

Hindwing. Pale discal area more restricted than in other races, only reaching distal quarter of discoidal cell. Distal margin of pale area irregular but well defined, never smudged along the veins. Twin pale postdiscal streaks in cellules 2,3,4 and 5 small or absent, pale submarginal spots usually absent, sometimes represented by traces. Occasionally a diffuse red spot at edge of pale discal area between dark internervular streaks in cellules 6 and 7.

Underside

As in other races. Red basal area and black basal dots always well developed.

Measurements. Forewing, base to apex, 39 - 44 mm.

FEMALE

Similar to male, but wings more rounded, ground colour paler.

Measurements. Forewing, base to apex, 46 mm.

Holotype ♂. Makuyu, Kigoma, Tanganyika, I-1962, K.U.A.P.E.

Allotype ♀. Makuyu, Kigoma, Tanganyika, V-1962, K.U.A.P.E.

Eight Paratype ♂ and one Paratype ♀, data as above, to be deposited in Kyoto University, Coryndon Museum and British Museum (Nat.Hist.).

Holotype and Allotype to be deposited in British Museum.

(Received for publication 25th. November 1963)

NEW AFRICAN BUTTERFLIES

By

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YPTHIMA RHODESIANA Carcasson (Coryndon Mem.Mus.Oc.Pap. No. 7, 1961)
(Satyridae, Satyrinae)

Several more specimens of this species were collected recently in the Mpanda district of western Tanganyika by Mr.J. Kielland of Oldeani, Tanganyika. They belong to the wet season form and are considerably darker and brighter than the Holotype. This small series includes a specimen of the hitherto unknown female which is described below.

FEMALE

Wings more rounded than male. Head, body and legs as in Holotype, but a little darker.

Upperside.

Ground colour darker and glossier than in Holotype, with a faint coppery tinge in some lights. Outer ring enclosing ocellus of forewing very distinct, pointed towards tornus, reaching cellule 1b. Area enclosed by outer ring somewhat paler than remainder of wing. Distal edge of outer ring parallel with outer margin. Dark submarginal and marginal lines of hindwing better defined than in Holotype. A faint, dark evenly curved medial line from vein 2 to vein 6 of hindwing.

Underside

Similar to Holotype, but brown irrorations darker and more distinct; proximal and lower portions of outer ring enclosing ocellus, clearly visible. Medial line of hindwing more distinct than above, somewhat bent at vein 5 and continued from inner margin to costa at a point 2/3 from base. A small vestigial ocellus without pupil in cellule 2, near margin.

Measurements. Forewing, base to apex, 17 mm.

Neallotype ♀. Iloba, Mpanda district, western Tanganyika, 12-VII-1960, J. Kielland, to be deposited in British Museum (Nat.Hist.)

Most of the differences between the Holotype and the Neallotype are seasonal and not sexual, as they also apply to the Mpanda males. The Holotype belongs to the dry season form.

NEOCOENYRA BIOCULATA sp. nov. (Satyridae, Satyrinae)

Differs from all other species of Neocoenyra in having broad abruptly thickened, laterally compressed antennal club, and a single pupil in the apical ocellus.

MALE

Antennae. Shaft and club, black above; below, shaft black with a white spot near distal end of each segment; club silvery white below.

Body and Head. Dark brown above, slightly paler below.

Legs. Same shade of brown as body below.

Upperside

Forewing. Ground colour uniform sepia brown (R); a rounded black subapical ocellus with a single large white pupil in cellule 5, surrounded by a thick red brown (hazel, R) ring with irregular edges. A hazel (R) streak in cellule 3 and occasionally a second such streak in cellule 2.

Hindwing. Uniform sepia (R). A submarginal series of internervular hazel (R) spots with diffuse edges, particularly well developed in cellules 3 and 4, reduced to a few red brown scales in 2, 5 and 6, sometimes enclosing a small black ocellus with a single white pupil in cellules 2 and 3.

Underside.

