I. On the species of Hesperidæ from the Indo-Malayan and African Regions, described by Herr Plötz, with descriptions of some new species by Colonel C. Swinhoe, M.A., F.L.S., etc.

[Read October 2nd, 1907.]

PLATES I—III.

Through the great kindness of Dr. Seitz, of Frankfort, and Director Robert Erhardt, of Munich, I have been so fortunate as to obtain the loan of the six volumes containing the unpublished coloured figures of the Hesperidæ described by Plötz. The identification of such obscurely-marked Lepidoptera from descriptions, however carefully worked out, is of itself a more or less hopeless task. Plötz's descriptions are for the most part crude and insufficient, and it has been impossible heretofore to identify most of his published species. Plötz was an indefatigable worker, his twenty-seven volumes of coloured figures of Rhopalocera must have taken him a lifetime. The Hesperidæ are the last six, and for the most part his figures are excellent, and a comparison with examples in the collection in the British Museum, the very extensive collection in my own museum, and the published figures of the many authors who have worked at the Family belonging...

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Colonel C. Swinhoe's Descriptions of New Species of to the Indo-Malayan region, has resulted in the publication of this paper, which clears up many doubtful points, and will be, I trust, of assistance to future workers.

I have had copies made by the well-known artist, Mr. Horace Knight, of all Plötz's Indo-Malayan species; copies have been made for the British Museum of the Africans, and by Mr. F. Du Cane Godman of the Americans. I have not said anything in this memoir about the Australian examples, because Mr. Oswald Lower, of Broken Hill, New South Wales, is working out the Australian Hesperidae, and I have sent to him copies of all Plötz's figures.

In this paper I have followed the British Museum classification, which is based on Watson's, and I do not know what I should have done without Mr. Heron's kindly assistance, and I have to tender to him my grateful thanks for the free use of all his numerous manuscript notes on the Family.

I have taken notice of only one or two African Hesperidae, Dr. Holland having worked out Plötz's species from that region in certainly the best Hesperid memoir that has ever been published, in the opening pages of P. Z. S., 1896.

The memoir by Elwes and Edwards in Trans. Zool. Soc., xiv (4) (1897), has been of much assistance to me.

I have given generic names, for the sake of convenience, to all the generic sections into which they are divided in the National Collection; whether they are good genera or only sections of genera is to me a matter of small importance. Classification must always be more or less arbitrary; its chief object is facility to workers, and it is much easier in a large museum collection to find an insect for examination when the species are arranged in named sectional groups, than it is to search drawer after drawer in a large genus of many species.

RHOPALOCERA.

Family HESPERIDÆ.

Sub-family HESPERIINÆ.

CASYAPA, Kirby, Cat. Lep., p. 576 (1871), type corvus, Felder.

Casyapa kallima. Pl. I, fig. 1.


Milne Bay, N. Guinea, types in B. M. Allied to *C. callixenus*, Hew., from Dorey.

SATARUPA, Moore, P. Z. S., 1865, p. 750, type *gopala*, Moore.

SATARUPA sambara.


*Tagiades cosima*, Plötz, J. B. Nass. Ver., xxxvii, p. 54 (1884), pl. 1584.

N. India (Plötz) (Weymer 493 in plate).

SATARUPA affinis.

*Satarupa affinis*, Druce, P. Z. S., 1873, p. 360, pl. xxxiii, f. 9.

*Tagiades niphates*, Weymer, Stett. ent. Zeit., xlviil, pl. i, f. 5 (1886).

*Tagiades niphates*, Weymer, l. c., xlviii, p. 15 (1887).

Type, Borneo in mus. Godman. Weymer’s type came from Padang, Sumatra; I have it also from the same locality.

SATARUPA kirkmana.


*Satarupa affinis*, var. cognata, Distant, Rhop. Mal., p. 385, pl. xxxv, f. 17 (1886).

Malacca (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.

Distant’s type came from the Malay Peninsula, and he also records it from Perak and Malacca; he says, “this may probably prove to be a distinct species,” and I believe it is; it is certainly not *affinis* the type of which came from Borneo. I have it from Sumatra, from which it has also been recorded by de Nicéville, and Pelpers records it from Java.

**Tagiades distans.**

*Tagiades distans*, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, i, p. 175, pl. lxviii, f. 1, la (1880).


Calcutta (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.

*Distans* was sunk to *obscurus* by de Nicéville. I agree with Elwes that the identification of *obscurus* is doubtful; no one seems to have seen the type which is supposed to have come from Java. I have never seen an example of *distans* from any of the Islands; *obscurus* is probably, as Elwes says, a form of *japetus*, Cram., which I have from Amboina, Batchian, and Alu Island, and it has been recorded from Java, Sambawa, Bali, Lombok and the Philippines.

**Tagiades utanus.** Pl. I, fig. 2.


Malacca (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.

I have an example from Brunei, N. Borneo, which seems to be identical with Plötz's figure; it is nearest *meectana*, Moore, but differs from every species of the genus known to me.

**Tagiades neira.** Pl. I, figs. 10, 11, 12.


Aru Islands (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.

I have both sexes from Aru; it is closely allied to *T. sivoa*, Swinhoe, Ann. and Mag. N. H. (7), xiv, p. 419 (1904), from Humboldt Bay. Plötz has figured two very distinct forms in his plate; these remarks apply to the smaller form with narrow white band on the hind-wings; the other represents a form new to me, allied to *atticus*, Fabr.

