

APPENDIX

I. *Notes on Lycaenidae collected by W. A. Lamborn in the Lagos district of West Africa with descriptions of new species.* By G. T. BETHUNE-BAKER, Pres. Ent. Soc.

Aslauga vininga, Hew.

The Lagos form of the ♀ of this species is darker than that from Sierra Leone, the central radial portion of the primaries and a small central patch in the secondaries being dull ochreous, whereas the greater portion of the primaries and a large part of the secondaries in those from Sierra Leone is ochreous. There is no doubt that *marginata*, Plötz, is a ♀ synonym of this insect: specimens thought to be males are females, and I have been quite unable to trace the existence of a yellow male.

For observations on the life-history see pp. 446-7.

Aslauga lamborni, sp. n.

♂. Both wings deep steel blue, bluer than in *vininga*. Primaries with costa to the cell black, apex and termen broadly black the latter tapering rapidly to a fine edge at the inner margin. Secondaries with costa black-margined by the cell and vein 7, but extending slightly over vein 7 at the apex.

Underside. Both wings lavender grey sparingly irrorated more or less all over with blackish scales, a slightly paler dash marks the disco-cellulars in each wing. Secondaries with the termen broadly pale lavender grey to vein 6 above which there is a small patch of dark scales.

♀. Both wings uniformly dark brown. Primaries somewhat less dark in the radial area, but this may be due to the specimen not being absolutely fresh. Under surface: both wings pinkish brown with subterminal broadish indefinite dark bands, in the secondaries these are more strongly emphasised below vein 7.

Expanse ♂ 40, ♀ 37 mm.

Types in the Oxford Museum from Oni, near Lagos, also in my collection from Sierra Leone. For the ♂ type see p. 447. The ♀ type was taken 11 a.m., Aug. 27, 1911, resting on the top of a green leaf, in the forest 200 yards from the edge of Oni Clearing.

In this species neither wing is angulated in the middle of the termen as in *vininga*, this difference being specially marked in the secondaries.

See also pp. 447-450.

Aslauga bella, sp. n.

[♀] Both wings grey with slight pale blue suffusions. Primaries dark brownish grey with a bright pale basal blue suffusion extending nearly to the end of the cell and about half way along the inner margin, an oval whitish spot at the end of the cell intersected by a black dash on the disco-cellulars : below this and extending to the inner margin is a suffusion of lavender grey scales adjoining the blue colour, this grey extends for a further quarter of the radial area leaving the terminal quarter dark brownish grey. Secondaries pale brownish grey with a slight suffusion of blue scales in the cell and about half way across the wing but getting less plentiful on the outward area, in both wings this suffusion does not invade the costa above the upper margin of the cell. Fringes white of the secondaries, but only tipped with white near the apex of the primaries.

Underside. Both wings creamy white irrorated sparingly all over with chocolate brown. Primaries with a limited apical area of pale chocolate brown, an oblique pale chocolate stripe becoming double from the apex to vein 2 where it terminates abruptly, a similar single stripe in the secondaries from the middle of the costa to the inner margin terminating at a third from the base.

Expanse 44 mm.

Type in the Oxford Museum from Oni, near Lagos. The pupa was found by Mr. W. A. Lamborn in the forest $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Oni, on June 30, 1912, the imago, No. 843, emerging July 5.

I am unable to decide which sex this specimen is; the palpi and fore-legs incline me to believe that it is a male, but the size of the abdomen and its terminal segment look like a female. The abdomen and thorax in both sexes of all species of this genus are very robust, whilst it appears to me that each sex can use its fore-legs for walking. I hope Mr. Lamborn will be able to verify this when he returns again.

[Mr. Eltringham has now dissected the terminal segments, and there is no doubt that the specimen is a female.]

From its underside pattern this species is allied to *A. purpurascens*, Holland, rather than to the *vingina* group.

Epitola oniensis, sp. n.

♂. Upperside. Both wings bright rather lustrous blue, somewhat of the colour of a deep sky-blue; in a side light, but only in a side light, with a shade of mauve in it. Primaries with an irregular black wedge-shaped spot at the end of the cell. Costa and termen very broadly deep black, the latter gradually tapering towards the tornus, the blue area is very evenly terminated but has slight black incisions at each of the veins: there is a marked sex brand on the lower margin of the cell the vein being much swollen at the base but rapidly tapering to vein 2; vein 1 is likewise prominent for its basal half, though to a very much less extent. Secondaries with the costa deep black to the cell and to vein 6, termen very broadly black, the disco-cellular veins show very finely black.

Underside. Both wings pale madder brown with whitish markings. Primaries with a few whitish scales in the cell at the base of vein 6 and also near the lower angle of the cell, just beyond the cell is a fine curved irregular and interrupted line of similar scales from vein 9 or 10 to vein 2, a more definite curved and *scalloped postmedian* line from vein 10 to vein 1, a submarginal very obscure and indefinite curved broadish line of very fine scales followed by a similarly obscure marginal row. Secondaries, with a few scattered sub-basal whitish scales, a few more such scales across the cell beyond the middle almost assuming the shape of the figure 8, below which are a few more, just beyond the cell a very irregular interrupted and fine curved line as in the primaries followed by a postmedian curved irregular line from the costa to nearly the inner margin, a submarginal broader line somewhat scalloped: there is no marginal line.

