utrinque circa 25 a tuberculis orientibus; corpore subitus pedibusque nigris opacis.
Long. 2½ lin.

Adorium chrysomeloides.

Ovatum, flavum, antennis pedibusque piceis, capite maculisque quatuor thoracis transverse ordinatis nigris; elytris viridi-âneis nitidis, dense punctatis.

Long. 4 lin.

Ovate, yellowish shining; middle of breast and abdomen darker, reddish; the abdomen with a row of black spots down each side; femora and base of antennae pitchy red; the rest of the antennæ, tibiae, and tarsi darker and blackish. Head shining black, with a very few punctures in a depression between the eyes. Thorax glossy and very faintly punctured, with four large black spots arranged in a row across the middle, and having a smaller spot behind between the two middle ones. Scutellum glossy, dark red. Elytra ovate, not much wider than the thorax at the base; epipleuræ narrow and plane, thickly but not coarsely punctured, shining dark brassy green.

Sebæthe balyi.

Breviter ovata vel suborbicularis, testacea, glabra; elytris macula supra calum humeralum, aliter prope scutellum aliterque majore subapicali nigris (macula scutellaris interdum majore et per suturam continuata, vel absente); antennis longitudine corporis, nigris, articulis duoibus basilibus rufo-piceis; capite sulco transversali inter oculos; thorace impunctato, limbo laterali explanato; margine reflexo, ad angulos anticos incrassato; elytris subtissime punctulatis.

Long. 2–2½ lin.

The genus Sebæthe (subfam. Halticæ) was described by Mr. Baly in the ‘Annals and Magazine of Natural History’ for December 1864.


This small collection comprises forty-six species of diurnal, and ninety-three of nocturnal Lepidoptera, and bears internal evidence of having been chiefly formed in a cultivated district. It cannot, therefore, be taken as furnishing any adequate idea of the productions of the island of Formosa in this order of insects. The large majority of the species are those which are widely spread over the Eastern Tropics, and they generally present no striking differences from specimens collected in India or the Malay islands. There are not wanting indications, however, that a rich harvest of these beautiful insects could be obtained in the forests of the interior; for the only two
species which occur in the collection belonging to the forest-haunting
genera Euplea and Pontia appear to be quite distinct from any yet
described. There is also a Pieris which exhibits sufficient depart-
ture from the allied Indian and Malay forms to deserve a separate
specific name, and a small Lycaena which seems quite new. It is
probable that at least four times as many species as are here given
exist in Formosa; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Swinhoe may yet
have an opportunity of continuing his researches. Some notes on
the habits of the various species sent by that gentleman have been
incorporated in the accompanying list; and the five new species of
Butterflies which the collection contains have been described as a
first instalment towards the insect-fauna of a new and most pro-
mising region. The new species are Pontia niobe, Pieris formosana,
Terias vagans, Euplea swinhoei, and Lycaena nisa. Mr. Frederic
Moore, who has paid much attention to the nocturnal Lepidoptera
(Heterocera), has furnished the list of that part of the collection, in
which, however, it has not yet been possible to determine all the
obscurer species.

Section RHOPALOCERA.

1. Papilio diphilus, Esper (polydorus, Bd.).
A common Butterfly in India, the Philippines, and the Malay
islands. The Formosan specimens most nearly resemble the Indian
form.
Mr. Swinhoe says, "Found near villages; I have not observed
this species in China."

2. Papilio androgeus, Cr.
The Formosan specimens of this very variable species are nearly
the same as some from India and China.
"Very variable; two seldom seem alike. Some females have no
tails."—Swinhoe.

3. Papilio pammon, L.
"Found in gardens; not common."—Swinhoe.

4. Papilio erithonius, Cr.
Agrees with Chinese specimens.
"Very common."—Swinhoe.
Mr. Swinhoe mentions seeing a tailed species like this, which he
supposes to be P. maachao. It is more likely it would be P. de-
motion, Cr., or perhaps a new species altogether.