**Tagiades menanto.**


Malacca (Plétz), type in coll. Erhardt, Ribbe, 93–94.
This appears to be the Island form of gana, Moore, from India, with a narrower white space on the hind-wings and uniformly smaller spots; I have it also from Java and Borneo; de Nicéville’s type came from Sumatra.

**Tagiades titus.** Pl. 1, fig. 3.
Tagiades titus, Plötz, J. B. Nass. Ver., xxxvii, p. 46 (1884), pl. 1086.
Tagiades titus, Semper, Schmett. Philipp., p. 310 (1892).

Philippines (Plötz).
The underside of the hind-wing in the figure is darker and has more blue in it than in any of the examples I have examined, which are in every other respect identical with Plötz’s figure; but this colour undoubtedly varies, and I have a female with the underside of the hind-wings pure white. Elwes’ figure of titus represents a species unknown to me; it represents laterillei, Staud., I presume; it has no resemblance to Plötz’s figure, therefore I reproduce the latter.

**Tagiades kowaia.** Pl. I, fig. 4.
Tagiades kowaia, Plötz, Berl. ent. Zeit., xxix, p. 231 (1885), pl. 1576.
Tagiades tindalii, Ribbe, Iris, 1899, p. 254.

N. Guinea (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt, Ribbe, 95.
I have this from Humboldt Bay, N. Guinea, received from Ribbe; there are examples in the British Museum from Kapaur.

**Tagiades martinus.**
Philippines (Plötz).
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The underside of the hind-wing is very distinctive; the upperside is well figured by Semper.

**T AGIAD ES MENAKA.**


Calcutta (Plötz).

These are undoubtedly identical. Plötz misidentified *menaka*; he figures *atticus* as *menaka*.

**T AGIAD ES LOUISA.** Pl. I, fig. 5.


Rossel Island, types in B. M.

**T AGIAD ES BRIGIDELLA.**


Njam (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.

Dr. Holland seems to have overlooked this species of Plötz, it is not referred to by him; his types came from Gaboon and Sierra Leone; Professor Erhardt has pencilled in the plate "*aurimargo, Holland," and I think there can be no doubt about it.


**SEMALEA PULVINA.**


*Hesperia tenebricosa*, Plötz, MS., pl. 264.

Aburi (Plötz).

Plötz evidently changed the name of his species after figuring it; there is no figure of *pulvina*, and on the plate representing *tenebricosa* is pencilled "= *pulvina."
SARANGESA, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, i, p. 176 (1881), type *purendra*, Moore.

**Sarangesa bouvieri.** Pl. I, fig. 13.


Aburi (*Plötz*).

Plötz's figure shows more spots on the underside of the hind-wings, but this is an uncertain character.

**Sarangesa lelius.**


*Ephyriades lelius*, Plötz, J. B. Nass. Ver., xxxvii, p. 6 (1884), pl. 1554.

*Sarangesa (?) lelius*, Holland, P. Z. S., 1896, p. 11.


Gaboon (*Plötz*), type in coll. Erhardt.

Karsch's type came from Togoland.

**Sarangesa albicilia.**

*Sarangesa albicilia*, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, i, p. 176, pl. lxviii, f. 5, 5a (1881).


Ceylon (*Plötz*), type in coll. Erhardt.

**Sarangesa haplopa.** Pl. I, fig. 14.


E. Ruwenzori, 7000 ft. (*G. Legge*), type in B. M.

**Coladenia, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, i, p. 180 (1881).**

**Coladenia dan.**

*Papilio dan*, Fab., Mant. Ins., ii, p. 88 (1787).

*Coladenia dan*, Distant, Rhop. Mal., p. 398, pl. xxxv, f. 27 (1886).
8 Colonel C. Swinhoe's *Descriptions of New Species of Ephyriades dichroa*, Herr.-Schäffl, MS.


Java (Plötz).

**CELÆNORHINUS**, Hübner, Verz., p. 106 (1816), type *eligius*, Cram.


**CELÆNORHINUS SPILOTHYRUS**.


Bengal, Calcutta (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.

Plötz has figured two examples, presumably male and female. In one the cilia of the hind-wings are alternately black and white, in the other this is not shown; otherwise both figures correspond to examples of *spilothyrus* from Ceylon in my collection. I have examples of *fusca* from the Nilgiri Hills, Lanauli, Mahableshwar, and Travancore; I cannot see how they can be separated from *spilothyrus*. My Javan examples, which stand as *ruficornis*, Mab., seem to be distinct, the three subapical spots between the costa being in almost a straight line, and not curved as in *spilothyrus*.

**CELÆNORHINUS CHINENSIS**. Pl. I, fig. 6.


Omei-Shan, China (Crowley bequest), two examples; type in B. M.
CELÆNORHINUS PLOTZI.


Bipindi, Cameroons, one example.
Allied to C. atratus, Mab., but quite distinct.

CELÆNORHINUS EDITUS. Pl. I, fig. 7.

Tagiades editus, Plötz, Berl. ent. Zeit., xxix, p. 231 (1885), pl. 1581.

Aru (Plötz).


CHARMION TOLA.


Celebes (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.
Hewitson's type from Tondano is in the B. M. I have it from Celebes.

CHARMION QUEDA. Pl. I, fig. 8.


