

XLVII.—*Descriptions of new or little-known Species of Asiatic Lepidoptera.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.Z.S.

[Plates VIII. & IX. figs. 1–10.]

THE following species of Butterflies are chiefly from the collection of Lieut. H. Roberts, who has kindly lent them to me for description.

Genus *PIERIS*, Boisduval.

Pieris figulina, n. sp. Pl. VIII. fig. 1.

Alæ supra plumbagineo-rufæ; marginibus externis, apice anticarum maculam quadripartitam rufam includente, lunula apud angulum analem et plerumque venis fuscis; areola basali, costa anticarum et margine interno posticarum grisescentibus; costa posticarum flavescente: corpus nigro-fuscum abdomine pallidiore, pilis viridescentibus vestitum; antennis nigris partim albo punctatis.

Alæ subtus pallidiores: anticæ aurantiacæ, ad basin costamque fulvescentes; area apicali fuscescente, extus fulvescente; macula subapicali magna velut supra, a venis autem vix divisa, roseo-albida; macula (quæ supra a fundo discali vix separata est) subovali, lunulaque velut supra, submarginalibus aurantiacis; margine interno luteo: posticæ roseo-albidæ; marginibus externo et interno fulvescentibus; fascia pone cellam irregulari, extus bisinuata, fuscescente; nebula submarginali cinerea undata colorem marginis limitante: corpus fulvum, abdomine albicante.

Exp. alar. unc. $2\frac{1}{6}$.

Hab. Singapore, ♂, Coll. Roberts. Borneo, ♀, Coll. Hewitson.

This beautiful and very distinct species is evidently allied to the blue *Celestina* of Boisduval: it may belong to the *Nelo* group; but the front wings differ considerably in form. I have recently seen a specimen of the female from Borneo.

Genus *TERINOS*, Doubleday.

Terinos Robertsia, n. sp. Pl. VIII. figs. 2, 3, 4.

Alæ forma et magnitudine *Terpandri* (Hewits.).

♂. Alæ anticæ supra nigerrimæ, dimidio costali purpureo, hujus margine profundè hastato: posticæ purpureæ nitidissimæ, apice quadrate nigerrimo, margine interno olivaceo-fuscescente; lunulis duabus unaque valde indistincta niveis roseo tinctis submarginalibus; margine tenui nigro, ciliis flavis.

Alæ subtus velut in *Terpandro*.

Exp. alar. unc. $2\frac{7}{8}$.

♀. Alæ supra fuscae; area basali, maculis sex anticis discalibus inæqualibus inter venas positis plagaque posticis discali purpureis nitidis: anticæ fasciis duabus obscurioribus æquidistantibus fus-

cis transversalibus : posticæ maculis albis velut in mari, lunulisque alteris contiguis marginalibus albidis.

Alæ subtus velut in *Terpandro*.

Exp. alar. unc. $2\frac{1}{8}$.

Hab. Malacca (Ayerpanas). Coll. Roberts.

This beautiful and very distinct species is most nearly allied to *T. Terpander* of Hewitson (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1862, p. 90), which I consider to be the insect figured inadvertently in the 'Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera' (pl. 21. fig. 3) as the *Clarrissa* of Boisduval, the latter being a much larger species, with more strongly falcated fore wings. My species only differs from *Terpander*, on the underside, in the narrower and darker yellow discal band and smaller white spots of the hind wings.

Genus NEPTIS, Fabricius.

Neptis Charon, n. sp. Pl. IX. fig. 1.

Alæ supra nigerrimæ : anticæ stria triangulari discoidali, macula contigua cuneata, maculis tribus subapicalibus inæqualibus, tribus subanalibus oblique positis punctisque octo submarginalibus niveis; punctis octo marginalibus striaque valde indistincta irregulari discali subcinereis : posticæ fascia subbasali et altera septemmaculari discali niveis; stria submarginali maculari subcinerea, fascia media fuscescente indistincta : corpus nigrum, virescens; antennis nigris, flavo acuminatis.

