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L.—*Descriptions of some new Species of Butterflies of the Subfamily Pierinæ.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, Ph.D.

THE following species in the Museum collection have hitherto remained unnamed :—

Mylothris bogotana, sp. n.

♀. Allied to *M. malenka*, but differing in the pattern of the primaries, the tawny discoidal and somewhat shorter submedian longitudinal streaks becoming sulphur-yellow at the extremities; beyond and well separated from these are two isolated yellow spots placed obliquely, and beyond the cell three elongated spots of the same colour in an oblique subapical series instead of the oblique quadrid belt of *M. malenka*.

Expanse of wings 75 millim.

Santa Fé de Bogotá (*Stevens*). B. M.

This is not likely to be a variety of the Venezuelan species, as it is believed that in this group the variations of the female are not very great.

Elodina Walkeri, sp. n.

Allied to *E. perdita*, the male with shorter primaries; the apical patch always as broad as in *E. perdita* ♀, and not incised or dentated below the third median branch: apex of primaries below silvery, with three increasing blackish subapical spots in an oblique series; a sulphur-yellow subcostal streak from base, and in the discoidal cell a saffron-yellow suffusion: secondaries silvery white; a blackish dot at end of cell and four or five blackish discal spots in an obtusely angular series between the nervures.

Expanse of wings 38 millim.

Port Darwin (*J. J. Walker*). B. M.

We have six examples, of which five were collected by Mr. Walker; the sixth is one of our oldest specimens, the registered locality for which was simply "New Holland."

Elodina baudiniana, sp. n.

Also allied to *E. perdita*, but distinctly smaller and very uniform in pattern: above pearly snow-white; primaries with costal margin smoky greyish, basal half of costal border flesh-

tinted, a rather narrow blackish apical patch, widest on costa (where it occupies about the external two-fifths of the margin) and tapering to extremity of second median branch, its inner edge dentated; a small and slightly browner spot at extremity of first median branch: below like the preceding species, but the black spots often very indistinct.

Expanse of wings 33-38 millim.

Baudin Island (*J. J. Walker*). B. M.

Of this species we have fourteen examples.

Terias Chamberlaini, sp. n.

♂. Bright gamboge-yellow; costal margin of primaries very delicately black, excepting towards the base; costa sprinkled with black scales to end of discoidal cell; extreme base of cell and of submedian vein marked by short black dashes; outer border narrowly dark brown, commencing at about two-fifths of the length from apex and tapering to extremity of first median branch, its inner edge zigzag from the third median branch hindwards: secondaries with a conspicuous pure white glandular patch towards base above the subcostal vein; veins terminating in very minute black dots followed by orange spots at the base of the fringe: body normal. Under surface gamboge-yellow, sparsely and very finely irrorated with brown atoms; a well-defined black spot at the end of each discoidal cell; fine black dots followed by orange angular markings terminating the veins, the orange markings uniting and covering the fringe towards apex of primaries; a pure white glandular patch between median and submedian veins towards base of primaries; a very indistinct **W**-shaped series of squamose brown spots crossing disk of secondaries.

Expanse of wings 30 millim.

Bahamas (*Neville Chamberlain*). B. M.

We only possess one male of this pretty little species. If Felder's statement was correct that his *T. smilacina* nearly approached *T. smilax* both in pattern and structure, this would be the second New-World species of the *T. læta* group; but an examination of Felder's description clearly shows that his species did not possess the glandular patches which characterize the *T. læta* group, and therefore was "wirklich nicht zunächst verwandt" to *T. smilax* (as he ought to have said).