5. Pieris formosana, n. s.
Male. Above, exactly as in P. hippo, Cr. (eleonora, Bd.). Beneath,
the apical spot on the upper wings is larger; the disk of the lower
wings is white washed with yellow, which is deepest at the base and
outer angle; and the marginal dusky band is narrower.
Female. Above, like P. hippo, Cr., but the hinder wings dusky,
with diffused whitish stripes, and powdery yellowish marks between the nervures along the hinder margin. Beneath, differs from *P. hippo* in the under wings being white, with dusky nervures and band on outer margin, and a yellow edging at the base and the outer angle.

This is a local modification of the Indian *P. hippo*.

**Expans** 2\(\frac{1}{4}\)–2\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches.

**Hab.** Formosa.

"Frequents banyan trees."—Swinhoe.

6. **Pontia niobe**, n. s.

**Form and size of *P. nina***. Wings whiter; the apical patch entirely absent; the discoidal spot very small, as in some specimens of *P. nina*. Beneath paler and less irrorated, and the transverse posterior band interrupted and less distinct than in the allied species. Extreme tip of the antennae orange.

**Expans** 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) inch.

**Hab.** Formosa.

"Found in the dark shade of groves and lanes. Flies low, with a slow dodging flight."—Swinhoe.

7. **Callicidras pyranthe**, L.

"Abundant among rank overgrown herbage."—Swinhoe.

There is one specimen of a very small form of this species (1\(\frac{1}{2}\) inch expans), which Mr. Swinhoe seems to consider distinct. It is, however, identical in form and marking with the larger specimens.

8. **Callicidras alcmeone**, Cramer.

"Scarcer than the last, wilder flight."—Swinhoe.

9. **Terias hecabe**, L.

"Common among grass."—Swinhoe.

A variety occurs much smaller than usual, and in which the black margin of the upper wings is hardly sinuate, indicating a transition to *T. droma*, Horst.

10. **Terias vagans**, n. s.

Wings with the anterior angle nearly square, but slightly rounded; hind wings subangular. **Male**: pure yellow, with a black border on the uppers, nearly as in *T. lata*, stopping abruptly before reaching the outer angle; hind wings with a very faint mark at the outer angle; beneath yellow, with an indistinct dusky transverse band across the middle of the hind wings. **Female**: pale yellow, faintly powdered with dusky scales; dark border as in the male; a very minute dark mark at the end of the discoidal cell of the uppers, a dusky patch at the outer angle of the lower wings, and the ends of the nervures between it and the anal angle each with a transverse black mark; beneath nearly as above in colour, but without markings, except the mark at the end of the cell of the uppers, a black
dot near the base between the costal and subcostal nervures of the hind wings, and a very minute black dot at the end of each nervure on the hind margin.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Formosa; North India.

A single female specimen of this insect was sent from Formosa, and one male exists in the British Museum Collection from India, showing it to be a very distinct species, which is probably widely distributed, but rare and local. It comes very near T. venata, Moore, from Northern India.

11. Danais plexippus, Godart.

"Scarce in Formosa."—Swinhoe.


Mr. Swinhoe notices the resemblance of this species in appearance and habits to the female of Diadema bolina, L.

13. Euplcaea swinhoei, n. s.

Above—brown black, velvety, with a dark purple gloss; hind wings near the anterior margin and anal angle browner; upper wings with a submarginal row of six white oval spots edged with blue, the second from the top largest and nearly touching the first; two dead-black stripes parallel to the lower margin. Hind wings with the anterior margin ashy white; a row of eight small round white spots close to the hinder margin, not reaching the anal or outer angles, and a submarginal row of four blue-edged spots, the largest near the outer angle. Beneath—deep brown; upper wings with three spots on the disk, the two upper ones blue (the smallest in the cell), the lowest larger and ashy white; a marginal row of eight small round white spots beginning at the outer angle, and within it a row of five spots, commencing opposite the space between the third and fourth of the marginal row; the four first very small; the last elongate, situated below the apex. Hind wings with the marginal row as above, but of nine or eleven spots; the submarginal row of three small white spots, and four small bluish spots arranged in a curve outside the extremity of the cell. Wings all finely white-edged between the nervures. The body beneath is white-spotted, and there are five white spots on the base of the wings, close to it, on each side. Abdomen blue black, with a group of bluish-white scales at the base of each segment.