Alæ subtus pallidiores, striis discali anticarum et media posticarum violaceis, stria submarginali canescente; stria marginali cinerea; costa basali posticarum nivea; aliter velut supra : corpus cæruleo-albidum; pedibus ochreis; antennis ferrugineis.

Exp. alar. unc. $2\frac{9}{16}$.

Hab. Singapore. Coll. Roberts.

Near to *Duryodana* of Moore, but quite distinct.

Genus CHARAXES, Ochsenheimer.

Charaxes Echo, n. sp. Pl. VIII. figs. 5, 6.

Alæ supra nigro-fuscæ, ad basin paulum viridescentes : anticæ serie macularum septem decrescentium fulvarum discali; maculis duabus pone cellam oblique positis punctisque tribus marginalibus analibus fulvis : posticæ fascia tenui media, punctis septem ovalibus submarginalibus undecimque angularibus marginalibus fulvis; margine interno fusco-grisescente : corpus thorace nigro-fusco, abdomine fusco : antennis nigris.

Alæ subtus roseo-albicantes, extus paulum fuscescentes : anticæ lineis tribus discoideis duabusque infra cellam nigris; maculis discalibus velut supra, intus autem nigro limitatis; macula superna pone cellam extensa fasciolam formante; maculis submarginalibus serie positis (apud angulum ani solum distinctis), omni-

bus flavis; maculis duabus tribusve, cum iis subanalibus junctis, ovalibus, nigris, anali geminata: posticæ areola basali et fascia media albidis nigro limitatis, hac quoque argenteo intus marginata; maculis septem lunulatis ferrugineis, tribus inferioribus majoribus magis rufescentibus, omnibus intus cyaneo-albo cinctis et nigro limitatis; linea subanali nigra; maculis septem marginalibus cæruleis nigro lineatis extus fulvo et intus albo limitatis: corpus ochraceum, thoracis medio palpisque albicantibus; antennis nigris. Exp. alar. unc. $2\frac{1}{6}$.

Hab. Singapore. Coll. Roberts.

Allied to *Lampedo*, Hübner (Samml. exot. Schmett. Band 2. taf. 52. figs. 3, 4), but smaller, the fore wings more angular, the hind wings with short obliquely placed tails, the bands narrower and differently placed.

Genus CLEROME, Westwood.

Clerome gracilis, n. sp. Pl. VIII. fig. 7.

♂. Alæ supra ferrugineo-ochraceæ, colore fere *Menadonis*: anticæ costa subrecta, magis productæ.

Alæ subtus paulum pallidiores et subolivaceæ, lineis duabus mediis nigris irregularibus unaque submarginali angulis alternis undata (anticis indistincta) pallidiore: anticæ punctis quatuor ochreo-albis serie recta digestis ocelloque parvo, nigro, fulvo cincto, fusco marginato, albo pupillato submarginalibus: posticæ ocellis quinque, primo et quinto magnis distinctis, aliis intermediis punctiformibus albidis: corpus ochraceum.

Exp. alar. unc. 2.

Hab. Malacca. Coll. Roberts.

The smallest *Clerome* I have yet seen.

Genus MYCALESIS, Hübner.

Mycalesis cinerea, n. sp. Pl. VIII. fig. 9.

♂. Alæ supra cinereæ obscuræ, omnino sed præcipue anticæ sericeo-canesciente marmoratæ; fascia ejusdem coloris valde indistincta obliqua media: corpus cinereum.

Alæ subtus coloribus fere *Hesiones*, sed cinereo-fuscæ, fascia alba abbreviata, linea marginali cinerea nec albida, fascia marginali latiore ad angulum ani posticarum dilatata, linea submarginali magis albicante; ocellis minoribus, iride brunnescente tenuiore, cincturis omnibus magis conspicuis partim niveis.

Exp. alar. unc. $1\frac{1}{6}$.

Hab. Singapore. Coll. Roberts.

