

A New Race of the Butterfly, *Ogyris oroetes*

A new geographical race of *Ogyris oroetes* Hewitson 1862 (LEPIDOPTERA, Family Lycaenidae, sub-family Ogyrinae)

by W. N. B. QUICK

Ogyris oroetes apiculata, subsp. nov.

MALE

Antennae approximately half length of costa, black above, very finely banded grey-white at sides and beneath. Terminal portion distinctly flattened to spatulate. *Palpi* invested in dense grey-white indumentum, darker at terminal segment, and beset with scattered but conspicuous black bristles.

Upperside: Forewing metallic cyan blue. Area between vein 12 and costa grey-brown. Apex symmetrically from costa to termen at vein 4, black. Termen from vein 4 to vein 1a black, slightly convex. Cilia ash-white, darker at veins. Hindwing metallic cyan blue. Humeral lobe grey-brown. Apex broadly, and termen narrowly, black. Anal lobes black. Dorsum grey, darker towards tornus. Cilia light grey, darker at veins.

Underside: Forewing ash-grey at costa shading to grey-brown at dorsum. Cell dark brown, crossed by two short black bars, each outlined nacreous pale blue, to form two oblong ocelli. One discocellular bar, black, outlined nacreous pale blue, and extending shortly around cell along median vein. One discal bar, black, outlined grey, and angled towards base in area 1b. Subterminal line black, finely serrate and tapering towards apex. Hindwing grizzled grey-brown, crossed by four indistinct and broken brown bands, finely outlined black. Discal area suffused black. Subterminal line serrate, black.

Length of forewing 19 mms.

FEMALE

Antennae slightly less than half length costa. Black above, brown-black and very finely banded grey-white beneath. Terminal portion distinctly flattened to spatulate. *Palpi* invested in close grey-white indumentum, darker at the terminal segment.

Upperside: Forewing, lustrous cyan blue. Area between vein 12 and costa deep brown. Apex, symmetrically from costa to termen at vein 3, black. Termen from vein 3 to tornus, black. Termen slightly convex. Discocellular bar ill-defined, sooty black. Cilia ash-white, black at veins. Hindwing lustrous cyan blue. Humeral lobe grey-brown. Apex broadly, and termen, black, dentate. Anal lobes dark grey-brown. Dorsum grey, shading to dark brown towards tornus. Cilia ash-white, black at veins.

Underside: Forewing ash-grey at costa shading to grey-brown towards dorsum. Cell almost black, crossed by two short, broad black bars, each outlined nacreous pale blue. One discocellular bar, black, outlined pale nacreous blue, and extending around cell along median vein. One discal bar, black, outlined white, angled towards base in area 1b. Base of cell black. Subterminal line diffuse black, finely serrate and tapering towards apex. Hindwing grizzled grey-brown, crossed by four indistinct and broken brown bands, finely outlined black. A dark, irregular inverted 'V' in discocellular area. Subterminal line faint, serrate. *Length of forewing*: 20 mms.



Fig. 1 *Ogyris oroetes apiculata*, subsp. nov. Holotype male, upperside. Kellerberrin, W.A.



Fig. 2 *Ogyris oroetes apiculata*, subsp. nov. Holotype male, underside. Kellerberrin, W.A.



Fig. 3 *Ogyris oroetes apiculata*, subsp. nov. Allotype female, upperside. Coolgardie, W.A.



Fig. 4 *Ogyris oroetes apiculata*, subsp. nov. Allotype female, underside. Coolgardie, W.A.

Type localities: Holotype male, Kellerberrin, W.A.

TYPES—Labelling and location.

Holotype male labelled 'Kellerberrin W. A., 12 Oct. 1958, W. N. B. Quick'; paratype male labelled 'Kellerberrin, W. A., 4 Oct. 1958, W. N. B. Quick' in the author's collection.

Allotype female labelled 'Coolgardie, Allotype female, Coolgardie, W. A. W.A., 21 Sept. 1967, K. M. Le Souëf';

paratype female labelled 'Eucla, W.A., 20 Oct. 1967, J. C. Le Souëf'; two paratype males labelled 'Kellerberrin, W.A., 3 Oct. 1958, Le Souëf', and three paratype males labelled 'Three Springs, W. A., 4 Sept. 1958, J. C. Le Souëf', 'Kellerberrin, W. A., 10 Oct. 1958, Le Souëf' 'Coolgardie, W. A., 21 Sept. 1967, J. C. Le Souëf', in the collection of J. C. Le Souëf, of Blairgowrie, Victoria.