Malacca (Plötz).

There are two examples in the B. M. from Brunei, N. Borneo; the band in these two examples is much broader than it is in Plötz's figure, but I think there can be no doubt they represent the same species.
10 Colonel C. Swinhoe's Descriptions of New Species of


LEUCOCHITONEA LEVUBU.
Leucochitonea levubu, Wallgrn., l. c.
Abantis levubu, Trimen, South Afr. Butt., iii, p. 345, pl. xii, f. 5 (1889).
Africa (Plötz).

ABARATHA, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, i, p. 181 (1881), type ransonettii, Felder.

ABARATHA SIAMICA. Pl. I, fig. 9.
Shan States, Siam, type in B. M.

HESPERIA, Fabr., Ent. Syst., iii (i), p. 258 (1793), type malvae, Linn.

HESPERIA COLOTES. Pl. I, fig. 15.
Pyrgus colotes, Druce, P. Z. S., 1875, p. 416.
Hesperia nora, Holland, l. c.
Loango, Angola (Plötz).
Druce's type also came from Angola.

Sub-family PAMPHILINÆ.

TELESTO, Boisd., Voy. l'Astrolabe, p. 164 (1832), type perronii, Latr.

TELESTO MAYKORA. Pl. I, fig. 16.
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Aru (*Plötz*), type in coll. Erhardt.
*Uniformis* came from Ké Island.


**Corythæolos**, Mab., Wytsman’s Gen., xvii, p. 105 (1904).

**Koruthaialos focula**.


Java (*Plötz*).
De Nicéville’s types came from N.E. Sumatra and Java.

**Koruthaialos rubecula**.


*Lychnuchus laxititia*, Plötz, l. c., pl. 1349.

*Astictopterus xanites*, Distant (nee Butler), Rhop. Mal., p. 402, pl. xxxiv, f. 28 (1886).


Borneo (*Plötz*).
I have it from Borneo, Celebes, Perak and Rangoon; it seems to be common in all the Islands, having been recorded also from the Philippines, Pulo Laut, Java, and the Natuna Islands; the orange band on the fore-wings is very variable in shape and extent, there are hardly two specimens alike.


**Iambrix salsala**.

*Nisoniades salsala*, Moore, P. Z. S., 1865, p. 786.
12 Colonel C. Swinhoe's Descriptions of New Species of


Ceylon (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.

Plötz's figure represents the female; this is common in Ceylon and all over India and Burma; I have it from Kandy, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karwar, Nilgiri Hills, Bombay, Poona, Khasia Hills, Sikhim, and Ranikhet.

SUASTUS, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, i, p. 168 (1881), type gremius, Fabr.

SUASTUS MINUTA.


Tagiades minuta, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, i, p. 176, pl. lxviii, f. 4, 4α (1881).

Apaustus sinhalus, Plötz, Berl. ent. Zeit., xxix, p. 228 (1885), pl. 1468.

Ceylon (Plötz).

I have this also from Ceylon, from whence Moore's type came.


ÆROMACHUS STIGMATA. Pl. I, fig. 17.

Thanaos stigmata, Moore, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 694.


Æromachus discreta, Elwes and Edwards, l. c., f. 6, 3.

India (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.

Plötz's figure undoubtedly represents stigmata, the most common species of the genus in India. Elwes does not say where he got his examples of discreta from; his figure certainly has very little resemblance to Plötz's. All Elwes' figures of species of this genus are double their natural size, made purposely, so I imagine, to show more distinctly their markings, which are usually more or less distinct, but he does not say so.
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ARNETTA, Watson, P. Z. S., 1893, p. 81, type atkinsoni, Moore.

ARNETTA BINGHAMI. Pl. I, fig. 18.


Tavoy Valley, Burma (Bingham), type in B. M. Superficially looks like a *Parnara*, but has the venation and antennæ of *Arnetta*.

ZOGRAPHETUS, Watson, P. Z. S., 1893, p. 84, type *sativa*, de Nicé.

ZOGRAPHETUS DURGA. Pl. I, fig. 19.


Philippines (Plötz), Mus. Berlin, 19836. I have not seen this species.


ISMA, Watson (nec Distant), P. Z. S., 1893, p. 83.

SCOBURA PHIDITIA.


*Scobura martini*, Elwes, l. c., p. 205, pl. xviii, f. 22, ♀.

Sumatra, type in B. M.

It is unfortunate that Elwes did not see Hewitson’s type: Elwes’ figure of *martini* is so good, there can be no mistake about the identification; his type also came from Sumatra.
14 Colonel C. Swinhoe's Descriptions of New Species of
ISMA, Distant, Rhop. Mal., p. 386 (1886), type obscura, Distant.

LOPHOIDES, Watson, P.Z.S., 1893, p. 84, type iapis, de Nicév.

ISMA OBSCURA.

Isma obscura, Distant, l. c., pl. xxxv, f. 19.

Singapore (Distant).

Watson's type was iapis, de Nicéville; as obscura and iapis belong to the same genus, as Elwes says, then the genus Lophoides must fall.

ISMA PROTOCLEA.

Goniloba protolea, Herr.-Schäff., Prodromus, 1869, p. 195, No. 44.
Goniloba protolea, Plötz, pl. 554.
Lophoides iapis, Watson, P. Z.S., 1893, p. 84.