Nearly allied to *Hesione*, but grey, not brown, and with paler marblings above, and different marginal lines below; the ocellus-zones also brighter and varied with white.

Mycalesis Polydecta. Pl. IX. figs. 5, 6.*Papilio Polydecta*, Cramer, Pap. Exot. ii. pl. cxliv. figs. E, F.

Alæ supra fuscae, marginibus minime pallidioribus: anticæ ocello magno: posticæ duobus minoribus interno majore.

Alæ subtus pallidiores fascia media albida, area apicali ocellos ferente, anticarum quinque, posticarum septem; margine externo pallido, nigro lineato.

Exp. alar. unc. $2\frac{1}{8}$.

Hab. Borneo (Butler). Celebes; var., Sumatra. B.M.

Cramer gives the locality of this species as Tranquebar; but I have a specimen, exactly agreeing with his figure, from Borneo. In the National Collection we have it from Celebes, and a variety, without ocelli on the upperside of the hind wings, from Sumatra.

Mycalesis Cepheus, n. sp. Pl. IX. figs. 3, 4.

Alæ supra fuscae, margine externo, stria media et iride ocelli anticarum pallidioribus: anticæ ocello discali obscure fusco cæco; linea ejusdem coloris marginali; margine ipso nigro: corpus fuscum.

Alæ subtus fere velut in *Mineo* Linn., fascia autem media tenuiore et obscuriore; serie ocellorum posticis magis arcuata.

Exp. alar. unc. $1\frac{7}{8}$.

Hab. Penang. Coll. Roberts.

Closely allied to *Mineus*, but paler on the upperside, with a brown blind ocellus in the front wings; below with a narrower and straighter central band, and the row of hind-wing ocelli much more arched; the marginal lines also pale ochreous.

Mycalesis nautilus, n. sp. Pl. IX. fig. 7.

Alæ supra dilute fuscae: anticæ ocellis tribus nigrescentibus vix iridatis, albo pupillatis, horum duobus subapicalibus parvis, tertio discali: posticæ lineis duabus marginalibus undatis fuscis; ocello parvo subanali subnigro, fulvo iridato: corpus cinereo-fuscum.

Alæ subtus pallidiores, marginibus velut in *Mineo* Linn.; fascia media argentea, intus fusco limitata, extus diffusa; linea subbasali subintegra fusca: anticæ ocellis quinque distinctis, quinto multo majore, serie directa: posticæ ocellis septem, primo et quarto majoribus, quinto maximo, septimo minimo, serie arcuata positis: corpus ochreo-fuscum.

Exp. alar. unc. circ. $1\frac{7}{8}$ - $2\frac{1}{8}$.

Hab. Malacca, India. ♂ ♀, Coll. Roberts.

Closely allied to *M. Janardana* of Moore, but differing in many essential characters. The sexes differ only in size.

Genus LETHE, Hübner.

Lethe Whitelyi, n. sp. Pl. IX. fig. 8.

Alæ supra fuscae: anticæ fasciola discali pallidiore pone cellam posita; ocello subapicali valde indistincto, fusco, flavo cincto: posticæ ocello subanali nigrescente, brunneo cincto, indistincto: corpus olivaceo-fuscum.

Alæ subtus fere velut in *L. Diana* Butl.: anticæ autem fascia magis angulari, ocellis tantum duobus, superiore multo majore: posticæ areola discocellulari latiore, partim violaceo micante; ocellis majoribus: corpus cinereo-fuscum.

Exp. alar. unc. $2\frac{7}{16}$.

Hab. Nagasaki (North Japan). B.M.

This is probably the Nagasaki representative of the Hakodadi species *Diana*; it differs in its much greater size, broader and less angular wings with regularly convex costal margins, larger and less regular ocelli, &c.

Lethe manthara. Pl. IX. fig. 9.

Debis manthara, Felder, Reise der Fregatte Novara, part 3 (1867).

Alæ supra olivaceo-fuscae: posticæ maculis quinque ocellaribus nigris ochreo cinctis.

