

examining a flower in which one of these organs, which are very caducous, had fallen away; and this seems clearly proved by the following circumstances. Schlectendal states that Hohenhacker's plant, on which he founded his genus, came from the province of Canara, on the south-western coast of the Indian peninsula. Now in the Hookerian herbarium I found a plant of Hohenhacker's from Mangalore, in Canara, which I carefully examined and ascertained that its flowers are hexamerous, agreeing in every character with other specimens of *Diploclisia inclyta*: it is also a ♀ plant, according with Schlectendal's description not only in the size and form of the leaves, but in the length of the inflorescence, the distance and length of its primary branches, its almost umbellate branchlets, the markings of the sepals, and the shape of the petals and sterile stamens. It appears to me that there is not the slightest doubt of their absolute identity; and I therefore think that the genus should be suppressed, and that *Quinio cocculus*, Schl., should stand as a synonym of *Diploclisia inclyta*.

XXXIII. — *Revision of the Group of Lepidopterous Insects hitherto included in the Genus Pronophila of Westwood.* By A. G. BUTLER, F.Z.S.

I HAVE recently had occasion to rearrange the species of butterflies included in *Pronophila*; and, being struck with their great variety of form and different style of colouring, I have made a careful examination of all their structural details: the result of my investigations has been to reveal great differences of form in the cell of the front wings, and of position with regard to the emission of the subcostal and discoidal nerves; the palpi also differ slightly in form, length, and position.

The type of the genus *Pronophila* is *P. Thelebe* of Westwood and Hewitson. This group, represented by only five species, one of which is as yet undescribed, may now stand as follows:—

Genus 1. PRONOPHILA, Westwood (part.), 1851.

Typical Species, *Pronophila Thelebe*.

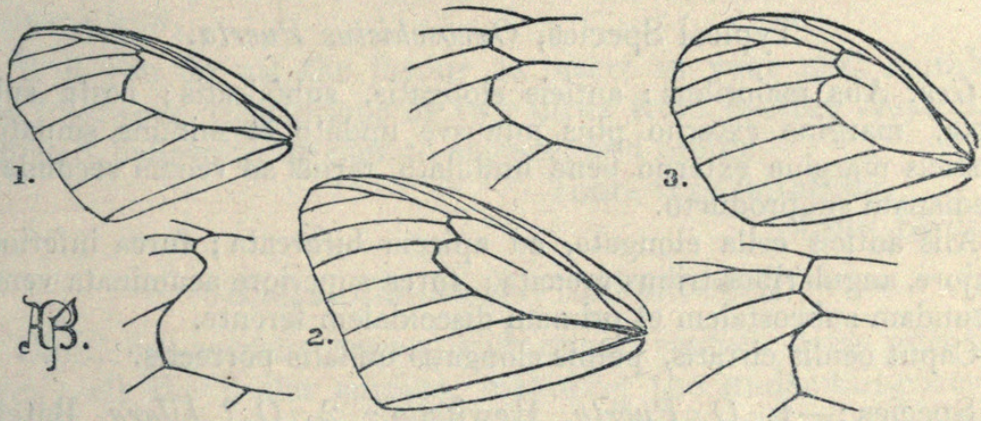
Gen. Alis magnis, repandis: anticis subintegris, margine externo paulum undato: posticis margine undulato.

Alis anticis cella obtuse bifurcata, furca inferiore subquadrata, longiore; furca superiore conica, venas secundam et tertiam subcostales et primam discoidalem ferente; venis his omnibus ad origines confertim approximantibus.

Caput palpis mediocribus præporrectis.

Species :—1. *P. Thelebe*, Westwood & Hewitson ; 2. *P. Orcus*, Latreille ; 3. *P. Porsenna*, Hewits. ; 4. Sp. nov. (Venezuela) ; 5. *P. Cordillera*, Westw.

These species all agree in structure, stature, form, and general coloration : they are closely allied to the genus *Corades*.



1. Neuration of *Pedaliodes*.

2. Neuration of *Oxeoschistus*.

3. „ „ *Gyrocheilus*.

Genus 2. PEDALIODES (πηδαλιώδης), gen. nov.