Herrich-Schäffer described protolea without giving any habitat; Plötz's figure is merely a very carefully-executed coloured drawing of Herrich-Schäffer's type; there can be no doubt that it represents iapis of de Nicéville from Burma and the Malay Peninsula.


SANCUS PULLIGO.

Sancus pulligo, Semper, Schmett. Philipp., p. 319, pl. xlix, f. 1, f (1892).
Antigonus forensis, Plötz, l. c., pl. 1523.
Astictopterus ulunda, Staud., Iris, ii, p. 146 (1889).

Borneo, Philippines (Plötz).

Plötz's Philippine example is larger than his Bornean example, and is evidently a female; I have a female example of the allied form subfasciatus, Moore, from Karwar,
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S. India, quite as large, the males being similar in size to those of typical pullago. The Island forms are not identical with subfuscatus, Moore, from India; they have all got an obscure discal row of pale spots on the hind-wings below, and none of them that I have examined have the dark fascia of subfuscatus. Mabille's type came from Java.

MATAPA, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, i, p. 163 (1881), type aria, Moore.

MATAPA PULLA.


Java (Plötz).

I have this from Sourabaya, Java; it is very much paler both above and below and more orange-red than aria, Moore, otherwise it is very like it.

TARACTROCERA, Butler, Cat. Lep. Fabr., p. 279 (1869), type mevius, Fabr.

TARACTROCERA ARCHIAS.


Thymelicus nigrolimbatus, Snellen, Tijdschr. v. Ent., xix, p. 165, pl. vii, f. 5 (1876).

Telicota nigrolimbata, Distant, Rhop. Mal., p. 384, pl. xxxv, f. 16 (1886).


Padraona daschalia (sic), Mab., Wytsman's Gen., xvii, p. 141 (1904).

Thymelicus talantus, Plötz, l.c., p. 230, pl. 1506.

Thymelicus turica, Plötz, MS., pl. 785.

Batavia, Java, Celebes (Plötz); types of daschaka and talantus in coll. Erhardt.

Recorded also from Malacca, Sarubawa, Bali, and Nias. Elwes says he has compared nigrolimbatus with Felder's type of archias; Snellen's and Plötz's figures are identical. I have not been able to find any reference for turica.
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**TARACTROCERA ZICLEA.** Pl. II, fig. 22.  

Philippines (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.  
I have this from the Philippines, and from Thayetmyo, Burma. Watson records it from several parts of Burma. Plötz’s figure represents the insect exactly, except that it is rather large, Watson’s does not; therefore I refigure it.

**TARACTROCERA ALIENA.** Pl. I, fig. 20.  
Java (Plötz).  
Apparently closely allied to *T. archias*.

**TARACTROCERA SANGIRA.** Pl. I, fig. 21.  
Celebes (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt, Ribb, 84.


**KEDESTES MACOMO.**  
Without locality (Plötz).  
A common South African insect.

**KEDESTES PAOLA.** Pl. I, fig. 23.  
Angola (Plötz).  
From the figure it might be *K. tucusa*, Trimen, or protensa, Butler; it looks very near to either.
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**Kedestes brunneostriga.** Pl. I, fig. 24.


Pundo Ndongo (Plötz).
This is placed by Plötz next *K. niveostriga*, Trimen, and certainly belongs to the same genus.

**Padraona, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, i, p. 170 (1881), type mesa, Moore.**

**Padraona gola.**

*Padraona gola*, Moore, P. Z. S., 1877, p. 594, pl. lviii, f. 9, ♀.

*Padraona goloides*, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, i, p. 171, pl. lxxi, f. 3, 3a (1880).


Celebes, Java (Plötz).
I think there can be little doubt that these are all one species; I have it from Burma, Perak, Ceylon, Andamans, and the Nilgiri Hills, and it has been recorded by Elwes from Java, Bali, Sumbawa, Pulo Laut, Nias, and the Philippines. Plötz's *locus* has no locality, but it is undoubtedly a female of this species; the sub-basal spots on the hind-wings are unusual, but I have a female from Burma and another from the Andamans similarly marked.

**Padraona pseudomesa.**


Without locality (Plötz).
Probably from India or Ceylon.

* socus in plate.

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Mexico (Plötz), on the plate Java.
There can be no doubt Mexico was inserted in error; there is an example in the B. M. from Java identical with Plötz's figure; it is very near dara, Kollar, from India.


Sumatra (Plötz).

I have this from Sumatra. De Nicéville's type also came from Sumatra.


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Angola (Plötz).
A common African Hesperid, also recorded from South and Central Africa.

PADRAONA WAMBA. Pl. II, fig. 8.

Hesperia wamba, Plötz, Stett. ent. Zeit., xlvi, p. 103 (1886), pl. 1463.

Aru (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.
There is an example from Aru and another from Ké in the B. M.; this species is called wama in Plötz's plate and in his index.

PADRAONA DARA.

Hesperia dara, Kollar, Hügel's Kaschmir, iv, p. 455 (1848).


India (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.
On the plate Erhardt has written "= zebra, Mab." Mabille himself sank his zebra to dara with a query in Wytsman's Gen. Ins. Hesp., p. 141 (1904).

TELICOTA, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, i, p. 169 (1881), type augias, Linn.

TEMICOTA ARUANA. Pl. II, fig. 9.

Hesperia aruana, Plötz, Stett. ent. Zeit., xlvii, p. 103 (1886), pl. 1460.