Forewing. Ground colour very slightly paler than above. Apical ocellus as above, but surrounded by a regular, orange brown ring which is enclosed by an incomplete, indistinct and irregular dark line. Part of the area between the inner orange brown ring and the interrupted outer ring, occupied by hazel (R) scales, particularly the proximal and lower portions. Hazel (R) streak in cellules 3 and 2 surrounded by indistinct dark line, the one in 2 sometimes obsolete and replaced by an indistinct dark spot.

Hindwing. Ground colour as above, but lightly speckled with pale grey scales. A large black ocellus with single white pupil surrounded by a regular orange brown ring, in distal portion of cellule 6. Two similar, but smaller ocelli, one in cellule 2 and one in cellule 3. Sometimes an indistinct, irregular dark antimedial line and a similar medial line.

Measurements. Forewing, base to apex 15 - 18 mm.

Genitalia. Uncus short, falces long and robust; aedeagus long and stout, valves short and broad, with blunt apices; juxta short and stout.

FEMALE

Very similar to male, but larger and paler, with orange red areas better developed. Pale speckling and dark markings of hindwing below, more pronounced.

Measurements. Forewing, base to apex, 17 - 20 mm.

Genitalia. Bursa rounded, signa absent.

Holotype ♂. Tsenga Mountains, 2950 ft., Mwanza, southern Nyasaland, 20-XII-1962, J.D. Handman.

Allotype ♀. Same locality as above, 15-IX-1962, D.R. Gifford.

Six ♂ Paratypes and eight ♀ Paratypes, all from the same locality, in Coryndon Museum, Transvaal Museum, Royal Scottish Museum, National Museum, Bulawayo and in collections. J.D. Handman and H. McKay.

Holotype and Allotype to be deposited in British Museum (Nat.Hist.).

ACRAEA TERPSICORE L., LEGRANDI, ssp. nov. (Acraeidae)

This new race was recently discovered in the Seychelle Islands by Dr. H. Legrand. It is nearest to the African race neobule Doubleday & Hewitson and differs considerably from the Arabian race (arabica Reb.), from the Madagascar race (mahela Bsd.) and from the nominate Indian race.

MALE

Upperside.

Very similar to the dry season form of neobule Dbl. & Hew., but ground colour lighter and more pinkish, black spots generally smaller, black suffusion at base of hindwing reduced, black marginal band of hindwing narrower.

Underside

Similar to neobule, but black marginal band of hindwing too narrow to enclose proximal portion of internervular lunules fully. A bright ochreous pink submarginal band in hindwing; cellules la, lb and lc of hindwing bright ochreous pink.

FEMALE

Similar to male, but ground colour not so pink. Hindwing below lacks ochreous pink submarginal band and ochreous pink areas in la, lb and lc.

Holotype ♂. Aldabra Island, Seychelles, 18-XI-1959. H. Legrand.

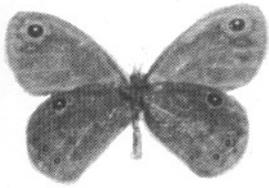
Allotype ♀. Aldabra Island, Seychelles, 7-X-1959, H. Legrand.

Seven Paratype ♂♂ and three Paratype ♀♀, all collected in 1959 on the islands of Aldabra and Cosmoledo (Seychelles), to be deposited in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, and in Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

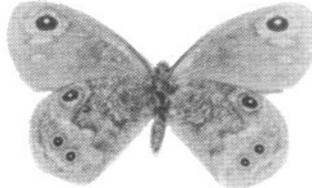
Holotype and Allotype to be deposited in British Museum (Nat.Hist.).

NOTE Some of these specimens were bred ex Turnera ulmifolia L. (Turneraceae).