Expanse $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Formosa.

A single specimen was taken by Mr. Swinhoe at the foot of a hill a few miles inland. It most resembles a new species from Celebes, near E. doleschallii, Felder.


"A solitary species: frequents flowers."—Swinhoe.
This agrees in markings with Indian specimens, but in form makes an approach to the Malayan species, *J. aonnis*, L.  
"Common in grassy places and hedgerows." —Swinhoe.

16. **Junonia orithya**, L.
This more resembles the Malayan than the Indian form of the species.  
"Common where stones abound and the grass is short." —Swinhoe.

"Most abundant in rank and marshy places." —Swinhoe.

18. **Diademoides auge**, Cramer.
"Suns itself about hedges, and has a stately sailing flight." —Swinhoe.

"The male is a very lively creature, basking on plants and stones, flitting about and taking long excursions, and fighting with all butterflies that come near its beat. The female appears to be much scarcer, or rather perhaps shows herself less. In habit she is quite distinct, lazing all day about bushes, and seldom flying far. When a female is observed, several males rush at her at once. Before I learnt the sexes I was sorely scandalized to see a blue-black and a red in copula. I thought I had discovered a libertine among butterflies. But I have seen the thing so frequently now that I am convinced the two are merely sexes of the same species. I have never observed the males on flowers, though I have seen some hundreds." —Swinhoe.

"Not uncommon, but very local and difficult to capture." —Swinhoe.
A Chinese species.

A widely distributed species.  
"Common about tall grass and sides of grass-grown streams." —Swinhoe.

22. **Athyama leucothoe**, Linnaeus.
"Common on bushes and grassy places, fluttering and sailing through the air. Suck the sap of wounded trees. Males fight for the females." —Swinhoe.

23. **Melanitis undularis**, Fabricius.
"Loves shaded lanes, sluggish and never flies far." —Swinhoe.

“Frequents hedgecrows and places overgrown with rank herbage. Has a slow floating flight.” —Swinhoe.

25. **Cyllo leda**, Linnaeus.

“Common; frequents trunks of trees and the ground in dark shady places.” —Swinhoe.


“Loves to cluster on bamboo joints.” —Swinhoe.

27. **Mycalesis drusia**, Cr. (? mineus, L.).


29. **Mycalesis otrea**, Cramer.

This differs from Cramer’s figure in having a whitish band on the underside; but these insects vary so much that it would not be safe to describe it as distinct. Mr. Swinhoe says the species of *Mycalesis* are common about grassy places in Formosa.

30. **Lycaena elpis**, Godart.

One specimen only of this species was sent by Mr. Swinhoe.

31. **Lycaena cneius**, Fabricius.

32. **Lycaena kanarapa**, Horsfield.

33. **Lycaena pluto**, Fabricius.

“Rather plentiful; very desultory and dodging in flight.” —Swinhoe.

34. **Lycaena plinius**, Fabricius.

“About long grass.” —Swinhoe.

35. **Lycaena parrhasius**, Fabricius.


39. **Lycaena nisa**, n. s.

Small; wings rounded; in the male violet-blue, with broad dusky margins; in the female pale ash-colour, with faint golden and violet iridescence and a few traces of azure scales; the upper wings with dusky, the lower wings with white ciliated fringe. Beneath, in both
sexes, ashy white with a golden gloss; a fine dark line on the edge of the outer margin, and within it an obscure band of very faint brown lunules; on the lower wings a small round black spot on the lunulate band between the second and third median nervules. Antennae black-and-white ringed.

Expanse 10 lines.

Hab. Formosa.

A pair only of this species was sent by Mr. Swinhoe.