Aru (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.
The figure corresponds with verified examples of autoleon in coll. Hewitson.
Colonel C. Swinhoe's *Descriptions of New Species of Telicota ternatensis*. Pl. II, fig. 10.


Ternate (*Wallace*), type in B. M.
Morotai (*Bernstein*).

This species is not unlike *palmarum*, Moore, but that insect belongs to Mabille's genus *Corone*, the species of which, though resembling *Telicota*, have no sex mark.


**Corone chrysozona**. Pl. II, fig. 11.


*Padraona chrysozona*, Semper, Schm. Philipp., p. 301, pl. xlix, f. 13, ʒ, 14, ʓ (1892).


Philippines (*Plötz*).

This certainly is not *palmarum*, Moore, which I have from Sikbim and the Khasia Hills; Plötz's figure is excellent, Semper's is very bad, I therefore refigure it.

**Corone dooboë**. Pl. II, fig. 12.


Aru (*Plötz*), type in coll. Erhardt.
There is an example from Aru Island and two from Ké in the B. M.

**Corone kobros**.


Aru (*Plötz*), type in coll. Erhardt.

Plötz's figure only faintly indicates the orange band of the hind-wings running up the interior nervules towards the base; but I also have examples of *procles* from Aru Island exactly corresponding with de Nicéville's figure; his types came from the adjacent Island of Ké, from whence there is a nice series in the B. M.
OCYBADISTES, Heron, Ann. and Mag. N. H. (6), xiv, p. 105 (1894), type walkeri, Heron.

OCYBADISTES MARNAS. Pl. II, fig. 13.

N. Guinea (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.

The band on the hind-wing in Plötz’s figure is rather narrower than usual, otherwise it is similar to examples in my own collection from N. Guinea, which correspond with Elwes’ description given from an example in the Felder collection labelled in contemporary handwriting “Amboina Doleschall.” There are examples of marnas in the B. M. from Amboina, Morty, N. Guinea, and Queensland.

OCYBADISTES FLAVOGUTTATA. Pl. II, fig. 14.

Manilla (Plötz).
I think this locality must be wrong; there are several examples from Australia in the B. M. and in my own collection which correspond very well with Plötz’s figure; it is not noticed by either Semper or Elwes.

OCYBADISTES TANUS. Pl. II, fig. 15.
Apastus tanus, Plötz, Berl. ent. Zeit., xxix, p. 228 (1885), pl. 1493.

N. Guinea (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.
There are examples in the B. M. from N. Guinea.

BAORIS, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, i, p. 165 (1881).
Type, B. (Hesperia) oecia, Hewits.

BAORIS BERAKA. Pl. III, fig. 1.

Celebes (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.
This looks like a very large female of Baoris oecia, Hew.

Hesperia sakara, Plötz, Stett. ent. Zeit., xlvii, p. 90 (1886), pl. 1558.

N. Guinea (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.
Unknown to me.


POLYTREMIS, Mab., Wytsman's Genera, xvii, p. 136 (1904).

CALTORIS NIRWANA. Pl. II, fig. 20.


Java (Plötz).

If the lowest white spot on the fore-wings was placed more inwards, in a line with the discal row, this figure would exactly resemble Caltoris conjuncta, Herr.-Schatf., a common Javan insect; I have Javan examples quite as large and otherwise identical.

CALTORIS ASSAMENSIS.


Mergui, Philippines (Plötz).

Recorded from Sikhim and Assam; I have examples from Cherra Punji, in Assam, exactly like Plötz's figure; it seems as if Plötz thought Mergui was in the Philippines.

CALTORIS LARACA. Pl. II, fig. 21.


Woodlark Island (Meek), type in B. M.

CALTORIS JOLANDA. Pl. III, fig. 3.

Hesperia jolanda, Plötz, Stett. ent. Zeit., xlvii, p. 95 (1886), pl. 1404.


Java (Plötz).

Elwes and Edwards sink this species to tulsi, fide
Mabille, but Mabille must have been mistaken in his identification of *tulsi*; I have two pairs of that species identified by de Nicéville. Plötz's figures do not at all represent them; his male is uncommonly like de Nicéville's figure of *Zampa zenon*, Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc., ix (4), p. 391, pl. Q, f. 58 (1895); but his female (and they are evidently a pair) resembles nothing with which I am acquainted; without examining the type specimen it is impossible to say to what genus it belongs.

**Caltoris colaca.**


*Parnara cingala*, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, i, p. 167, pl. lxx, f. 3a, 3b (1881).


*Hesperia saruna*, Plötz, l. c., xlvii, p. 90 (1886), pl. 1429.

Aru, Java, India (Plötz), both types in coll. Erhardt.

All over India and Ceylon; recorded also from Bali and from Nias. The spots on the fore-wings above and below are smaller than usual, but I have one from Bombay with these spots quite as small. At the end of the cell there are generally two spots, sometimes only one, and sometimes both are obsolete; in the figures in Plate 1415 there is only one, in 1429 both are absent; I have Indian examples like both.

**Caltoris bevani.**


India (Plötz).

Common all over the East; I have it from many Indian localities from the north to the south, from the Philippines, N. Guinea, and Borneo.

