

XXXII.—*Descriptions of Four new Species of Butterflies from Omei-shan, North-west China, in the Collection of H. Grose Smith.* By H. GROSE SMITH.

Euthalia strephon.

Upperside. Olivaceous green. Anterior wings crossed beyond the middle from the costal to the submedian nervures by a pale greenish-yellow band, widest on the costa, narrowest between the two upper median nervules; a small yellowish somewhat elongate spot near the costal margin and a larger oval spot of same colour at the outer edge of the band beneath it; the space between and on each side of the dark bars which cross the cell is also pale greenish yellow. Posterior wings with a pale greenish-yellow curved band following the contour of the outer margin from the middle of the costa, gradually narrowing and becoming obsolete towards the lowest median nervule; an oval dark ring crossing the cell and an indistinct submarginal row of dark green hastate spots.

Underside. Olivaceous yellow. On the anterior wings the yellowish-green band is more clearly defined and edged on each side with black, narrowly towards the costa, gradually and irregularly becoming broader towards the submedian nervure, where it ceases. Posterior wings with the pale greenish-yellow curved band as above, bordered on each side with olivaceous green, the space round the spots in the cell and on the outer margin being the same colour as the central band.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Nearest to *E. omeia*, Leech, which it resembles in colour, but the posterior wings are very different.

Five specimens were sent, apparently all males.

Euthalia irrubescens.

Male.—Upperside. Anterior wings with the basal half dark green, almost black, the outer half paler and slightly metallic, the veins, with streaks between them on the paler portion of the wings, being the same colour as the basal half; the cell is crossed in the middle by an irregular crimson bar, and there is another crimson bar, narrower and somewhat indistinct, at the end of the cell. Posterior wings the same colour as the basal half of the anterior wings, being paler

across the disk and traversed by the dark veins with streaks between, as on the outer half of the anterior wings; two dark bars cross the cell, and there is a crimson elongate spot parallel with the outer margin between the submedian nervure and the lowest median nervule; the costal margin is pale and tinged with a bluish shade.

Underside similar to the upperside, but paler. Anterior wings with the crimson bars across and at the end of the cell wider and more distinct, and a small black spot below the median nervure at its junction with the lowest median nervule. Posterior wings with two crimson bars crossing the cell, two crimson spots below the costal nervure and upper median nervule respectively, another crimson spot on the costal margin near the precostal nervure, and another at the base; on the outer margin at the ends of the dark streaks between the veins is a row of crimson spots, those nearest the anal angle the most distinct and those in the middle nearly obsolete; the inner margin from the base to the anal angle is broadly edged with crimson. Antennæ black, the collar and palpi crimson.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

One specimen only.

Allied to *E. lubentina*, Cramer, var. *ludonia*, Staudinger, and *Whiteheadi*, Grose Smith.

Dichorragia nesseus.

Male.—Upperside. Dark bluish green. Anterior wings with the cell crossed by three black bars, that nearest the base nearly obsolete; beyond the cell, across the disk between the veins, is a curved row of indistinct greyish spots, the second and third of which are elongate; a submarginal row of sagittate grey markings, elongated inwardly to the extent of about one third of the wings, those towards the apex being more elongate and narrower than the others; there are no spots on the outer margin. Posterior wings more bluish green than the anterior wings and without grey markings, except three small hastate lines near the apex, with grey lines at their base, the lowest almost obsolete; beneath these, on the outer margin between the veins, is a series of black hastate spots.

Underside. Anterior wings bluish black, with the spots beyond the cell more distinct and the bars crossing the cell and a small spot beyond violaceous; the sagittate markings as on the upperside, but more distinct. Posterior wings olivaceous, the hastate spots at the apex as on the upperside,

and the series of marginal black spots faintly and very narrowly bordered with white.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

One example.

Near to *D. nesimachus*, Boisduval, but considerably less maculate.

Lethe sicelides.

Male.—*Upperside* brown. Anterior wings with a broad darker brown indistinct band on the outer margin, and a large triangular indistinct sericeous patch, having its base on the inner margin and towards its apex extending beyond the end of the cell. Posterior wings without any tufts of hair within the cell; a submarginal row of four dark brown spots without any white centre, and surrounded by pale brown rings, the spot nearest the apex and the next but one being the largest.

Underside. Anterior wings with the cell crossed in the middle by two dark bars, the inner bar thicker than the outer and the space between being pale; a dark line at the end of the cell; two indistinct spots underneath each other towards the apex, with white centres and surrounded by pale rings; the other markings on the anterior and those on the posterior wings very nearly the same as on *L. sicelis*, Hewitson, but on the posterior wings the spot (in the submarginal row of spots) between the middle and lowest median nervules is much smaller than in *L. sicelis*, and the outer of the two narrow bands which cross the wings is bifid at its lower end and further apart from the inner band.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Three specimens.

Very like *L. sicelis* in general appearance, but belonging to a different section of the genus. The large sericeous patch on the anterior wings and the absence of the tufts on the posterior wings distinguish it from that species.

XXXIII.—On a New Species of Aplysiidæ from Jamaica.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL, F.Z.S., Curator of the Museum of the Institute of Jamaica.

ON January 19th Mr. Verona Carter brought to the museum a remarkable Aplysiid which he had caught at Kingston. The specimen was alive in a bowl of water, so I made a description of it before putting it in spirit. It was well that



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