Six further new butterflies from Southern Africa

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SATYRIDAE

In February 1977, Messrs. V. L. and E. L. Pringle of Bedford, Cape, made the extraordinary discovery of a member of the *Torynesis* Butler group in the territory of Lesotho (formerly Basutoland). Previously the most easterly known locality for a species of this genus was the Golden Gates National Highlands Park in the Orange Free State (i.e., in South Africa proper), where the discovery of this other species by Messrs. J. H. Potgieter and R. Jones, in January 1968, occasioned very great surprise. This butterfly was duly described by Dr. L. Vari under the name of *Torynesis orangica,* in 1971, in *Ann. Transv. Mus.* **27** (10): 208-210. The habitat of the recently discovered insect lies roughly 70 miles S.E. of that of the earlier one. Up till 1968, no representative of *Torynesis* was known to occur beyond the boundaries of the Cape Province itself.

As would be expected from the relative distribution, it may be stated initially that the present butterfly shows greater affinity to *T. magna* (van Son) than to *T. mintha mintha* (Geyer). It can be separated at once from *magna* by (and amongst, other features) its smaller average size (at least, of the male); narrower white subapical marking of forewing, on both surfaces; the duller and more ferruginous rings surrounding the black ocellate spots on the hindwing upperside of the male; much more ferruginous, rather than yellowish, marking (where such marking does occur) on the upperside of the female; duller and less apparent ferruginous to fulvous colouring on the mainly inner half of the hindwing underside of the male; darker ground-colour (at least in the male) of the hindwing underside; and, in *both* sexes, generally less pronounced silvery marking, on the whole, and notwithstanding this marking always being definitely apparent, including that of the veining.

For the purpose of the following formal descriptive observations under the name concerned, comparisons are made with *T. orangica,* on account of the direct relationship in question, and also partly in view of the taxa occurring so comparatively close to one another as well as so far to the east.

Torynesis **pringlei** spec. nov.

The average size of specimens is greater than that of *orangica* — especially that of the female.

Male (Upperside)

Subapical marking, or short band, of forewing narrower, and white, as against pale yellow; the downward extension of this marking, with only a faint yellowish tinge, and the three main constituent markings smaller and mostly more in the form of clear-cut triangles (but especially the first two), and with their margins straighter than in *orangica.* Rings of

* "Blencathra", Cambridge Avenue, St. Michael's Estate, Cape Town.

the black ocellate spots of hindwing, parallel with distal-margin, generally finer and duller and of a more ferruginous colour. Hindwing only shows a trace of the ochreous to ferruginous postdiscal marking which is present in most specimens of *orangica.*

Underside

The short subapical band of forewing again narrower, and white, on this surface, instead of pale yellow as in *orangica,* and its downward continuation in the form of smaller markings than on the upperside, but more yellowish in tint and shading in lower part of series rather more consistently into ferruginous. Inner half (sometimes less) to two-thirds of wing only very dull ferruginous to fulvous, as against a conspicuous bright fulvous. Hindwing similar to that of *orangica,* but the brown colouration uniformly darker, mainly owing to the lack of partial scattered silvery scaling, as in this insect.

Length of forewing: 27.5 mm (including holotype).

Female (Upperside)

Brown ground-colour of all wings considerably darker than that of the female of *T. orangica* (but usually somewhat lighter than that of the male of present species), and the very extensive lightish ochreous to fulvous areas of female of above species, replaced, where and if this marking does occur, by richer fulvous. Markings parallel with distal-margin of forewing (continuing from subapical band) much smaller, while there is no conspicuous *ochreous* marking basad of rings of hindwing ocelli. In the forewing, a fulvous patch is present in, and beyond, middle of cell and less pronounced similarly coloured marking occurs below this, in area 1b. Markings parallel with distal-margin of forewing changing from light yellowish, initially, to ochreous or ferruginous-ochreous, finally. In the hindwing, fulvous colouring occurs in and beyond the middle of the cell and there is some development, to a variable degree, of similarly coloured marking basad of the rings of the ocelli.

Underside

General colour of all wings much darker than that of the female of *T. orangica.* Extensive fulvous or ferruginous colouring present in forewing — in place of the lighter and brighter ferruginous of above species. Subapical short band and markings extending downwards from it, narrower and reduced in size in comparison with those of *orangica,* in which all such marking is of an almost uniform light yellow tone. The marking parallel with the distal-margin is, in the present species, much as on the upperside, but may be reduced. In the allotype, there is a minute ocellate spot in area 4, below the second main ocellate spot, on the right forewing, and a slight trace of a similar spot is apparent on the left forewing.

Differences in the hindwing, in comparison with *T. organgica,* are as given for the male, but are perhaps relatively more pronounced.

Length of forewing: 28.75-32.5 mm (29.25 mm in allotype).

The characters given in the foregoing statements are essentially those which are observable in the holotype and allotype themselves, and allowance must be made for the degree of variation occurring in other specimens of the taxon, of the type that may be expected in members of this group: attention having in fact been drawn to some of this variation. The male genitalia have not been dissected as yet; but these organs do not show very clear-cut differences in the majority of the *Torynesis* even if they have been of some use in certain instances. It is believed that its distinctive external features provide sufficient proof of *T. pringlei* being specifically distinct from other members of the geus.

♂ Holotype, LESOTHO: Black Mountains, 4.ii.1977 (E. L. Pringle); British Museum Reg. No. Rh. 18680.

♀ Allotype, LESOTHO: Rafolatsane, 2.ii.1977 (E. L. Pringle); British Museum Reg. No. Rh. 18681.

Paratypes in Pringle Collection: data as for allotype, 3.ii.1977, one ♂, one ♀ (V. L. Pringle); 2.ii.1977, two ♀♀, 3.ii.1977, one ♀ (E. L. Pringele).

Three female paratypes possess a third ocellate spot or marking in area 4, in both forewings, on the upperside; in one specimen decidedly small, in another appreciably larger and in the third example much larger still and approximately half the size of the ocellate marking above it in area 5. In the second and third specimens mentioned, there is a minute ocellus, in area 7, in both forewings; and in the third a small but prominent ocellate spot in area 4, in both forewings, on the underside. The size attained by the last named female (total expanse 60 mm). is noteworthy.

(*To be continued*)

LITHOPHANE LEAUTIERI BOISD. (BLAIR'S SHOULDER-KNOT) IN N.W. KENT. — On the morning of 10th October 1979 I was surprised to find a specimen of *leautieri* in my garden moth trap. Although this moth is known to be extending its range, I can only trace two other records from Kent, these being Dover (1977) and Faversham (1978), both recorded in this Journal. — P. A. SOKOLOFF, 4 Steep Close, Orpington, Kent.

RHYACIA SIMULANS HUFN. (DOTTED RUSTIC) IN ESSEX. — On the 30th July 1978 I was pleasantly surprised to find a specimen of the above species in my m.v. trap. A second example occured on 23rd August. This year 1979. a specimen occured on the 28th June, folowed by further single examples on July 12th, 14th, 15th, and 20th, with a final one just identifiable with reasonable certainty on 9th September. — A. J. DEWICK, Curry Farm, Bradwell-on-Sea, Essex.

LOZOTAENIODES FORMOSANUS (GEYER) (LEP.: TORTRICIDAE) IN GLAMORGAN. — On the 20th July 1979, I captured a good specimen of this little moth in my garden M.V. trap. I believe this to be the first capture of this species in Glamorgan. — D. R. Stephenson, "The Haven". St. Mary Church, Cowbridge, South Glamorgan, South Wales.