Alæ subtus fere velut in *mekara* Moore, sed pallidiores minus flavido variegatae; linea discali multo rectiore, ocellis omnibus pallidis, distinctis, cincturis nigris tenuibus, striola submedia albida, obsoleta.

Exp. alar. unc. $2\frac{1}{16}$.

Hab. Java. ♂, B.M.

This is of course the Javan representative of the North Indian *mekara*; it is a smaller and more elegantly formed insect, is of an olive-brown colour, with coppery reflexions, and has five instead of four ocellate spots on the upperside of the hind wings; on the underside the discal band is straighter, the ocelli paler and delicately margined.

Genus CÆLITES, Westwood.

Cærites humilis, n. sp. Pl. VIII. fig. 8, & Pl. IX. fig. 2.

♀. Alæ supra fuscae, area externa anticarum paulum obscuriore, posticarum dilutiore; linea marginali obscura: posticæ ocello subanali valde indistincto cæco, pallide ochreo cincto; margine interno dilutiore: corpus fuscum, antennis ferrugineis.

Alæ subtus pallidiores, ochraceae, fascia media et altera submarginali ocellos ferente diffusis violaceis; fascia discali nebulosa fusca; lineis duabus marginalibus irregularibus distinctis fuscis: anticæ ocello parvo subapicali: posticæ quinque, tertio et quarto parvis,

quinto maximo, omnibus nigris, fulvo cinctis, fusco circumcinctis et minute albo pupillatis : corpus ochraceum.

Exp. alar. unc. $3\frac{1}{16}$.

Hab. Malacca (Ayerpanas). Coll. Roberts.

A local form of the Bornean *C. euptychioides* of Felder.

Genus ELYMNIAS, Hübner.

Elymnias lutescens, n. sp. Pl. IX. fig. 10.

♀. Alæ supra fuscae obscuræ : anticæ fascia lata indistincta obscuriore, disco partim rufescente, angulo anali albicante : posticæ disco albicante ochraceo, fusco liturato ; ocellis sex distinctis, extus nigris, intus fuscis, albido pupillatis : corpus fuscum, abdominis medio albido.

Alæ subtus area basali obscuriore, area discali magis albicante ; ocellis tribus parvis anticis, ocellisque posticarum multo majoribus ; aliter velut in *dusara* Horsf.

Exp. alar. unc. $2\frac{1}{16}$ –3.

Hab. Borneo (Lowe) ; Malacca, Singapore, and Penang. Coll. Roberts.

I have figured this species from a large and very imperfect specimen, with the assistance of a fresh and good example, from which I take my description : it is closely allied to *dusara* of Horsfield.

All the species from Malacca were taken close to the Government bungalow at Ayerpanas, about sixteen miles from the town of Malacca.

XLVIII.—Description of a new Genus and Species of American Satyridæ from the Collection of Mr. H. W. Bates. By A. G. BUTLER, F.Z.S.

[Plate IX. fig. 11.]

THE species upon which I found the present genus was taken by Mr. Bates on the River Amazons ; and I am much indebted to him for the pleasure of describing it.

This genus is most nearly allied to *Taygetis*, which it closely resembles in neurulation ; in general aspect it more nearly approximates the genera *Dædalma* and *Oxeoschistus*, whilst on the underside it somewhat reminds one of *Corades*.

Genus AMPHIDECTA (ἀμφὶς, δηκτὸς), gen. nov.

Alæ mediocres : antice forma omnino *Dædalmae* (Hew.) : posticæ margine costali subrecto ; apice oblique abscisso ; margine externo quadrisinuato ; angulo anali obliquo ; margine interno apud an-



Butler, Arthur G. 1867. "XLVII.—Descriptions of new or little-known species of Asiatic Lepidoptera." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 20, 399–404.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/72234>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/61283>

Holding Institution

University of Toronto - Gerstein Science Information Centre

Sponsored by

University of Toronto

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: NOT_IN_COPYRIGHT

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.