

II. *New Species of Diurnal Lepidoptera from South and Central America.* By W. C. HEWITSON, F.L.S.

[Read 2nd January, 1871.]

Heterochroa Makkeda.

Male. Upperside: dark brown. Both wings crossed obliquely by a broad band from the costal margin of the anterior wing to the abdominal fold of the posterior wing; orange on the anterior wing, and divided by the nervures into eight parts, the fourth part projecting beyond the rest towards the apex; white on the posterior wing, with its outer border broadly orange. Anterior wing with some black lines and an orange band in and below the cell, and a subapical bifid orange spot; crossed by two submarginal rufous bands. Posterior wing crossed by three similar bands; an orange spot at the anal angle, marked by two black spots.

Underside: as above, except that it is rufous-brown, that the bands and spots are all white or lilac-white; that the anterior wing has the central band broken into spots by a rufous line, a third subapical spot, and a triangular bifid white spot at the base, and that the posterior wing has two white bands across the base, and covering the abdominal fold, and a short linear band between them and the central band.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

Hab.—Pará. In the collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Easily known from all the other species by having the central band of the posterior wing divided longitudinally into white and red. On the underside it scarcely differs from *H. Erotia*.

Heterochroa Zalmona.

Male. Upperside: dark brown. Anterior wing with indistinct bands of paler colour in and below the cell; crossed transversely near the middle from the costal margin to near the anal angle, by a slightly indented band of orange, divided into seven parts by the nervures;

five indistinct subapical spots. Posterior wing crossed obliquely by four bands of paler colour, converging towards the anal angle, the fourth band submarginal.

Underside: rufous, clouded with brown towards the outer margins of both wings. Anterior wing with a bifid spot at the base, an oblong spot bordered with black in the middle of the cell, and four small spots below these, all silvery-white; the band of the upperside and five subapical spots white. Posterior wing crossed before the middle by two parallel bands of silvery-white, the band nearest the base broken in the middle; crossed at the middle by a band of black, and beyond the middle by a submarginal band of seven silvery-white spots.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

Hab.—New Granada. In the collection of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *H. Epione*, which, instead of having the transverse white bands of equal breadth, parallel to each other, and slightly curved towards the base as in this species, has the second band very broad, and with its outer border curved towards the outer margin of the wing.

Eurygona argentea.

Male. Upperside: dark brown. Anterior wing rufous below the median nervure, from the base towards the middle of the wing, where it ends in a more distinct round spot. Posterior wing with a longitudinal rufous band from the base to the outer margin.

Underside: silvery-white. Anterior wing with four transverse bands, and the outer margin, dark brown. Posterior wing crossed by six brown bands, all tending towards the anal angle: two from the base, a third from the costal margin united to the fourth, which runs near the inner margin, the other two submarginal, the outer one marked by a small black spot; the outer margin black, marked by a large orange spot.

Exp. 1 in.

Hab.—Nicaragua (Chontales). In the collection of Thomas Belt.

Unlike any other species, and one of the most beautiful.

Pyrrhopyga Crida.

Upper and underside: blue-black. The head and anus scarlet; the antennæ black. Anterior wing crossed transversely at the middle, from the sub-costal nervure to near the anal angle, by a narrow, trifid, transparent, glossy white band.

Exp. 2 inches.

Hab.—Nicaragua (Chontales). In the collection of Thomas Belt.

Pyrrhopyga eximia.

Upperside. Anterior wing dark green-brown, with a spot in the cell, and an oblique, continuous, very transparent, and highly polished white band, beyond the middle, nearly parallel to the outer margin, extending from the costal margin to the submedian nervure, and divided into seven parts by the nervures. Posterior wing pale yellow, tinted with orange towards the base; the base, a central transverse band, the nervures, and the inner and outer margins dark brown.

Underside: as above, except that there is a subcostal ochreous band on the anterior wing, and that the brown on the outer margin of the posterior wing is much narrower.

Exp. 2 inches.

Hab.—Venezuela (Göring). In the collection of W. C. Hewitson.



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