

paler than dorsal region, also with white arcuate marks. Mid-ventral area grey, sometimes suffused with pink. Spiracles with dark-brown rims. Thoracic legs pale fawn or cream.

Head width: 2.60 ± 0.10 mm (16 larvae).

Duration of feeding phase of fifth stadium: 5.3 ± 1.7 days (21 larvae).

Duration of prepupal phase of fifth stadium: 3.3 ± 1.0 days (12 larvae).

Pupa (Figs. 5, 10, 11). Orange-brown. Spiracles on a level with general surface of cuticle or borne in very shallow depressions. Rims of spiracles only weakly projecting. Anterior areas of abdominal segments 5, 6 and 7 conspicuously but rather finely pitted. Apex of proboscis terminating between apices of forewings. Cremaster consisting of two elongate, slender, slightly curved spines borne at the apex of a rounded prolongation of tenth abdominal segment.

Length from anterior end to posterior margin of fourth abdominal segment: 11.1 ± 0.6 mm (17 pupae).

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THE PAINTED LADY BUTTERFLY, *VANESSA KERSHAWI* (NYMPHALIDAE), OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Williams (1970, *J. Lepid. Soc.* 24: 157-175) refers to the Painted Lady Butterfly of Australia, New Zealand and some Pacific Islands as a form *kershawi* of *Vanessa cardui* (Linn.). He says that this form has slight differences in structure and wing markings, and has sometimes been considered as a distinct species.

I would like to point out that van Son (1966, *J. ent. Soc. Qd* 5: 66) has shown *Vanessa kershawi* (McCoy) to be a distinct species on the basis of genitalia. There are also constant differences in wing markings which support the separation of *kershawi* from *cardui*.

Recent migrations of *V. kershawi* in Australia have been recorded by Smithers and Peters (1966, *J. ent. Soc. Qd* 5: 67-69) and Smithers (1969, *Aust. Zool.* 15 (2): 188-194).

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