40. Pterygospidea folus, Cramer (cicera, Fab.).

41. Ismene ladon, Cramer.


44. Hesperia cinnara, Moore, MS.

This species will, I believe, shortly be described by Mr. Moore. It is closely allied to the last, but has larger and more numerous transparent spots, eight on the upper and three on the lower wing. Like all the other Hesperidae in this list, it is a common Indian species.

45. Pamphila augias, Linnaeus.


Sect. HETEROCERA.

This section is represented in the collection by examples pertaining to 72 genera, all the species of which that have been determined being found also either in China, North-eastern India, or Ceylon. The total number of species is 93, these occurring in the several tribes as follows:

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<td>Tineïtes</td>
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72 93

Sect. HETEROCERA.

Tribe Sphingites.


3. **Chærocampa swinhoei**, Moore, n. sp.

*Male.* Ochreous brown; fore wing suffused with greenish ochreous, and slightly black-speckled, with a greyish-brown exterior band, which is minutely black-speckled and with an inner speckled border and a slight posterior black spot, an indistinct small black discal spot; cilia alternate ochreous and black. Hind wing dull cupreous black, slightly ochreous along the exterior border; cilia ochreous. Abdomen ochreous at the sides, and with a series of subdorsal paler short streaks. Underside of the wings reddish testaceous, minutely black-speckled; base and exterior band of fore wing dusky brown. Exp. 2½ inches.

**Tribe Bombycites.**

**Fam. Lithosiidae.**

4. **Hyrsa alciphon**, Cram. t. 133. f. E.

**Fam. Chalcosiidae.**

11. **Syntomis atereus**, Cram. t. 400. f. A.

**Fam. Liparidæ.**

14. **Lymantria**, sp.

**Fam. Arctiidae.**

15. **Aloa lactinea**, Cram. t. 133. f. D.

**Tribe Noctuittes.**

**Fam. Glottulidæ.**


**Fam. Xylophasicæ.**

18. **Prodenia retina**, Guen. Noct. i. 163.

Fam. Acontidæ.

Fam. Anthophilidæ.

Fam. Plusidæ.

Fam. Calpideæ.

Fam. Gonopteridæ.

Fam. Toxocampidæ.

Fam. Homopteridæ.

Fam. Catephidæ.
31. Anophia acronyctoides, Guen. Noct. iii. 47.

Fam. Ophideridæ.
32. Ophideres fullonica, Linn. (Cram. t. 77. f. C).
33. Ophideres cajeta, Cram. t. 30. f. A.
34. Ophideres salaminia, Cram. t. 174. f. A.

Fam. Ophiucidæ.
38. Achiæa melicerta, Drury, Ins. i. pl. 23. f. 1.
39. Grammodes ammonia, Cram. t. 250. f. D.
40. Grammodes mygdon, Cram. t. 156. f. G.
41. Trigonodes hyppasia, Cram. t. 250. f. E.

Fam. Remigidæ.
42. Remigia archesia, Cram. t. 273. f. F, G.
44–47. Four species undetermined.

Tribe Pyralites.
Fam. Hypenidæ.
48. Hypena, sp.

Fam. Asopidæ.

Fam. Hypocampidæ.

Fam. Spilomelidæ.

Fam. Margarodidæ.

Fam. Botydæ.
63–69. Seven species undetermined.
Tribe Geometrides.

Fam. Ennomidæ.

Fam. Palyadæ.
71. Eumelia aureliata, Guen. Phal. i. p. 394, pl. 22. f. 6.

Fam. Ephyridæ.

Fam. Acidaliidæ.
73. Timandra aventiaria, Guen. Phal. ii. p. 3.
75. Acidalia ligataria, Walk. ib. p. 748.

Fam. Micronidæ.

Fam. Macaridæ.

Fam. Larentidæ.

Tribe Crambites.
80. Chilo, sp.
81, 82. Crambus, two species.

Tribe Tortricites.
83–89. Seven species undetermined.

Tribe Tineites.
90. Atteva niveiguttella.
91. Azinis hilarella, Walk. ib.
92, 93. Two species undetermined.