

IX.—*Descriptions of Four new Species of West-African Lycænidæ.* By HAMILTON H. C. J. DRUCE, F.E.S., F.Z.S.

Pseuderesia Gordoni, sp. n.

♂. Upperside: fore wing uniform dull blackish brown, with a rather narrow reddish-orange streak along the inner margin, commencing beyond the base and extending beyond the middle: hind wing uniform reddish orange, with the anal and outer margins only to the apex broadly and evenly blackish brown.

Underside: fore wing, ground-colour dull blackish brown, paler along the outer margin; two reddish spots in the cell, a rather broad reddish band beyond extending from the costa to the median nervure; the costal margin is dusted with reddish scales towards the base: hind wing with irregular alternate broken bands of orange and brown from the base to beyond the middle, when the ground-colour becomes at first darker and then paler towards the margin.

Head, thorax, and abdomen brown above, abdomen paler below; legs minutely spotted with buff.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{3}$ inch.

Hab. W. Africa, near Benin City, 3rd June, 1902. Type in Mus. Hope, Oxford.

I have named this species after Mr. C. J. M. Gordon, B.A., of Balliol College, who captured it and presented it to the museum. It is not very closely allied to any other described species in the genus, but is perhaps nearest to *P. isca*, Hew.

Larinopoda brenda, sp. n.

♂. Allied to *L. lagyra*, Hew.; scarcely differs on the upperside, but the black anteciliary line on hind wings does not appear thickened at the extremity of each nervule.

Underside differs from that of *L. lagyra* by having a submarginal row of somewhat triangular brownish spots on the hind wing commencing below the big spot near the apex and extending to the anal angle, situated in the internervular spaces; towards the anal angle the margin is clouded with pale brown. As in *L. lagyra*, there is no black spot in the cell and the minute dot on the nervule closing the cell is present.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{3}$ inch.

Hab. Benin City, 6th May, 1902 (C. J. M. Gordon).
Type in Mus. Hope, Oxford.

Professor Poulton has asked Dr. Dixey to look at this butterfly, in order, if possible, to arrive at an opinion as to the existence of any special Pierine model. He says:—"The Lycænid bears an undoubted general resemblance to a number of the Pierine subfamily, but I do not know of any Pierine form *especially* corresponding to it. Perhaps the nearest to it are the W.-African members of the genus *Phrissura*, which are no doubt convergent with *Mylothris*. Submarginal spots on the underside of hind wing are found in W.-African species of *Pinacopteryx* and also in *Belenois calypso*."

I have named it *brenda* on account of its close resemblance to *Terias brenda*, D. & H., ♀.

In addition to the above Mr. Gordon has also sent a *Larinopoda* from Benin which is identical with *L. aspidos*, mihi, from Lagos. Mr. Grose Smith has described one from Benin* the type of which I have not seen, but which Professor Aurivillius thinks probably = *L. aspidos* (Rhop. Æthiop. p. 273, no. 4, 1898).

Epitola Gordoni, sp. n.

♂. Allied to *E. Staudingeri*, Kirby, from which it differs on the underside by both wings being crossed by bands of pale crescent-shaped lunules. On the fore wing there is a narrow whitish band placed beyond the cell, reaching to a rather broad whitish patch near the inner margin beyond the middle; beyond this band a pale, indistinct, much broken, linear band commencing on the costa and ending before the middle; beyond this and close to the outer margin a double row of pale crescent-shaped markings, forming two linear bands. Hind wings with an indistinct, much broken, linear band at the end of the cell; beyond that, about halfway to the margin, a still more broken linear band, followed by a double row of submarginal markings, as in the fore wing.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Bonny, 6th May, 1902 (C. J. M. Gordon). Type in Mus. Hope, Oxford.

Possibly this insect may turn out to be a form of *E. Staudingeri*, which I know only from the figure and description, as it appears to be the same on the upperside; but on the underside Mr. Kirby's species is described as being without markings.