**Chapra, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, i, p. 169 (1881), type mathias, Fabr.**

**Chapra agna.**

Colonel C. Swinhoe's Descriptions of New Species of

Hesperia chaya, Moore, l. c.
Baoris chaya, Distant, Rhop. Mal., p. 384, pl. xxxiv, f. 9 (1886).
Hesperia ella, Plötz, Stett. ent. Zeit., xlv, p. 45 (1883), pl. 549.
Hesperia balarama, Plötz, l. c., p. 46, pl. 552.
Java, Philippines (Plötz), type ella in coll. Erhardt.
The type of balarama is from the Philippines.
The latter is much the larger, but the species varies much in size, and is common in all the Islands as well as all over India and China; I have it in my own collection from the Philippines, Borneo, Japan, and many parts of India; it is merely a form of the still more common Chapra mathias, Fabr., with one extra subapical white dot.

PARNARA, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, i, p. 166 (1881), type guttatus, Brem.

PARNARA GUTTATUS.

Endamus guttatus, Bremer and Grey, Schm. N. China's, p. 10, pl. iii, f. 2 (1853).
Pamphila mangala, Moore, P. Z. S., 1865, p. 792.
Hesperia sifa, Plötz, Stett. ent. Zeit., xlvi, p. 96 (1886), pl. 1418.
Hesperia nondoa, Plötz, l. c., p. 97, pl. 1422.
Java, India, Manilla (Plötz).
The spots in this species vary very much in size; at the end of cell of fore-wings there are generally two spots, sometimes only the lower one. Watson in his monograph of the Family in P. Z. S., 1893, keeps guttatus and bada as distinct forms.

PARNARA BADA.

Hesperia bada, Moore, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 688.
Parnara bada, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, i, p. 167, pl. lxx, f. 2, 2a (1881).
Hesperix from the Indo-Malayan and African Regions, 25

Hesperia haga, Plötz, l. c., xlvi, p. 96 (1886), pl. 1416.

Java and Manilla (Plötz).

The white spots on intermedia from Java are more pronounced than those on the Manilla insect, but the size of the spots on the fore-wings and the number of spots of the hind-wings are very variable; I have an example from the Philippines with the spots quite as prominent and complete as those in the Javan example figured by Plötz; bada is only a small form of Parnara guttata, Brem., from China and Japan, of which I have many examples, but it seems to be a constant form without any spots at the end of the cell of fore-wings, and is common in India and the Islands.

PARNARA WAMBO. Pl. II, fig. 17.

Hesperia wambo, Plötz, Stett. ent. Zeit., xlvi, p. 97 (1886), pl. 1420.


Africa (Plötz).

This certainly is a Parnara and not a Chapra; neither the figure nor the description show any stigma; it very closely resembles guttatus, Brem.

PARNARA DÀNDELI. Pl. II, fig. 18.


Batavia (Plötz).

This insect is unknown to me.

PARNARA POUTIERI. Pl. II, fig. 19.


Chapra mathias, Holland (part), l. c., p. 61.

Madagascar (Plötz).

Plötz's figure looks like poutieri, it comes from the same locality and has no stigma, and therefore I think Dr. Holland was wrong to sink it to mathias; he does not say that he saw Plötz's type.
26 Colonel C. Swinhoe's Descriptions of New Species of


PLESIONEURA, Felder, Wien. ent. Mon., vi, p. 29 (1862) (præocc.), type curvifascia, Felder.

NOTOCRYPTA FEISTHAMELII.

Thymele feisthamelii, Boisd., Voy. l' Astrolabe, Ent., p. 159, Lep., pl. iii, f. 6 (1832).


Plesioneura varians, Maassen, pict. 1, pl. xxxix, f. 11.


S. Asia (Pléitz).

This is nothing but feisthamelii, and most certainly came from India; I have many examples identically the same from various parts which exactly correspond with Island examples.

NOTOCRYPTA ALYSOS.

Plesioneura alysos, Moore, P. Z. S., 1865, p. 789.


India (Plötz).

A beautiful figure of typical alysos, which is very closely allied to, if not identical with, feisthamelii.

NOTOCRYPTA WAIGENSIS. Pl. III, fig. 10.


Plesioneura waigensis, Ribbe, Iris, i, p. 86 (1886).


Waigiou (Plötz).

One of the many forms of feisthamelii, Boisd. I agree with Elwes and Edwards (p. 239) that it is not possible to
distinguish between these forms, which have many names. I have examples corresponding with *waigensis* from N. Guinea, Java, Ké Island, Cairns in Australia, and many parts of India.

**Notocrypta insulata.** Pl. III, fig. 9.


*Plesioneura insulata*, Butler, l. c., xi, p. 424 (1883).


Aru (*Plötz*), type in coll. Erhardt.

Butler records it from N. Britain and Aru, and I have two from Ké Island; also one from the Duke of York Island; the markings above and below are similar.

**Notocrypta aluensis.** Pl. III, fig. 11.


Alu Island, types in B. M.

Somewhat resembling *N. wokana*, Plötz, from Aru and Ké Islands.

? **Notocrypta leucographa.** Pl. II, fig. 1.


India.

I do not know this species. The figure certainly does not represent *Charmion ficulnea*, Hew. = *signata*, Druce; the white band is at a different angle and ends in a point hindwards, the antennæ are those of a *Notocrypta*; in *ficulnea* the band terminates squarely on vein 2 in every example I have examined, and the antennæ are very different.

