

## PART III.—BUTTERFLIES.

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The few butterflies were all of species more or less common in the outer Himalayan ranges. The Pieridae are proportionately strongly represented; but it is curious that the Nymphalidae, which bulk so largely everywhere among the Indian and Burmese Rhopalocera, are not more prominent.

The only Satyrid is a male *Ypthima sakra*, Moore, a species fairly common throughout the Himalayas and Assam Hills. As might be expected, it is the darker eastern form, true *Y. sakra*, and not the paler variety *Y. nikaea*, Moore, prevailing in the Western Himalayas.

A couple of *Vanessa cashmircensis*, Kollas, represent the Nymphalidae. Both are somewhat brighter and lighter in tone than typical Himalayan specimens.

The Pieridae include—

*Picris canidia*, Sparrman, ♂ = *P. gliciria*, Cramer.

*Picris melctc*, Menetries, ♂ and ♀

*Terias venata*, Moore.

All three of these species were taken by the Yunnan Expeditions of 1868 and 1875, and recorded in the "Zoological Researches" subsequently published. They differ in no way from typical Indian specimens. *T. venata* would appear to be the species of the genus most commonly found in the locality. This is noteworthy, as this species is usually, in comparison with the others of the genus, somewhat scarce everywhere. One of the specimens is very heavily dusted with black scales, a seasonal variation often found in the group, but unusually marked in this case.

Of the *Lycaena* group of the Lycaenidae there are—

a ♂ *Zizera maha*, Kollas,

a ♂ *Zizera otis*, Fabricius.

The former was recorded by the Yunnan Expeditions as *Z. chandala*, Moore; the latter was apparently not taken.

The only other Lycaenid belongs to the *Thecla* group, and is a female of probably *Ilerda androcles*, Doubleday and Hewitson. The females of the species of *Ilerda* (with the single exception of *I. sena*) are all exceedingly alike; and, unless taken *in cop.* or in a locality known to be inhabited by only one form, it is often impossible to satisfactorily decide to which species a female belongs. The Yunnan insect compares best with typical females of *I. androcles* in the de Nicéville collection; and as this species occurs in N. E. India (I have seen the ♂ at Kohima in the Naga Hills), it is quite probable it is also found, possibly rarely, in the hills of Upper Burma. No species of *Ilerda* was recorded by the Yunnan Expeditions.