

LXIX.—*A new Butterfly of the Genus Acræa from Tugela, S. Africa.* By A. G. BUTLER, Ph.D. &c.

MR. G. H. BURN, of Tugela, Natal, South Africa, writes under date of September 16th as follows:—"I am to-day forwarding for your inspection two specimens of an *Acræa* which I have taken here, and which I believe is new to science. This butterfly I first took on September 5th, 1894, and I sent two or three specimens to Mr. R. Trimén, then Curator of the Cape Museum. In his letter acknowledging receipt Mr. Trimén says that the *Acræa* is new to science, and asks me to try and obtain the paired sexes, as the females (or those specimens which had the appearance of females) did not exhibit the ordinary distinguishing characters of females of the genus *Acræa*. I send you what I believe to be a male and a female. Since 1894 I only got twelve or thirteen specimens until this month."

The examples forwarded are undoubtedly a pair. In colouring they do not differ, excepting that the male is slightly brighter in tint; but the male is considerably smaller than the female, the discrepancy in size being greater than in the allied species. It may, however, vary in this respect.

Acræa Burni, sp. n.

Intermediate between *A. machequena* and *A. obeira*, the pattern being identical with that of the latter species, but the basal half of the primaries and entire ground-colour of the secondaries is ochreous buff; the spots on the secondaries are smaller than in *A. obeira*, and the orange spots upon the dusky outer border are less deep in colour.

Expanse of wings, ♂ 38, ♀ 60 millim.

Tugela, Natal, South Africa (*G. H. Burn*).

From *A. machequena* this species is easily distinguished by the arrangement of the spots on the secondaries, which, in that butterfly, has the character of that of *A. ranavalona*.

LXX.—*Descriptions of Two new Frogs from Lake Tanganyika, presented to the British Museum by Mr. W. H. Nutt.*
By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Rana Nutti.

Vomerine teeth in two strong oblique series between the choanæ. Head as long as broad or slightly broader than

long; snout rounded, scarcely projecting, slightly longer than the diameter of the orbit; canthus rostralis obtuse; loreal region very oblique and slightly concave; nostril equally distant from the eye and the tip of the snout; interorbital space a little narrower than the upper eyelid; tympanum very distinct, three fourths the diameter of the eye. Fingers pointed, first longer than second; toes slender, pointed, three-fourths webbed; subarticular tubercles small; a small elliptical inner metatarsal tubercle measuring one third the length of the inner toe. Tibia as long as the fore limb; tibio-tarsal articulation reaching the tip of the snout or a little beyond. Skin smooth; a narrow glandular dorso-lateral fold. Olive above; sides of body and limbs vermiculate or marbled with blackish; a dark temporal spot; a light streak from below the eye to the angle of the mouth; limbs with dark cross-bands; lower parts white, throat spotted or marbled with brown. Male with internal vocal sacs.

From snout to vent 80 millim.

Two specimens.

Rana pulchra.

Vomerine teeth in two small, oblique, oval groups between the choanæ. Head large, broader than long; snout obtusely pointed, slightly projecting, as long as the diameter of the orbit; canthus rostralis obtuse; loreal region very oblique and deeply concave; nostril a little nearer the eye than the end of the snout; interorbital space a little narrower than the upper eyelid; tympanum distinct, two thirds the diameter of the eye. Fingers obtuse, first not extending beyond second; toes obtuse, slightly webbed at the base; subarticular tubercles strong; inner metatarsal tubercle large, compressed, shovel-shaped, as long as the inner toe; a rather indistinct outer metatarsal tubercle. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the eye, the tarso-metatarsal the tip of the snout. Upper parts with symmetrical ridges following the arrangement of the spots; lower parts smooth. Pale greyish above, with dark brown symmetrical spots with darker and lighter edges; a light vertebral line, crossing a light cross-bar on the interocular space; a V-shaped light marking on the back of the head, the ends of the branches extending to the upper eyelids; loreal region blackish, with a light vertical bar between the eye and the nostril; limbs cross-banded; lower parts white.

From snout to vent 32 millim.

A single specimen.



Boulenger, George Albert. 1896. "Descriptions of two new frogs from Lake Tanganyika, presented to the British Museum." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 18, 467–468.

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