ASTICTOPTERUS JAMA. Pl. II, fig. 2.


Malacca (Plötz).

Elwes points out that the insect which stands in the Felder collection as jama is not that insect, and does not correspond with Felder's description; it is Koruthaialos zanites, Watson. Felder's description compares his jama with pygmaea, Fabr., which certainly is allied to melania; there are examples from Malacca, Sclangor, and Sumatra in the B. M., and I have it from Perak and Karwar in Southern India; there are no markings above or below, the shade of colour being somewhat paler than it is above, and with a slight ochreas-pinkish tinge.

PARDALEODES, Butler, Ent. Mo. Mag., vii, p. 96 (1870), type edipus, Cram.

PARDALEODES INCERTA.

Pamphila incerta, Snellen, Tijd. voor Ent. 1872, p. 29, pl. 10, f. 10, 11, 12.

Pardaleodes incerta, Holland (part), P. Z. S., 1896, p. 75.


W. Africa (Plötz).

PLASTINGIA, Butler, Ent. Mo. Mag., vii, p. 95 (1870), type flavescens, Felder.

PLASTINGIA CORISSA.


Plastingia drancus, Plötz, Stett. ent. Zeit., xlv, p. 149 (1884), pl. 726.

Isoteinon indrasana, Elwes and de Nicéville, Journ. As. Soc. Beng., 1886, p. 441, pl. xx, f. 5, ♂ (1886).

No locality (Plötz).

Plötz's figure is identical with Hewitson's type, with which I have compared it; in the plate is written in pencil "corissa, Hew."

LOTONGUS, Distant, Rhop. Mal., p. 371 (1886), type calathus, Hew.

LOTONGUS CALATHUS.


Hesperia parthenope, Plötz, Stett. ent. Zeit., xlvi, p. 91 (1886), pl. 1365, ♂.


Hesperia traviata, Plötz, l. c., p. 91, pl. 1366, ♂.

Lotongus maculatus, Distant, l. c., p. 372, pl. xxxv, f. 1 (1886).

Plesioneura aliena, Staud., Iris, ii, p. 155 (1889).


Nias, Sumatra (Plötz).

Hewitson's type came from Sumatra. I agree with Elwes that this is a variable species; it has also been recorded from the Philippines, Kina Balu, Malacca, Borneo, and Java. Plötz's figure of the male has only the spot at the end of the cell and two outside it, and on the underside, in addition to the discal band of spots, there is only one spot at the end of the cell, none above it; in the female there is a bifid larger spot at the end of the cell, and two beyond it, and on the underside a similar spot above, and one elongated spot below on the hinder margin; in neither sex is there any white at the apices of the hind-wings below. I have the species from Nias, but in my examples there is a white, narrow, apical space on the hind-wings below.
UNKANA, Distant, Rhop. Mal., p. 369 (1886), type batara, Distant.

UNKANA attina.


*Unkana attina*, Distant, l. c., f. 30.


*Hesperia latreillei*, Felder, Reise Nov. Lep., iii, p. 511, pl. lxxi, f. 8 (1866), ♂.


*Unkana batara*, Distant, Rhop. Mal., p. 370, pl. xxxiv, f. 11, ♂ (1886).

Habitat unknown (*Plötz*).

Recorded from the Philippines, Java, Malacca, Perak, and Moulmein, and in my own collection from Kuching, Borneo.

The ground colour of the hind-wings below in Plötz’s figure is not white enough, but it unmistakably represents this species.

SABERA, nov.

Palpi upturned thickly hairy, antennae two-thirds the length of the costa, club rather long and even, not thick, apiculus short and curved, fore-wing narrow, costa very slightly curved, apex bluntly acute with outer margin oblique, hind margin straight and less than two-thirds length of costa, hind-wing with the outer margin evenly rounded, legs slender, hind-legs with long hair on the inner side, mid tibiae with one pair spurs, hind tibiae with two pairs; fore-wings with vein 2 from about the middle of the cell, 3 from before the lower end, 4 from the end, 5 below the middle of discocellular, 6 and 7 from upper end, 8 from close to upper end, 12 ending on costa well beyond upper end of cell, hind-wings with vein 4 from end of cell, 2 and 3 from close before end at equal distances apart, 5 from the middle of discocellular, 6 and 7 from upper end, 8 coincident with 7 for a short distance from the base, then well separated.

Type caesina, Hew.
SABERA CESINA.

Hesperia cesina, Hew., Ex. Butt. V. Hesp., pl. 6, f. 57 (1873).

Waigiou (Hewitson).

I have this from Brunei, N. Borneo, Gennan, New Guinea, Humboldt Bay, and Cairns, Queensland; the females appear to have the white discal macular band of the fore-wings narrower and less complete than the males.


EETION ELIA.

Unkona elia, Distant, Rhop. Mal., p. 370, pl. xxxiv, f. 25 (1886).

Malacca (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.

ZEA, Distant, Rhop. Mal., pp. 369 and 377 (1886), type mythecoides, Hew.

ZEA TAPROBANUS.


Ceylon (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.

Plötz’s figure is very similar to de Nicéville’s † figure; de Nicéville’s examples came from South Celebes; he states, “Described from three males and one female received from the capturer Herr C. Ribbe, who calls it Pamphila taprobaña, a species unknown to me.” I have two males from the same locality.

PLOETZIA, Saalm., Lep. Madag., i, p. 115 (1884), type amygdales, Mab.

