

The genus *Lineopalpa*, Guen., from Java, has no connexion with *Calloplistria*, but is allied to *Amphigonia*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX.

- Figs. 1, 1 a.* Legs and antennæ of *Gnamptocera minuta*.
Fig. 2. Legs of *Methorasa Latreillei*.
Figs. 3, 3 a. Legs and abdomen of *Haploolophus mollissimus*.
Fig. 4. *Dissolophus aluensis*.
Fig. 5. Legs of *Dissolophus repletus*.
Fig. 6. Legs of *Hyperdasys exotica*.
Fig. 7. Legs of *Hemipachycera rivularis*.
Figs. 8, 8 a, 8 b. *Cotanda indica*, antenna and legs.
Figs. 9, 9 a. Legs and antennæ of *Calloplistria purpureofasciata*.
Figs. 10, 10 a. Legs and antennæ of *Rhoptrotrichia recurvata*.

VIII.—*Descriptions of Four new Species of Butterflies from South-west Madagascar, captured by Mr. J. T. Last, in the Collection of H. Grose Smith.* By H. GROSE SMITH.

Papilio morondavana.

Anterior wings narrower, more curved on costal margin and more concave on outer margin than in *P. demoleus*, Linn., and *P. erithonioides*, Grose Smith. Posterior wings of both sexes with a tail $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long.

Male.—Upperside. Anterior wings with markings very nearly as in *erithonioides*, the basal third being densely irrorated with stramineous scales in lieu of the small spots or lines of the same colour arranged in nearly parallel rows in *erithonioides*. Posterior wings with the subbasal stramineous band broader than in *erithonioides*, and on the costal margin extending rather broadly round the subapical ocellus, the outer part of the band between the costal and subcostal nervures being brightly ferruginous; the spots in the submarginal row are smaller and less lunulate outwardly, and the black spot at the lower end of the rufous anal spot of *erithonioides* is absent, the rufous spot of *morondavana* being rounder and paler; the space between the submarginal row and the band is more densely irrorated with stramineous scales.

Underside resembles *erithonioides*, but is paler. On the anterior wings the longitudinal stramineous bars at the base are confluent and less elongated than in *erithonioides*; the space

between the end of the cell and the third spot in the discal row of spots is densely irrorated with stramineous scales, the corresponding space in *erithonioides* being devoid of such scales. On posterior wings the dark markings are less conspicuous and the subapical ocellus is more elongate-ovate, surrounded with a narrower black line than in *erithonioides*; on the disk in the spaces between the nervules and surrounding the cell is an irregular row of triangular black markings (the two uppermost hastate), bordered outwardly with silvery bluish-white ill-defined spots; the submarginal spots are more conical and nearer the margin, the marginal lunules are narrower and more elongate, those on each side of the tail extending down it nearly to its end; the rufous anal spot is sharply triangular, with the apex downwards, instead of being quadrangular, with a black bar below it; the space above the rufous spot is silvery bluish white. The antennæ of both sexes are red, as are those of the female of *erithonioides*; the antennæ of the male of the latter and of both sexes of *demoleus* are black.

The female resembles the male, but is larger.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $4\frac{3}{8}$, ♀ $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Mahobo, Morondava River, West Madagascar.

Belenois mabella.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings lacteous white, irrorated with grey at the base. Anterior wings with the apical third broadly, and thence along the outer margin to a little beyond the lowest median nervule gradually becoming more narrowly greyish black, somewhat irrorated with white; a round greyish-black spot at the end of the cell, a greyish-black ill-defined bar across the disk parallel with the outer margin from and a little above the upper median nervule almost to the submedian nervule, broader between the upper and middle median nervules, on each of which at its outer edge it becomes contiguous with the marginal band; between the second median nervule and the submedian nervule the bar is much narrower and partly obsolete; costal and outer margins almost to the submedian nervule black. Posterior wings without markings, except a few indistinct clusters of grey scales at the ends of the veins; cilia towards the anal angle (which is tinged with pale yellow-grey).

Underside. Anterior wings lacteous white, tinged with yellow at the base and along the costa, and broadly so at the apex; a black spot at the end of the cell. Posterior wings bright stramineous.

Female.—Upperside. Anterior wings dusky stramineous, base and costa grey; apical area broadly dark grey, gradually narrowing along the outer margin down to the posterior angle, the inner edge angulated on the veins; a large grey spot at the end of the cell; the discal bar of the male is represented by a grey spot between the two upper median nervules, and another between the lowest median nervule and the submedian nervure rather nearer the base. Posterior wings more yellowish stramineous, all the veins tipped on the margin with large suboval grey spots; there is an indication of an inner row of grey spots, represented by several clusters of grey scales.

Underside. Anterior wings sordid stramineous, brighter at the base and in the apical area, with the large spot at the end of the cell and the two discal spots as on the upperside. Posterior wings brighter stramineous; costa at the base orange.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

Hab. Mahobo.

The female bears a considerable resemblance to *B. liliana*, Grose Smith, but the male is quite different.

One or both of these, as well as the species next described, may be referable to the genus *Pinacopteryx*, Wallengren.

Belenois mahobo.

Male.—Upperside. Both wings lacteous white, with a few grey scales at the base. Anterior wings with apical and outer marginal area grey, as in *B. mabella*, but less broadly so; a minute grey spot at the end of the cell; a cluster of grey scales, forming an indistinct spot on the disk, between the upper and middle median nervules. Posterior wings without any markings.

Underside resembles *mabella*, but the apex of anterior and the whole of the posterior wings is rather browner; the spot at the end of the cell of anterior wings is very minute.

Female.—Upperside. Both wings pure white, irrorated with grey at the base. Anterior wings: apex grey, as in the male, with a minute spot at the end of the cell; a cluster of grey scales forming a spot, larger and further from the margin than in the male, between the upper and middle median nervules. Posterior wings without any markings or grey scales except at the base.

Underside. Anterior wings sordid white, pale brownish stramineous at the apex, with the spots at the end of the cell and on the disk as on the upperside. Posterior wings

brownish stramineous, with a small brownish-black spot on the upper discocellular nervule and a row of three indistinct minute brown spots across the disk in the interspaces between the median nervules; costa at the base pale orange, outer margin white.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

Hab. Mahobo.

The male is very near *mabella*, but the female shows that it is distinct.

Libythea tsiandava.

Male.—*Upperside.* Anterior wings resemble those of *L. laius*, Trimen, but the fulvous longitudinal bar in the cell is uninterrupted and wider than in *laius*, and the subovate discal spot, which is traversed by the second median nervule, is larger. On the posterior wings it also resembles *laius*, but the small ochreous spot of *laius* above the second subcostal nervule is absent, and in the straight longitudinal bar of four contiguous spots beyond the middle the second spot is the largest, instead of the first, as in *laius*.

On the *underside* it is paler and browner than *laius*, and on the anterior wings the pale fulvous colouring of the bar and spots extends below the cell and over nearly the whole of the central area of the wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Mahobo.

IX.—On *Pherusa fucicola*, Leach.

By ALFRED O. WALKER.

To the Editors of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,—The fact that a principle of considerable importance in zoological nomenclature is involved must be my excuse for troubling you again on the above question. Either No. 11 of Strickland's Rules for Zoological Nomenclature, adopted and confirmed by strong committees of the British Association, should be observed, or it should be condemned as authoritatively as it was accepted; and if it is ever to be observed, it surely should be in such a case as this, where the original definition of both genus and species is not only insufficient, but positively misleading.

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