Discussion

In August 1958, while on a collecting trip, Mr. Le Souëf and the author discovered at Kellerberrin, W.A., a number of *Ogyris* pupae. These were located under loose bark near the base of some large eucalypts on which the mistletoe *Amyema miquelii*, Lehm. was well established. Several additional pupae were later found in a similar situation near Three Springs, some 200 miles to the north of Perth.

In due course, these pupae produced butterflies, a number, all males, emerging during the latter part of the trip. These received only casual examination, and were stored for future attention under the impression that they were *Ogyris hewitsoni meridionalis* Bethune-Baker. When eventually the insects were set, it was noticed that while some specimens were indeed that species, two male insects were quite distinct, particularly on the underside, which resembled that of *Ogyris oroetes* Hewitson. Unfortunately no female counterparts of these insects were obtained, and it was not possible to ascertain their true status.

At a much later date the author learned that Le Souëf had in 1967 retraced much of the 1958 trip, and had succeeded in obtaining additional pupae and insects, subsequent examination of which showed that in addition to *O. h. meridionalis*, he had one male and two females of the second entity.

On the underside of the forewing, these female insects lacked any trace of the scarlet cell-spots, and with a relatively straight discal bar, quite clearly represented a race of *Ogyris oroetes*.

The present subspecies is distinguished

(a) from typical *O. oroetes* by the broadly black, and more symmetrically deltoid, apical area in both sexes, and by the clear blue colour, without purplish or lavender tones, in the male.

(b) from *O. h. meridionalis* in both sexes by the uninterrupted discal bar of the forewing beneath, and by the absence of scarlet cell-spots on the forewing underside in the female.

In some worn examples, the nacreous outlining of the black cell-bars of the forewing underside may be partly absent, and the cell-bars consequently ill-defined.

This species has been taken in a number of localities in Western Australia between the parallels of 29°S and 32°S, and a larva found by Mr. Charles McCubbin on Mt. Paterwerta in the northern Flinders Ranges, S. A., produced an insect* which, although it failed to expand fully, appears to be consistent with this race.

Pupae are not readily distinguishable from those of *O. h. meridionalis*, being chocolate-brown with darker dorsal and abdominal markings, and

quite characteristic of a number of the smaller *Ogyris* species. It is interesting to note that this race, as in the case of the typical (northern) race, appears always to be associated with other species. The larva located on Mt. Paterwerta in South Australia was accompanied by one of a race of *Ogyris genoveva*, with which species it is commonly associated in Queensland.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Le Souëf for their assistance in making their collection so freely available for examination,

Mr. Charles McCubbin for his information on the South Australian insect, and Mr. D. F. Crosby, Honorary Entomologist at the National Museum, Melbourne, for making this insect* available for examination.

REFERENCES

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The Mollusc *Caryodes dufresnii* in Tasmania

Caryodes dufresnii (Leach) (Mollusca, Pulmonata)

by

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and

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Summary

An account is given of the history of the study of the Tasmanian endemic snail, *Caryodes dufresnii* (Leach). Some account of the variation is given with information on the habits and eggs of the animal.

INTRODUCTION

Tasmania has an interesting fauna and flora not the least of which are the land snails. Many of these have interesting historical associations and they pose intriguing problems of identity, distribution and ecology.

Some of Tasmania's unusual animals are known to have lived in other parts of Australia in the past. But among the land snails are two species which, while related to mainland forms, appear to be truly endemic. One of these is *Anoglypta launcestonensis* (Reeve), a rare and beautiful

snail, which is restricted to the temperate rain forests of north-eastern Tasmania. The second species, the subject of this article, is the *Caryodes dufresnii* (Leach). A highly successful species, it is found in a wide range of habitats throughout the state.

Historical Associations

In 1772 Captain Marion du Fresne brought his two small ships to anchor off south-eastern Tasmania. Marion Bay was named as a consequence of this visit. A sociological milestone of this visit was the first contact with the Tasmanian aborigines. A cultural milestone, a pointer for the future perhaps, was the death of the first aborigine by gunfire. Less well publicised are the collections

*Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston

†Tasmanian Museum, Hobart.



1972. "A new race of the butterfly, *Ogyris oroetes*. A new geographical race of *Ogyris oroetes* Hewitson 1862 (Lepidoptera, family Lycaenidae, sub-family Ogyrinae)." *The Victorian Naturalist* 89, 107–111.

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