

XIII. *Descriptions of new species of Lycænidæ, from his own Collection.* By W. C. HEWITSON, F. L. S.

[Read 2nd March, 1874.]

FELDER'S genus *Pseudodipsas* contains insects of very different construction, and I propose to follow Mr. Moore in dividing it into three genera,—*Pseudodipsas*, *Poritia* and *Lycænesthes*—and to describe several new species in each of them.

Pseudodipsas Ione has three branches from the subcostal nervure. I do not in these remarks count (as Edward Doubleday did) the termination of the subcostal nervure itself as a fourth branch.

Poritia of Moore, which includes, together with *P. Hewitsoni*, *P. Sumatræ* and *P. Erycinoides* of Felder (counting in the same way), has two branches only from the subcostal nervure. Mr. Moore says that there are four; but I cannot understand how he comes to this conclusion, unless he counts one of the discoidal nervures.

In many of the *Lycænidæ* the first branch from the subcostal nervure, which is absorbed by the costal nervure in one example of the same species, is free in another. I cannot, however, trace any such absorption in the many specimens which I have examined in this genus.

Lycænesthes has three subcostal branches; Moore says five, but in this case it is clear that he has counted a discoidal nervure as one. This genus, which has the appearance of a *Thecla*, with the neuration of *Lycæna*, will contain Felder's *P. Lycænoides* (*Bengalensis*, Moore), *P. Sylvanus* of Drury, and *P. Larydas* of Cramer, and several allied species which I now describe. *L. Emolus* of Trimen (I quote him for the name, feeling, as he does, a doubt as to its being Godart's species), which he likens to a *Thecla*, noting its rapid flight, his *L. Otacilia*, and *L. Amarah* of Guérin, will form part of this genus. All the species which I have examined have, when fresh, three tail-like tufts of hair (noticed by Moore) instead of the more substantial tails of other genera; and this will, I think, form an excellent characteristic of the genus,

since they do not exist (as far as I have noticed) in any of the true *Lycænas*.

Pseudodipsas Cephenes.

Upperside dark brown. Posterior wing with a submarginal series of five black pyramidal spots, bordered with white.

Underside white. Both wings with four or five spots before the middle; both crossed beyond the middle by a broad band, all slightly darker than the rest of the wing, and bordered with brown. Anterior wing with two submarginal bands of lunular brown spots. Posterior wing with a minute black spot near the base, and a submarginal series of pyramidal spots; the anal angle and a spot near it, where the outer margin projects, black, crowned with orange.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

Hab.—India (Atkinson).

Pseudodipsas Digglesii.

Upperside. Male.—Brilliant morpho-blue. Anterior wing with the costal margin which is narrow, and the outer margin which is broad, dark brown. Posterior wing with the outer margin which projects at the anal angle, dark brown, narrow.

Underside grey. Anterior wing with a spot at the end of the cell, a broken band of rufous spots beyond the middle, and a submarginal band of black spots. Posterior wing with a minute black spot near the base, five linear rufous spots before the middle, a zig-zag band of brown beyond the middle, and a submarginal series of black spots; two brick-red spots below these, near the anal angle, bordered below with silvery-blue.

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

Hab.—Australia, Queensland (Diggles).

This species has been named after an Entomologist who has given his generous aid to myself and others.

Poritia Phalena.

Upperside. Male.—Black. Both wings marked by bands and spots of green. Anterior wing with a longitudinal narrow band from the base to the middle, a band on the inner margin, a trifold spot near the costal margin, and a submarginal series of six spots. Posterior wing with a band near the inner margin, two submarginal spots and three spots on the outer margin; one of them, which is at the anal angle, large, and marked by a black spot.

Underside rufous-brown. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a band of white, and beyond it by a series of five grey spots. Posterior wing white, with the base and apex rufous-brown; several small brown spots near the middle, followed by three larger spots of the same colour; four large marginal spots, their centres and borders black.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

Hab.—Singapore (Wallace).

Poritia Phalia.