Expanse ♂ 36 mm.

Hab. Oni near Lagos.

Type in the Oxford Museum, captured by W. A. Lamborn at rest "on dry stem" in the forest $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Oni, Feb. 4, 1911. This species seems to be somewhere near *catuna*, G.-Smith. I have a specimen very near it in my own collection from Sierra Leone.

See also p. 457.

Hypokopelates obscura, sp. n.

♂. Both wings black—dead black—with a very slight interneural suffusion of dark blue scales.

Undersurface. Both wings milky white with a narrowish postmedian stripe of orange. Primaries with orange stripe erect but slightly irregular, a subterminal narrow grey stripe, terminal area broadly grey. Secondaries with the orange stripe with a defined w at the anal angle, a fine crenulate subterminal line to the first anal ocellation. Termen finely black followed by a fine white line which is succeeded by a grey stripe broad at the apex but tapering rapidly to the ocellated spot, this spot is oblong deep velvety black with an orange edging, anal lobe spot velvety black with a few blue metallic scales and an upper and outer edging of deep orange which extends up in a narrow line to join the postmedian orange stripe on the inner margin.

♀. Both wings dull brown. Primaries without any markings. Secondaries with the termen finely black followed by a fine white line and with a sub-terminal whitish suffusion, a darkish spot on the margin between veins 2 and 3 and another at the lobe with a slight pale blue metallic suffusion and an orange line on its inner edge. Underside similar to the male, but the orange coloration is yellow with the exception of the outer edging to the lobe spot which is red.

Expanse ♂ 30, ♀ 32 mm.

Type ♂ in the Oxford Museum from Oni, near Lagos, reared by Mr. Lamborn. Type ♀ in my collection from the Bassa Province, Northern Nigeria.

See also p. 471.

Hypolycaena nigra, sp. n.

♂. Both wings blackish brown. Primaries practically with no blue, though in certain lights it is possible to imagine a slightest trace of steely blue on the fold. Secondaries with a very little more bluish trace, the ground colour lobe spot encircled interiorly with white, a small defined white spot touching the black marginal patch between veins 1 and 2, with a smaller indefinite one above it, outside which nearer the termen is another defined small white spot, two tails a long one by the lobe and a short one from vein 2.

Underside. Both wings white with the usual markings of the genus. Primaries with an even orange oblique postmedian stripe finely edged with black on each side, a submarginal line interrupted at the veins, margin at apex broadly grey tapering rapidly down to a fine line about vein 2. Secondaries with a slightly oblique orange stripe just beyond the cell which is deeply angled near the anal angle and continued upwards to vein 1a, this stripe is edged

finely with black on each side, a broadish duller orange submarginal stripe starting from the apex and tapering gradually into a narrow dark line by the upper black anal spot below which it is curved and the orange colour re-appears and runs up to vein 1a touching the other orange stripe at that point, the least trace of a fine dark marginal line, termen finely black nearly up to the apex, the lobe spot and that between veins 2 and 3 deep black the latter margined internally with orange the former with a trace of a few bluish and orange fine scales.

♀. Both wings brown. Primaries somewhat of an orange tone to beyond the cell whence it becomes sooty brown. Secondaries slightly orange brown for the basal half then becoming of a sooty hue, markings as in the male. Underside of both wings like the male.

Expanse ♂ 34, ♀ 36 mm.

Hab. Lagos, Sierra Leone, Cameroons.

Types in the Oxford Museum from Oni, near Lagos.

Mr. Lamborn has bred the larvae of this species, which appears to be constant. I have it from the Cameroons and from Sierra Leone. It is not unlikely that it has been mixed up with *hatita*, Hew., and with *antifaunus*, Doubl. and Hew. It is not unlike the latter on its upper surface, but is similar to the former below.

See also p. 473.

Triclema lucretilis, Hew.

The female of this species has not yet been recorded, and it is very interesting to know that Mr. Lamborn has bred both sexes at Oni. I now add a description of the female.

♀. Both wings sooty black (not deep black as in the ♂), all the spots showing through in the same positions as in the male but not encircled with blue. Primaries, the subterminal series of blue spots in the ♂ are creamy whitish in the ♀. Secondaries, the blue subterminal line in the ♂ is replaced more strongly by a creamy line in the ♀.

Underside. Similar to the ♂, but with all the white lines and spots more accentuated.

See also pp. 485-7.



Bethune-Baker, George Thomas. 1913. "Appendix I. Notes on Lycaenidae collected by W. A. Lamborn in the Lagos district of West Africa with descriptions of new species." *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 1913, 499–503.

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