Typical species, *Pedaliodes Poesia*.

Gen. Alis mediocribus : anticis plus minusve irregularibus, apice plerumque subfalcato : posticis margine sinuato.

Alis anticis cella ad apicem claviformi-undulata ; venarum tertia solum subcostali et prima discoidali ad origines approximantibus.

Caput palpis brevioribus angulariter undatis.

Species :—1. *P. Poesia*, Hewitson ; 2. *P. Proerna*, Hewits. ; 3. *P. Pisonia*, Hewits. ; 4. *P. ? dejecta*, Bates ; 5. *P. Perperna*, Hewits. ; 6. *P. Phantias*, Hewits. ; 7. *P. Paneis*, Hewits. ; 8. *P. Polusca*, Hewits. ; 9. *P. Pausia*, Hewits. ; 10. *P. Piletha*, Hewits. ; 11. *P. Prytanis*, Hewits. ; 12. *P. phænissa*, Hewits. ; 13. *P. Physcoa*, Hewits. ; 14. *P. porina*, Hewits. ; 15. *P. Peucestas*, Hewits. ; 16. *P. Pallantis*, Hewits. ; 17. *P. Pylas*, Hewits. ; 18. *P. Plotina*, Hewits. ; 19. *P. Parepa*, Hewits. ; 20. *P. Phila*, Hewits. ; 21. *P. phæa*, Hewits. ; 22. *P. peruda*, Hewits. ; 23. *P. Panyasis*, Hewits. ; 24. *P. Napæa*, Bates.

Genus 3. GYROCHEILUS (γυρὸς χεῖλος), gen. nov.

Typical species, *Gyrocheilus Patrobas*.

Gen. Alis mediocribus : anticis subpiriformibus, apice rotundato, margine externo subintegro : posticis margine externo dentato.

Alis anticis cella brevior, alarum medium solum attingente ; venis regularibus bene separatis, discocellularibus angulariter positiss,

furcas duas formantibus; furca superiore brevior venas secundam et tertiam subcostales primamque discoidalem ferente.

Caput oculis subnudis, palpis elongatis cirratis subrectis.

Species:—1. *G. Patrobas*, Hewitson.

Genus 4. OXEOSCHISTUS (ὄξεως σχιστός), gen. nov.

Typical Species, *Oxeoschistus Puerta*.

Gen. Alis majoribus: anticis elongatis, subfalcatis; costa subrecta, margine externo plus minusve undato et minime sinuato: posticis margine externo bene undulato, rarius ad venam secundam medianam subproducto.

Alis anticis cella elongata, ad apicem bifurcata; furca inferiore majore, angularibus tribus arcuata; furca superiore acuminata venas secundam subcostalem et primam discoidalem ferente.

Caput oculis cirratis, palpis elongatis undatis porrectis.

Species:—1. *O. Puerta*, Hewitson; 2. *O.?* *hilara*, Bates; 3. *O. protogenia*, Hewits.; 4. *O. pronax*, Hewits.; 5. *O. propylea*, Hewits.; 6. *O. Prochyta*, Hewits.; 7. *O. irmina*, Hewits. & Westw.; 8. *O.?* *tauropolis*, Hewits. & Westw.

Genus 5. LASIOPHILA, Felder (1859).

Typical species, *Lasiophila Zapatoza*.

This genus has already been characterized: it is chiefly remarkable for the long palpi and tailed hind wings of all the species; there are also differences in the character of the markings upon the wings.

Species:—1. *L. Cirta*, Felder; 2. *L. Præneste*, Hewits.*; 3. *L. Zapatoza*, Westw.; 4. *L. Circe*, Feld.; 5. Sp. nov. (Bolivia); 6. *L. Prosymna*, ♀, Hewits.

Genus 6. DÆDALMA (part.), Hewitson (1858).

Typical species, *Dædalma Dinias*.

Section 2. Alis posticis costa integra, rarius caudatis.

Species:—1. *D. Phoronea*, Hewits.; 2. *D. Phaselis*, Hewits.

The *Dædalma drymæa* of Hewitson may, very likely, come into this section.

* Our specimens of *Cirta* and *Præneste* are all males.



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