Upperside. Male.—Both wings marked by bands and spots of blue. Anterior wing with a band from the base and on the inner margin, a trifold spot near the costal margin, and a submarginal band of spots. Posterior wing with a band near the inner margin, two spots below the middle and three on the outer margin.

Underside pale lilac-brown. Both wings with the base dark brown; both crossed at the middle by a band of brown spots and by a submarginal rufous band. Anterior wing with a brown spot before the middle, and beyond it a broad band of brown.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab.—Borneo (Lowe).

This, the preceding and following species are alike on the upperside. One description would do for the three.

Poritia Pharyge.

Upperside. Male.—Black. Both wings marked by bands and spots of green. Anterior wing with a band from the base and on the inner margin, a trifold spot near the costal margin, and a submarginal series of five spots. Posterior wing with a band near the inner margin, two spots beyond the middle and three on the outer margin.

Underside rufous-brown. Anterior wing with a spot before the middle, a linear broken band at the middle, and a submarginal band of indistinct, brown spots. Posterior wing crossed beyond the middle by three bands of spots; a linear blue band on the outer margin.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab.—Borneo (Lowe).

Poritia Pheretia.

Upperside. Male.—Anterior wing black, with a band from the base to the middle, a band on the inner margin, and a transverse band of four spots beyond the middle, all green-blue. Posterior wing green-blue, with the costal margin and a spot below the middle dark brown.

Underside rufous, pale. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a band of white. Posterior wing irrorated with white at the middle and crossed by a band of brown spots; three large spots on the outer margin; the two largest white, at the anal angle bordered with black, the middle spot marked with black, the outer spot black.

Female rufous-brown. Posterior wing with the outer half nearly lilac-white; underside like the male, except that the anterior wing is crossed by a second band of white.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab.—Singapore (Wallace).

Poritia Philota.

Upperside. Male.—Black. Anterior wing with bands and spots of blue; a short band at the base of the costal nervure, a band from the base to the middle, a band on the inner margin, a trifid spot beyond the middle and a submarginal series of spots. Posterior wing with the inner half blue, marked by large black spots.

Underside rufous-brown, undulated throughout with paler colour, and marked by a series of pale hastate spots on the outer margin.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab.—Sumatra (Wallace).

Poritia Pleurata.

Upperside. Male.—Brilliant blue. Anterior wing with the costal margin and apical half which is marked by two blue spots, dark brown. Posterior wing with the costal margin broadly brown; the outer margin black, spotted with white.

Underside white, crossed everywhere by rufous bands and spots, and marked near the outer margin by a series of singularly-formed spots. Anterior wing with a black spot at the anal angle. Posterior wing with three black spots, the spot nearest the anal angle crowned with orange.

Female rufous-brown. Anterior wing with a large orange central spot. Posterior wing with an oblique central band and three spots of orange near the outer margin; a submarginal linear band of white; underside like the male, but less crowded with spots.

Exp. $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Hab.—Singapore (Wallace).

Poritia Promula.

Upperside. Female.—Cerulean blue. Anterior wing with the costal margin, the apical half, the outer margin, part of the inner margin, and a spot at the end of the cell, dark brown; a spot of blue near the outer margin. Posterior wing pale brown, irrorated with blue.

Underside grey-white, crossed throughout by very pale rufous bands and spots, the outer margins rufous; a black spot, bordered above with orange, at the anal angle of each wing.

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

Hab.—Java (Wallace).

Poritia Potina.

Upperside. Female.—Orange. Anterior wing with the apex, the outer and inner margins, and a linear spot at the end of the cell, dark brown. Posterior wing angular a little below the apex, clouded with rufous-brown, and marked by three large brown spots near the outer margin.

Underside rufous, tinted with lilac, a linear spot at the end of the cell. Crossed before the middle by a rufous-brown band (broken into spots on the posterior wing), crossed beyond the middle by two bands (near together) of the same colour.

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

Hab.—Singapore (Wallace).

Lycanesthes Lusones.

Upperside. Male.—Dark brown. Anterior wing with an orange spot near the inner margin below its middle. Posterior wing with a black spot between two of the anal tufts of hair, bordered on each side with orange.