SYSTOLE, Mab., Lep. Madag., i, p. 330 (1885), type amygdales, Mab.
Colonel C. Swinhoe’s Descriptions of New Species of

**PLOETZIA FIARA.**

Ploetzia fiara, Holland, P. Z. S., 1896, p. 94.

S. Africa (Plötz).

On the plate is “natalica, Plötz,” but he published the species as fiara, Butler, having found out his mistake before going to press; on the plate is written in pencil “= fiara.”

**PLOETZIA NIVEICORNIS.**

Hesperia niveicornis, Plötz, Stett. ent. Zeit., xliv, p. 3 (1883), pl. 1390.

Angola (Plötz).

Butler’s type came from Lower Nyika; it is much like Plötz’s figure, and if not identical, it is certainly a race of the same species.

**ISMENE,** Swainson, Zool. Ill., i, pl. 16 (1820), type edipodea, Swainson.

**ISMENE NESTOR.**

Ismene jirdusi, Plötz, MS., pl. 1153.

“Ostindien” (Plötz).

Möschler also records it from Java, de Nicéville from Sambawa and West Java; Plötz figured it under the name jirdusi, but did not describe it, having discovered it was Möschler’s species. “Ostindien” in continental language is Java.

**ISMENE OEDIPODEA.**

Ismene oedipodea, Swainson, Zool. Ill., i, p. 116, pl. xvi (1820).
Java (Plötz).
The female has a rather bright patch of blue-green in the middle of both wings towards the base; the thorax and basal portions of the abdomen are covered with hairs of the same colour; both types were females. There are several examples of both sexes from Java in the B. M. and in my museum.

Ismene Lusca. Pl. III, fig. 4.
Maros, S. Celebes, type in B. M.


Burara Radiosa. Pl. III, figs. 5, 6.
Celebes (Plötz), type in coll. Erhardt.

Nearer I. lara, Leech, from China, than any other species known to me.

Hasora, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, i, p. 159 (1881), type badra, Moore.

Parata, Moore, l.c., p. 160, type chromus, Cram.

Hasora Certhia. Pl. III, figs. 7, 8.
Ismene certhia, Plötz, Stett. ent. Zeit., xlv, p. 59 (1884), pl. 1172 ♀ ♂.

Philippines (Plötz).
There is a female from Mindoro in the B. M.; it differs from badra, Moore, from India in very much the same manner as anura, de Nicéville; its anal lobe is more pronounced than in anura, but is very much less than it is in badra.

Hasora Gnæus.

Hasora Gnæus, Semper, Schmett. Philipp., p. 290 (1892).
Ismene badra, var. celebica, Staud., Iris, ii, p. 138 (1889).

Very closely allied to *H. badra*, Moore, only differing in the two white spots on the hind-wings below being much larger; I have examples from Brunei, N. Borneo, with the white spots on the hind-wings below quite as large as those figured in Plötz's plate, received with a number of ordinary *badra* from the same locality.

**Hasora simplicissima.**


*Hasora badra*, Distant (nec Moore), Rhop. Mal., p. 374, pl. xxxv, f. 3 (1886).


*Philippines* (*Plötz*).

Plötz must have made his drawing from a damaged specimen, a male, there being no anal lobe, but the underside corresponds with de Nicéville’s figure. There can be no doubt that these are all one species, it is fairly common in many of the Islands; it has also been recorded from Bali, Sumatra, Malacca, and Burma; I have it also from Java.

**Hasora mimosa.** Pl. III, fig. 2.


Borneo, two examples (*Crowley bequest*), type in B. M.

**Hasora chabrona.** Pl. II, fig. 3.


Malacca (*Plötz*).

The figure well represents the common Eastern *Hasora*, and de Nicéville's remarks on the subject appear to me to be absolutely correct; I have it from the Philippines, Sumatra, N. Borneo, Ceylon, Perak, Tonkin, Bombay, Lanaoli, Poona, and Cherra Punji. It is quite distinct
from *vitta*, Butler, as stated by de Nicéville; of this form I have examples from Labuan, Kina Balu, and Brunei, Borneo; it is uniformly a good deal larger, and has no spots on the fore-wings above or below.

**Hasora wortha.** Pl. II, fig. 5.


Java (*Crowley bequest*), type in B. M.

**Hasora habroa.** Pl. II, fig. 4.


Celebes, type in B. M.

**Hasora meala.** Pl. II, fig. 6.


Celebes (*Wallace*), type in B. M.

**Hasora celeanus.**


Malacca, Aru (*Plötz*), type in coll. Erhardt.

Plötz's figures (two) represent this species very well; I have it from Amboina, where Cramer's type came from; de Nicéville records it from Sumatra.

**Hasora lizetta.** Pl. III, fig. 12.


Java (*Plötz*).

Figured and described by Plötz from a specimen in Mus. Berlin, No. 5177; without examining the type specimen it is impossible to say what it is, but it looks suspiciously like an example of *H. celeanus*, Cram., which de Nicéville recorded from Sumatra in Journ. As. Soc.
Colonel C. Swinhoe's Description of Hesperidæ.

Beng., 1895, p. 554, with the inner portion of the purplish colour on the wings below rubbed out; however, there are no brands shown in the male and no shadings on the wings below.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES I—III.

[See Explanation facing the Plates.]

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