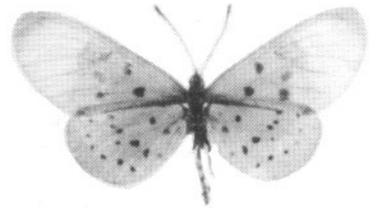
New African Butterflies



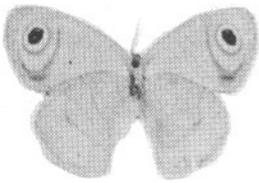
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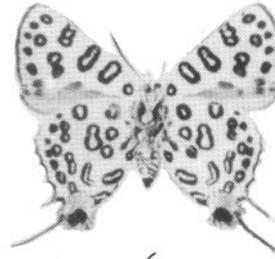
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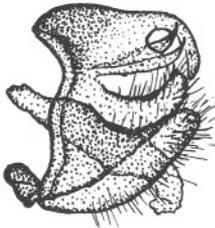
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8



9

1. *Neocoenyra bioculata* ♂ (underside).
2. *Neocoenyra bioculata* ♀ (underside).
3. *Acraea cerasa kiellandi* ♀ (upperside).
4. *Ypthima rhodesiana* ♀ (underside)
5. *Aphnaeus coronae littoralis* ♂ (underside).
6. *Aphnaeus flavescens williamsi* ♀ (underside).
7. *Acleros sangoanus* ♂ (underside).
8. *Neocoenyra bioculata*, male genitalia x 20.
9. *Acleros sangoanus*, male genitalia x 20.

(Natural size)

New African Butterflies

ACRAEA CERASA Hewitson, KIELLANDI, ssp. nov. (Acraeidae)

FEMALE

Nearest to A. cerasa cerita Sharpe from Uganda.

Upperside

Forewing. Ground colour brighter and more orange than in other races. Blackish grey apical area and blackish grey band separating orange basal area from distal hyaline area more sharply defined than in other races and showing greater contrast with adjacent orange and hyaline areas. Black dots in discoidal cell, at base of cellule 2, near base of cellule 1b and near centre of 1b with sharp edges.

Hindwing. Entirely orange brown, the hyaline marginal band of other races being reduced to a very narrow, sharply defined black terminal line. Dark suffusion at base almost absent. All black dots small but sharply defined, submarginal series complete.

Underside

As in cerasa and cerita, but all black dots present, small and sharp. Basal area of forewing brighter orange than in other races.

Holotype ♀. Wanzizi, Mpanda District, Western Tanganyika, 6-X-1963, J. Kielland, to be deposited in British Museum (Nat.Hist.).
One Paratype ♀, same data as above, in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

This interesting new subspecies has so far been taken only in relic forests of the Mpanda District, some 350 miles south of the nearest recorded locality for the Uganda race and some 500 miles west of the nearest recorded locality for the nominate race (Morogoro). A. cerasa cerasa may well turn up in less distant localities such as the Iringa, Mbeya and Njombe districts, but even so would appear to be isolated from the habitat of kiellandi by the central Tanganyika plain, in the same way as the range of cerita is isolated from that of kiellandi by the low-lying Malagarasi basin.

APHNAEUS FLAVESCENS Stempffer, WILLIAMSI ssp. nov.
(Lycaenidae, Aphnaeinae)

MALE

Upperside Differs from fresh specimens of the nominate race in the bluer, less greenish tinge of the light markings, in having narrower, less conspicuous pale abdominal rings, and in the presence of orange scales and cilia near the tornus of the hindwing.

Underside Differs from nominate race in having much thicker dark rings surrounding the silver spots, and in the presence of a large, bright orange spot near the tornus of the hindwing. There are also differences in the arrangement of the silver spots. The spots near the base of cellules 5 and 6 of the forewing are in line in williamsi, their axis being parallel to that of the large spot at the end of the discoidal cell, whereas in flavescens the spot in cellule 5 is strongly displaced towards the base. The same difference applies exactly to the proximal spots in cellules 5 and 6 of the hindwing.

FEMALE

As above, but forewing apex slightly more rounded, blue areas above somewhat reduced and a little darker.

Holotype ♂. Sekoke Forest, Kilifi, Coast Province, Kenya, IV-1957, J.G. Williams.

Allotype ♀. Same data as above.

One Paratype ♂ and one Paratype ♀, same data as above, in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

Holotype and Allotype to be deposited in British Museum (Nat.Hist.).