Underside dark brown. Both wings crossed by several curved bands of white, both with a broader continuous band near the outer margin, and two closely approximating marginal bands of the same colour. Anterior wing with

an orange spot on the inner margin, below the middle. Posterior wing with two black spots near the anal angle, bordered with orange and irrorated with silver.

Exp. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab.—Gaboon (Rogers).

Lycænesthes Leptines.

Upperside. Male.—Dark brown. Anterior wing with a large, central, orange spot. Posterior wing with a central spot of orange, and three black spots on the outer margin bordered with orange.

Underside white. Both wings with several brown bands and black spots, and a submarginal brown band. Posterior wing with three black spots (two at the anal angle), bordered with orange and irrorated with silver.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab.—Congo.

Lycænesthes Lysicles.

Upperside. Male.—Dark brown. Anterior wing tinted with lilac towards the inner margin. Posterior wing with a band from the base to the middle, a spot beyond the middle and some submarginal lunular spots, all lilac-blue.

Underside brown. Both wings crossed irregularly by several bands of pure white; both with a submarginal band, split into two, near the apex of the anterior wing. Posterior wing with three marginal black spots, one bordered above with orange and two at the anal angle, all irrorated with silver.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab.—Old Calabar.

Nearly allied to *L. Laridas*.

Lycænesthes Lacides.

Upperside. Male.—Dark brown.

Underside dark brown. Both wings crossed by nine linear bands of white, formed of lunular spots on the outer margins. Posterior wing with an oblong white spot near the costal margin beyond its middle; the lobe and a spot between the tails (which has a rufous border) black, irrorated with silver.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab.—West Africa, Angola (Rogers).

Lycænesthes Lucretilis.

Upperside. Male.—Dark brown. Both wings irrorated with blue-white in the form of very indistinct spots and bands.

Underside dark brown. Both wings with several spots and bands of white, and two submarginal bands of linear spots of the same colour. Anterior wing crossed before and beyond the middle by distinct bands of white, the outer band (which is submarginal) broken below the apex. Posterior wing with a distinct white spot before the middle; the lobe, and a large spot near it, black, irrorated with silver.

Exp. $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

West Africa, Gaboon (Rogers).

Lycænesthes Liodes.

Upperside. Male.—Dark lilac-blue; the outer margins dark brown, narrow, the fringe white. Posterior wing with two or three black spots near the anal angle, bordered below with blue-white.

Underside grey-white. Both wings with a spot at the end of the cell; both crossed beyond the middle by a band of spots and by two submarginal bands, all pale grey-brown. Posterior wing with a black spot near the base and two black spots near the anal angle crowned with orange and irrorated with silver.

Exp. 1 inch.

Hab.—Gaboon (Rogers).

Lycænesthes Ligures.

Upperside. Male.—Purple, with the margins dark brown.

Underside rufous-brown. Both wings with a spot at the end of the cell; both crossed beyond the middle by a broad rufous band, bordered on both sides with white, and by a narrow submarginal band of brown (zigzag on the posterior wing), also bordered with white. Posterior wing with two orange spots marked with black near the outer margin; the anal spot marked by two black spots, all irrorated with silvery-blue.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{20}$ inch.

Hab.—Angola (Rogers).

Lycænesthes Licates.

Upperside. Male.—Lilac-blue. Anterior wing with the costal and outer margins dark brown, very narrow.

Underside cinereous. Both wings crossed from the base to the outer margin by short linear distinct bands of pure white. Posterior wing with a black spot on the outer margin crowned with orange; the outer margin near the anal angle, white, marked with black.

Female.—Dark rufous-brown. Posterior wing with a submarginal white line; underside like the male, except that there are no white bands near the base of the anterior wing.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab.—Makassar (Wallace).

Nearly allied to *L. Licænoides* of Felder, from which it is quite distinct in the position of the linear bands of the underside. It has also a very different female.

Hypochrysops Dicomas.

Upperside. Male.—Rufous-brown.

Underside, rufous-orange, clouded with brown. Both wings marked throughout by many small spots of silvery-blue; both with two linear bands of blue from the base. Anterior wing with a submarginal band of the same colour broken into spots.

