

ON SOME OLD-WORLD LEPIDOPTERA.

By DR. KARL JORDAN, F.R.S.

(With Plate 14.)

NYMPHALIDAE.

1. *Charaxes tectonis* sp. nov.

♂. Near *Ch. eudoxus* Drury 1782 and *Ch. fallax* Richelm. 1913, but in the tawny markings of the upperside rather closely resembling *Ch. druceanus kivuanus* Jord. 1925; the tawny colouring in anterior half of forewing much more extended, isolating black spots in cell and on disc, as in *Ch. druceanus*, the tawny band being forked anteriorly, its outer branch slightly curved and maculate, consisting of 4 rounded spots, the proximal branch of two spots, the tawny band centrally with indications of blackish spots. On hindwing the tawny-orange admarginal band much narrower than in any known form of *Ch. eudoxus*, black submarginal band of almost equal width throughout, bearing in posterior half 4 blue dots as in *Ch. d. kivuanus*, and at anal angle a buffish green admarginal bar as in *Ch. d. druceanus*; tails narrow and rather long, especially the anterior one longer than in *Ch. eudoxus*.

Markings of underside of the *Ch. eudoxus* type, not as in *Ch. druceanus*. On forewing three black cell-bars margined with silver, first consisting of two small dots, on discocellulars a fourth bar, broader, parallel with third and as far separate from it as is second bar, below cell a silver-margined bar between median veins, a somewhat smaller one behind it a little more basal with silvery margin incomplete; the discal series of black bars consists of an anterior one from subcosta to R^2 , nearly all silvery, composed as in *Ch. eudoxus* of three sections and a subcostal streak, the next two bars inclining towards cell, much narrower than broad, silver-margined; below these bars follow two small black spots with the white margins vestigial, one below the other, far separated from the antemedian spot, whereas in *Ch. eudoxus* and *Ch. fallax* the black spots below lower median vein and cell are large and usually confluent or connected with one another; the orange-tawny band corresponding to the one on upperside consists of rounded spots paler than the costal area on both sides of the silvery costal bar, inconspicuous, the upper four bounded on proximal side and on the veins by bluish grey, this scaling continued as a line toward hindmargin of wing, but quite inconspicuous and more whitish in the pale posterior area; the posterior orange-tawny spots completely merged together as a band which is widened to the black bars behind M^2 , being divided only by the greyish line just mentioned; on distal side the orange-tawny spots contiguous with black spots, last three merged together into a large transverse patch bearing three bluish grey spots, the one before the patch rounded-triangular, shorter than its distance from distal margin and like the other five small ones margined with bluish grey. Hindwing like forewing paler than in *Ch. eudoxus* and *Ch. fallax*, transverse lines as thin as in *Ch. fallax*, outer half of wing remarkably different: the white discal line, crossing R^3 close to bend of this vein, entirely separated from the

silvery median bars, broader and more diffuse than in *Ch. fallax*, not containing any black bars except before abdominal margin; the band outside this line dull ochraceous-tawny, bounded on distal side by black bars of which the anterior three are straight, the others luniform; the narrow admarginal buffish orange band bounded on basal side by black bars, the first nearly straight, the others curved, with distal side convex, these bars and those of the preceding row form two rings, filled in with bluish grey scaling, one at anal angle bearing two white dots, and one before posterior tail somewhat smaller, with one white dot near its outer margin, these ocelliform spots corresponding to similar spots of *Ch. druceanus*.

Length of forewing :

West Africa : Msungli, Cameroon, Bamenda Division, Feb.-March. 1934, 3,000-4,000 ft. (F. Carpenter), 1 ♂.

2. *Charaxes xiphares reducta* Roths. 1929.

Syn. : *Ch. xiphares elatias* Jordan, *Nov. Zool.* xxxix, p. 331 (1936).

RIODINIDAE.

3. *Dicallaneura kirschi pelidna* subsp. nov.