* *Larinopoda latimarginata*, Grose Smith, Nov. Zool. v. p. 354 (1898).

Besides the three species described above, Mr. Gordon has sent some other interesting species of Lipteninae to the Hope Museum, and amongst them are:—*Tetraharnis ilma*, Hew., and var. *simplex*, Auriv., from Bonny; *Pseuderesia libentina*, Hew., and *Citrinophila similis*, Kirby (which has an extraordinary resemblance to *Terias brigitta*), from Siloko; *Liptena campimus*, Holland, captured near Warrige; *Liptena* sp. near *lybia*, Staudinger, from Sapele; and several specimens of a *Phytala* which I have been unable to determine.

Epamera mirabilis, sp. n.

♂. Allied to *Epamera iasis*, Hew.*

Upperside rather darker blue. Fore wings with the apical and costal areas more broadly black, the inner margin very distinctly concave, but not so markedly as in *E. iasis*, and without the notch beyond the middle, and with no trace of the white edging so conspicuous in that species. Hind wing with the apex more broadly black; the abdominal folds blacker and dusted with blue scales almost up to the white cilia, especially towards the base, with the shining patch much whiter, not bordered with pure white as in *E. iasis*, and without any internal patch of differently placed rough-looking scales.

The underside differs from that of *E. iasis* by the apex and outer margin of the fore wing being clouded with pale brown, by the ultra-median line being more distinct, and by the shining patch being more conspicuous and extensive, *i. e.* reaching broadly to the outer angle, where it becomes blackish and darker towards the margin; the inner margin is entirely without the row of long hairs which are so conspicuous a character in *E. iasis*. Head, thorax, and abdomen blackish above, white below; legs white, with black spots; frons yellow.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch.

Hab. Sierra Leone, W. Africa (Mus. Druce).

This species is one of very considerable interest on account of the entire absence of the usual patch of differently placed scales on the large shining space of the hind wing above and also of the row of long hairs attached to the inner margin of the hind wing below. I know of no other butterfly of the family to which these remarks can apply, unless it be the South-American *Thecla barajo*, Rkt., which has a large shining patch on the hind wing above, but the shining area

* *Iolais iasis*, Hew. Ill. Diurn. Lep. p. 42, t. xix. figs. 11, 12 (1865).

does not in any way affect the coloration of the wings and can scarcely be compared to the patches on the *Iolaus* group. *E. mirabilis* seems to open up the question very forcibly as to whether distinctive genera can be made on the absence or presence of these "sexual marks." It appears to agree in venation exactly with *Epamera*.

X.—On some undescribed *Rhynchota*.

By W. L. DISTANT.

Fam. Pentatomidæ.

ACANTHOSOMATINÆ.

Sastragala smaragdina, sp. n.

Very pale greenish; central lobe and margins of head, the transverse foveæ near anterior margin of pronotum, corium, legs above, and abdominal margins more olivaceous green; lateral angles of the pronotum spinously produced, black, and from a line drawn between them to base the surface is thickly coarsely punctate, the punctures castaneous; scutellum with a large discal, levigate, ochraceous spot, remaining surface coarsely darkly punctate, apex levigate; corium with a black spot at inner angle and a lunate black fascia near outer apical margin; connexivum pale greenish, with the extreme apices of the segmental spines black; posterior margin of sixth segment black.

Closely allied in structure and markings to *S. heterospila*, Walk., but with the lateral pronotal spines much more slender and acute; abdominal spine also much more acute and with its apex more removed from the sternal surface.

Long. 11; exp. pronot. angl. 8 millim.

Hab. Ceylon: Kandy (*E. E. Green*).

Fam. Lygæidæ.

APHANINÆ.

ALTOMARUS, gen. nov.

Elongate; head long, antecular portion about as long as postocular portion, angularly produced in front of eyes; first joint of antennæ about reaching the apex of head; rostrum long, about reaching the intermediate coxæ, first joint much shorter than head, just passing the region of the eyes; pronotum with



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