Exp. $\frac{19}{10}$ inch.

Hab.—Waigiou (Wallace).

Hypochrysops Halyætus.

Upperside. Male.—Brilliant morpho-blue. Anterior wing with the costal margin, the apex where it is broad, and the outer margin, dark brown. Posterior wing with the costal margin broadly dark brown; a submarginal band of orange.

Underside orange-yellow. Anterior wing with seven spots of gold-green near the costal margin, three of them near together before the apex; three large brown spots (sometimes united) near the outer margin. Posterior wing crossed by four bands of brilliant gold-green; the second and third bands preceded on the costal margin by a separate spot; the submarginal band broken into large, oblong spots.

Female like the male, except that it is lilac-blue above,

and has a linear band of orange on the outer margin of both wings.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab.—Australia (Swan River).

Hypochrysops Hypates.

Upperside. Dark brown. Anterior wing orange, with the costal and outer margins and apex very broadly brown. Posterior wing with an orange spot at the anal angle.

Underside. Anterior wing rufous-orange, with two subcostal linear silvery-blue bands and spots, and a submarginal series of six spots of the same colour: crossed transversely beyond the middle of a band of scarlet. Posterior wing yellow, crossed near the base by two straight bands of black, bordered partly on both sides with silver-blue; crossed at the middle by a curved band of black, and beyond it by a linear black band, bordered outwardly with silver-blue; the second and third bands scarlet where they touch the inner margin; the outer margin, broadly scarlet, traversed by a band of silver broken into spots towards the apex.

Exp. $1\frac{5}{10}$ inch.

Hab.—Malay Archipelago, Kaiou (Wallace).

A splendid insect, resembling *H. Eucletus* on the underside.

Hypochrysops Hippuris.

Upperside. Male.—Lilac-blue. Anterior wing with a large central spot of white; the costal and outer margins and apex and a minute spot at the end of the cell, black; brilliantly blue near the costal margin. Posterior wing with the costal margin white; the outer margin black.

Underside white. Anterior wing with the costal margin broadly brown, traversed by a broken band and some minute spots of silver-blue; the outer margin rufous, traversed by a series of linear spots and crossed near the apex by three spots, all silver-blue. Posterior wing crossed transversely by four bands of dark brown; the base which is brown, and the first band which is near it, bordered outwardly with silver; the second and third bands which are broad and straight, bordered on both

sides, and the fourth band, which is curved, is bordered on the outside only, with the same colour; the outer margin rufous.

Exp. $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab.—Malay Archipelago, Aru (Wallace).

Nearly allied to *H. Doleschallii* of Felder.

Hypochrysops Herdonius.

Upperside. Male.—Dark brown. Anterior wing from the base to beyond the middle, between the median nervure and the inner margin, white, bordered with silver-blue. Posterior wing with the basal half white, except the base itself, which is brown; three longitudinal bands of silver-blue between the subcostal and median nervures.

Underside. Anterior wing as above, except that there is a broad band of silver-green (which is continued past the apex to the middle of the outer margin) near the costal margin, and a submarginal series of six brilliant linear silver spots. Posterior wing black, crossed before the middle by a broad band of white, tinted with yellow; a band near the base and a broad band near the outer margin, which is traversed by a series of black spots, blue; a submarginal band of brilliant silver-blue.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab.—Malay Archipelago, Aru (Wallace).

Deudorix Deritas.

Upperside. Male.—Dark glossy blue, with the outer margin black, very narrow. Anterior wing with the costal margin dark brown. Posterior wing with one tail.

Underside dark brown. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by three linear bands of white: the first band straight on the anterior wing, the second band of the posterior wing very indistinctly marked, the third or submarginal band composed of lunular spots. Posterior wing with two black spots at the apex, a black caudal spot bordered with orange, the lobe black, crowned with orange.

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

Hab.—Angola (Rogers).

Deudorix Deliochus.

Upperside. Male.—Anterior wing dark brown; the inner margin (which is slightly curved outwards where

ornamented by a tuft of hair) from its base to its middle, and bounded above by the median nervure, lilac-blue. Posterior wing with one tail, lilac-blue; the costal margin polished near the base, dark brown below; the lobe, which is very prominent, orange and black.

