

worldwide ubiquity of the Painted Lady has anything to do with the pre-existing folk name. An alternate hypothesis is that some Painted Lady butterflies have, on the underside of the hindwing, markings that bear a remarkable resemblance to a seated lady, in a bonnet and a flowing skirt such as were generally worn in the 17th century and earlier. It is likely that this caught someone's eye and the name was coined. Since it was appropriate, it stuck.

There is considerable variation in the hindwing pattern of *Vanessa cardui*. A female figure does not appear on a large percentage of Painted Ladies. Where a female figure does seem to appear, it doesn't always look like an artist's model. Still, under the circumstances, who is to say that the name didn't originate with a specimen that showed a seated female figure that resembles an artist's model? There is certainly no other plausible alternative explanation for the common name.



Fig: Hindwing of *Vanessa cardui* showing the painted lady.

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REVIEW AND STATUS OF *YPHIMA NEWARA* MOORE (LEPIDOPTERA: NYMPHALIDAE) IN THE WESTERN HIMALAYA

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The Nymphalid genus *Ypthima* Hubner [1819] contains more than 100 species, out of which 35 species are recorded from India (Varshney and Smetacek, 2015). Uttarakhand contains 11 species listed under this genus (Varshney & Smetacek, 2015; Sondhi & Kunte, 2018). Newar Three Ring *Ypthima newara* Moore, [1875] is a moderate sized species with a single subspecies listed in India i.e. *Y. n. newara* Moore, [1875]. Evans (1932) treated this taxon as a subspecies of *Ypthima nareda*, Large Threering. According to Varshney and Smetacek (2015), this species is distributed from Sikkim to northeast India. Smith (1994) also recorded this species from Nepal. There is a single record of this species from the western Himalaya. An individual was collected from Dehradun, Uttarakhand by Ollenbach in 1923 and subsequently reported by Evans (1932), Roonwal *et al.* (1963) & van Gasse (2013). This specimen was deposited at the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun (Roonwal *et al.*, 1963).

A single individual was photographed near Garampani of Nainital district, Uttarakhand at 11:30 hrs (IST) on 10th June 2016. During the two years from May, 2016 to June, 2018, a number of specimens of Newar Three-ring were recorded from Nainital, Chamoli, Almora and Bageshwar districts of Uttarakhand, India. This species was rediscovered from Uttarakhand after a long gap of about 90 years. The species was always present but was overlooked in various surveys due to its similar physical appearance to *Ypthima nareda* Kollar, [1844], Large Three-ring, which is one of the commonest species in Uttarakhand. It can be distinguish from *nareda* by its larger size and underside forewing sub-marginal band of uniform width to tornus.

The rediscovery of *Ypthima newara* also needs to be understood in the context of the lack of past surveys in the region. The genus *Ypthima* is therefore represented by 12 species in Uttarakhand.



Fig: *Ypthima newara*

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FIRST RECORD OF THE TAILLESS LINEBLUE BUTTERFLY (*PROSOTAS DUBIOSA*) FROM SINDH PROVINCE, PAKISTAN

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Abstract

The Tailless Lineblue (*Prosotas duboisa* (Semper, [1879])) (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae) is reported for the first time from Karachi. It is

also an addition to the butterfly fauna of the Sindh province of Pakistan.

Introduction