The nearest recorded locality for the nominate race (Chintechi, Nyasaland), is 750 miles from the type locality of A. flavescens williamsi and so far no intermediate records are known.

The type specimens of the nominate race have incomplete hindwings and it should therefore be stated that both races of Aphnaeus flavescens have veins lb and 2 of the hindwing produced into long, black, white tipped tails, the one at lb being the longer. The author has had the opportunity of examining a perfect specimen of the nominate race recently collected at Chintechi by Mr. D. Gifford of the Royal Scottish Museum, as well as the type series of williamsi.

APHNAEUS CORONAE Talbot, LITTORALIS, ssp. nov.
(Lycaenidae, Aphnaeinae)

MALE

Upperside

Blue areas paler, less brilliant than in nominate race. Blue spots in cell absent, spot at end of cell white, not blue. Orange scales and cilia near tornus of hindwing less conspicuous than in nominate race.

Underside

Similar to nominate race but silvery spots generally smaller. Large silvery streak in distal half of cellule lb of forewing, absent in littoralis and replaced by a minute, indistinct fuscous ring.

FEMALE

Similar to above, but larger and slightly paler.

Holotype ♂. Sekoke Forest, Kilifi, Coast Province, Kenya, IV-1960, J.G. Williams.

Allotype ♀. Same locality and collector, IV-1957.

One Paratype ♂ same data as Holotype, in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

Holotype and Allotype to be deposited in British Museum (Natural History).

The nominate race occurs in the southern Sudan and in northern Uganda, some 500 miles from the known range of A. coronae littoralis.

ACLEROS SANGOANUS sp. nov. (Hesperiidae)

MALE

Antennae. Black above; a minute white distal ring on each segment. Below paler, some white scales on club, apical hook brown.

Head. Black above, palpi missing; greyish white below.

Thorax. Blackish brown above, greyish white below.

Abdomen. Above, blackish brown proximally, silvery white distally. Greyish white below.

Legs. Greyish white, tibiae and tarsi tinged with buff.

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Upperside

Very dark uniform brown, nearly black. Cilia of forewing brown; cilia of hindwing brown from costa to vein 6, white from vein 6 to inner margin, particularly long and conspicuous near tornus.

Underside

Very similar to A. neavei Evans, but lacking pale spot near costa of forewing.

Forewing. Blackish brown, somewhat paler near apex of outer margin. A large pale grey area occupying cellules 1a and 1b excepting the outer margin where dark ground colour forms a marginal band which terminates in a point at the end of vein 1a. A raised area of long, tightly packed pale golden scales parallel to cubitus, near base of cellule 1b.

Hindwing. Slightly vinaceous light brown mixed with white scales from costa to vein 6. Remainder of wing very pale grey, sparsely irrorated with very pale buff. Buff irrorations absent near inner margin.

Measurements. Forewing, base to apex, 11 mm.

Genitalia. Tegumen short and blunt. Uncus long and slender with apical downward hook. A very prominent dorsal spur near base of uncus. Aedeagus long and slender. Juxta long and slender. Valves long and spatulate.

FEMALE

Unknown.

Holotype ♂. Katera, Sango Bay, Masaka, Uganda, X-1960, R.H. Carcasson, to be deposited in British Museum (Nat.Hist.).

PRECIS RAUANA Grose-Smith (Novit.Zool. 5, p. 352, 1898)
(Nymphalidae, Vanessinae)

As the result of further investigation into this species, it would appear that the type locality of the nominate race is in the Nandi district of western Kenya. Precis rauana kakamega Carcasson (Coryndon Mus.Oc.Pap. No. 7, 1961) is therefore a synonym of Precis rauana rauana Grose-Smith, the west Uganda - east Congo race being P. rauana osborni (Holland), originally described as Kallimula osborni (see Holland, Bull.Am.Mus.Nat.Hist., Vol. 43, 1920, p. 150) and the west Congo - Cameroons race being P. rauana omissa Rothschild (Novit.Zool. 25, pp. 338 - 348, 1918).

(Received for publication 10th December 1963)