Underside ferruginous. Both wings crossed by four distinct linear bands of white, the fourth band near the apex, short; both crossed by two submarginal bands of lunular white spots. Posterior wing with a black caudal spot, bordered with orange, and a black spot, irrorated with silver-blue.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab.—India.

Myrina bimaculata.

Upperside. Dark brown. Anterior wing with one large yellow spot towards the middle of the inner margin. Posterior wing with one tail marked beyond the middle by an ill-defined yellow spot, irrorated with brown; the lobe (which has an orange spot) and the caudal spot black; a marginal white line.

Underside grey-white. Both wings crossed by two submarginal bands of pale brown. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a rufous band, bordered on both sides with white. Posterior wing crossed a little below the middle by two approximate zigzag bands of pale brown from the anal angle to the discoidal nervure: the caudal spot and the lobe and a small spot between them, which is irrorated with silver, all black, bordered with orange.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab.—Gaboon (Rogers).

Myrina Nomenia.

Upperside. Male.—Orange. Anterior wing with the costal margin, which is very broad, and the outer margin, dark brown, darkest in the cell. Posterior wing with one tail, the outer margin black, narrow, the abdominal fold dark brown.

Underside yellow; the fringe brown. Posterior wing with two caudal lunular spots and the lobe, which are irrorated with silver, and the nervures where they touch them, black.

Exp. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab.—Old Calabar.

Zeritis Zaraces.

Upperside. Male.—Grey-brown. Anterior wing with a black spot at the end of the cell and a second beyond it, the space between them white; a black spot near the middle of the inner margin, its centre pale; crossed beyond these, parallel to the outer margin, by a hexafid band of pale yellow. Posterior wing with a central pale yellow spot, bordered above and below with black.

Underside grey-brown, undulated throughout with darker brown. Anterior wing with the centre yellow, marked as above by the spot at the end of the cell, the black spot beyond (which is divided into two), and by a band of four black spots. Posterior wing with four or five sub-basal spots and a transverse band beyond the middle of rufous-brown.

Female white. Both wings with the base and margins broadly brown; both with a black spot at the end of the cell and a short band of the same colour beyond it. Anterior wing with a large, triangular black spot in the middle. Underside like the male.

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

Hab.—South Africa.

The male of this species is very closely allied to *Z. Proturnus*, but has a very different female.

Zeritis Zorites.

Upperside. Male.—Rufous-brown.

Underside pale rufous-grey. Anterior wing with two white spots within and one at the end of the cell, bordered with black and irrorated with gold, an angular, hexafid band of white beyond the middle, bordered with black and irrorated with gold; a band of white near the outer margin, marked on both sides with minute brown spots, the spots on the inner side irrorated with silver. Posterior wing with some white spots near the base, bordered with black; crossed beyond the middle by two white bands, bordered on both sides by brown spots, the spots on the inner side of these bands irrorated with silver.

Exp. ♂ $1\frac{9}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch.

South Africa (Buxton).

Mr. Buxton has very kindly given me specimens of this species, taken by himself. It is very unlike other brilliant species of the same genus.

Liphyra Leucyania.

Upperside. Male. — Rufous-brown. Posterior wing with the outer margin angular at the first branch of the median nervure.

Underside white. Anterior wing with four spots on the costal margin, a subapical band and a submarginal band from the apex to beyond the middle, irrorated with rufous-brown and bordered with dark brown. Posterior wing crossed near the base by some rufous lines; crossed at the middle and near the outer margin by broad bands, irrorated with rufous-brown and bordered with dark brown.

Female brown. Anterior wing convex on the outer margin, dark brown, with a large white spot before the middle. Posterior wing angular at the second branch of the median nervule. Underside white, smeared with brown. Anterior wing with a short linear band of brown below the apex. Posterior wing with a triangular spot near the base, a line crossing the cell and a line above the anal angle, all dark brown.

Exp. ♂ $1\frac{6}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab.—Old Calabar.