♂. Upperside of wings as in *D. ribbei* Röber 1886 blue, without markings, but the blue duller, with a brownish tint. Underside as in *D. kirschi* Röber 1886, agreeing best with the ♂ of *D. k. fulgurata* Grose-Smith 1901; on forewing the large spot outside apex of cell narrower, more luniform, before distal margin a row of 8 white dots, first small, with a black dot on basal side, second large, third smaller, the other five small but distinct, the last two of them approximated. Hindwing as in *D. k. fulgurata*.

Dutch New Guinea : Momi (= Wariab), Arfak coast, 1928 (Dr. E. Mayr), 1 ♂.

Remarkable for its great resemblance to *D. ribbei*.

LYCAENIDAE.

4. *Ogyris faciepecta* Strand 1911 (pl. 14, fig. 8, ♂).

O. faciepecta Strand, *Mitt. Berlin. Mus.* v, p. 472, no. 24, text-fig. (1911) (Sepik R., Mandated N. Guinea, 1 ♂).

We have a ♂ from the eastern side of New Guinea, Lower Mamberé R., collected by A. G. Meek in 1906, which differs but slightly from the specimen described by Strand. On the underside the narrow discal band is not interrupted and the submarginal one is more sharply defined. The specimen represents possibly a subspecies. As the tails in Strand's example are injured, and drawn too short, we give a photograph of our specimen.

In *Nov. Zool.* xxxvi, p. 147 (1930) I gave an account of two species of *Deudorix* occurring in New Guinea, pointing out the differences between *D. grandis* R. & J. 1905 and *D. dohertyi* Oberth. 1894 and the various subspecies into which each has developed. To assist in the determination of the subspecies we figure here three ♀♀ :

5. *Deudorix grandis jactantis* Jord. 1930 (pl. 14, fig. 5).

6. *Deudorix grandis fortis* Jord. 1930 (pl. 14, fig. 6).

7. *Deudorix dohertyi cholas* Jord. 1930 (pl. 14, fig. 7).

SPHINGIDAE.

8. *Rethera brandti euteles* subsp. nov.

♂. Differs from *R. b. brandti* Bang-Haas, *Entom. Zeitschr.* xl, p. 562, text-fig. 1 (1937), from the Elburs Mts., N. Persia, in the total absence of red colouring on the upperside of the hindwing; head and thorax without red or only with a slight red wash. On underside no red except on hindwing, which has a feeble pink blush.

South Persia: C'urum, between Shiraz and Boushir, iii.-v., 1937 (F. H. Brandt), a small series; five more specimens in coll. Brandt.

As Herr O. Bang-Haas says, one of the most interesting discoveries in the Palaearctic region during recent years. The species differs from *R. komarovi* Christ. in the longer antenna, the laterally long-hairy palpi and the presence of a paronychium, which has one lobe each side.

EPIPYROPIDAE.

9. *Epipyrops malagassica* Jord. 1928.

The specimen without abdomen described in vol. xxxiv, p. 138, of this Journal as a ♂ on account of the long pectinations of the antenna is a ♀. We have now found two more specimens, also from Diego Suarez, June 1917 (G. Melon), both ♂♂. Pectinations of antenna much longer than in ♀, the longest nearly as long as five segments of the shaft. Eye much larger and frons correspondingly narrower, being ventrally only as broad as the apex of forecoxa; segments of antenna longer than in ♀, there being 12 or 13 instead of 11; as in ♀ the outside branches of the proximal segments curved away from the eye towards the branches of the inner side, almost lying along them.

HEPIALIDAE.

10. *Charagia floralis* sp. nov.

Charagia eugyna Roths. & Jord., *Deuts. Ent. Zeitschr.* p. 198 (1907), partim, "♀" only.

When Mr. N. B. Tindale studied the Oriental Hepialids in the Tring collection this spring he found, on denuding the tail-ends, that the gorgeous green and red specimen we had described as the ♀ of a green and white ♂ was also a ♂, representing another species. The green and white ♂ being selected as the type of *Ch. eugyna*, the green and red one requires a name. We were evidently misled by analogy with some dimorphic species of *Charagia* in which the ♂ is green and white and the ♀ of a darker colour.



1937. "On some Old-World Lepidoptera." *Novitates zoologicae : a journal of zoology in connection with the Tring Museum* 40, 323–325.

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