, but by the first reviser, since the whole of one volume is considered published at the same time. In this case Linnaeus himself acted as the first reviser. In, the 12th edition of Systema Naturae (Linnaeus 1767) he has retained *"aglaja"* name for the nymphalid species, and replaced it with *"pasithoe"* for the pierid species.

The International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature have approved these changes, *vide* their Opinion No. 974, in 1971. Hence, pierid Red-base Jezebel butterfly should now be called as *Delias pasithoe* (Linn.).

In my revised nomenclature lists for Wynter-Blyth's book (Varshney 1980), an addition should be made in Table 5 as follows: "Sl. No. 1a; page 418; For *Delias aglaia* (Linn.), read *Delias pasithoe* (Linn.)".

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26. *CASSIA SIAMEA* LAMK.—A NEW HOST PLANT FOR THE CASTOR SLUG CATERPILLAR, *PARASA LEPIDA* (COCHLIDIDAE: LEPIDOPTERA)

Vasanthraj David and Kumarswami (1978) noted *Parasa lepida* as a polyphagous pest feeding on castor, coconut, pomegranate, mango, palmyrah, citrus and wood apple. During the months of August-September 1982 the larvae of this pest were found attacking the leaves of *Cassia siamea* a very common avenue tree. The early instar caterpillars scraped the chlorophyll content resulting in skeletonization of the leaves whereas the later instars fed on the leaves acting as a severe defoliator. The larvae fed both from the centre as well as from the margins. However, the majority of the larvae fed from the margins. The number of larvae per leaflet varied from 2 to 3. A few larvae were collected from the trees and reared in rearing cage by providing the leaves as food material. All the larvae completed their life cycle without any deformity. The full grown larvae pupated in a hemispherical, oval, dark brown cocoon which was surrounded by loosely wooven-silk webbing. Under field conditions pupation was observed on the branch or bark of the tree. *Parasa lepida* could be a serious pest on *Cassia siamea.*

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27. ADDITIONS TO THE TERMITE FAUNA OF THE THAR DESERT

The Great Indian Desert, also known as the Thar Desert, comprises a huge area of *c.* 44,600 sq. km in Western India and Pakistan. It forms the eastern extremity of the Great Palaearctic Desert which extends from North Africa, *via* Palestine, Arabia and Iran, to northwestern India. The major portion of the Indian arid region of Thar is contained in Rajasthan (62%), followed by Gujarat (20%), Punjab (5%) and Haryana (4%). Termites from the