

*On a small collection of Butterflies from Buru in the Moluccas.*—By LIONEL DE NICÉVILLE, F.E.S., C.M.Z.S., &c.

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As far as I am aware, no list has been published on the butterflies of Buru. As local and in especial insular lists of fauna are of particular interest for distributional and other reasons, I have thought it advisable to prepare the list given below. The material on which it is based is small, and consists of but few examples of each species. It is not known to me into whose hands the bulk of the collection has fallen. The specimens were collected early in 1897 (he visited the island a few years previously) by Mr. William Doherty, aided by native (Indian) collectors, and are labelled as from Kayeli. This place is marked Kajeli in my Dutch maps, and lies to the north-east of the island, and there is a district, fort, and deep bay of this name. In English the fort is sometimes written Cayeli. The island of Buru (Boeroe in Dutch, Bouru in German, Bourou in French) is one of the largest of the Moluccas or true Spice Islands, and it lies a little south of the equator, between 3° and 4° S. Lat., and 126°–127°20' E. Long. East of Buru is the large island of Ceram, with the small Amboina or Ambon group of islands to the south-west of Ceram again; west of Buru is the very large island of Celebes. Buru has the Ceram Sea to the north and the Banda Sea to the south. In shape it is a very regular oval with its longer axis lying parallel with the equator, it is about 85 miles in length by 40 in breadth, and has an area of nearly 2,000 square miles. The northern portion of the island produces the plant from which is extracted the far-famed Cayaput or Cajaput-oil; and that curious mammal, the Babirusa, is found in the island as well as in Celebes.

Reference is made below to all such species recorded from Buru of which I have been able to find records. In the entomological portion of 'The Voyage of the Astrolabe' Dr. Boisduval records 23 species from Bourou. Dr. A. R. Wallace in his *Pieridæ* of the Indian and Australian Regions gives 16 species, and in his Notes on Eastern Butterflies records one species of the subfamily *Elymniinæ* and five of the *Nymphalinæ* from Bouru. Those species not seen by me have an asterisk prefixed to their names. The present collection consists of 93 species only, of which I have not seen 29.

Family NYMPHALIDÆ.

Subfamily DANAINÆ.

1. \*HESTIA (*Nectaria*) AZA, Boisduval.

Bourou (*Boisduval*), Bouru (*Moore*). In my collection from Ternate and Gilolo,



2. \*DANAIS (*Radena*) SOBRINA, Boisduval.

Bourou (*Boisduval*). Recorded only from the Aru Isles and New Guinea by Moore. I have it from Ternate and New Guinea.

3. DANAIS (*Radena*) MEGANIRA, Godart.

In my collection from Ceram and Amboina.

4. \*DANAIS (*Radena*) JUVENTA, Cramer.

Bourou (*Boisduval*). A doubtful record I think.

5. DANAIS (*Nasuma*) ISMARE, Cramer.

In my collection from Amboina.

6. DANAIS (*Ravadeba*) LUTESCENS, Butler.

Described from Ceram and Bouru by Dr. Butler. Recorded also from Batchian by Moore.

7. \*TELLERVO ASSARICA, Cramer.

Bourou (*Boisduval* as *Hamadryas assaricus*, sic!).

8. \*EUPLOEA (*Vadebra*) MELINA, Godart.

Bourou (*Boisduval*). Recorded from Ceram and the Aru Isles by Moore.

9. EUPLOEA (*Gamatoba*) MELANCHOLICA, Butler.

Originally described from Bouru and Amboina. My specimens agree very well with Mynheer P. C. T. Snellen's figure of this species in *Tijd. voor Ent.*, vol. xxxii, p. 381, pl. viii, fig. 2, *male* (1889), as *E. melancholica*, var. *æthiops*, Butler, described by Butler as a distinct species from Waigiou. Snellen's specimens were from Roon Island. My Buru specimens are fairly constant, none of them have any spots on the upperside, this feature being characteristic of the var. *æthiops*. Unfortunately Dr. Butler did not figure either species. Mr. Moore keeps them distinct.

10. \*EUPLOEA (*Gamatoba*) ALCATHOË, Godart.

Bourou (*Boisduval*). Mynheer P. C. T. Snellen in *Tijd. voor Ent.*, vol. xxxv, p. 1, n. 1 (1892), has pointed out that the *E. alcathoë* of Moore is not the same species as the *E. alcathoë* of Godart, the true *E. alcathoë* probably being an older name for *E. melancholica*, Butler. "*Danaïs*" *alcathoë* was originally described from Amboina.

11. \*EUPLOEA (*Gamatoba*) SPICULIFERA, Moore.

Bouru (*Moore*).



12. *EUPLEA (Betanga) DUPONCHELII*, Boisduval.

Originally described from Bourou. In my series of specimens from Buru the spots on the underside vary greatly in size and number, one extreme has four spots on the forewing and ten on the hindwing, the other has twenty and thirty-one respectively. I have this species also from Ceram.

13. \**EUPLEA (Chirosa) LAPEYROUSEI*, Boisduval.

Described from Vanikoro by Boisduval, recorded from Bouru by Moore, who has examined the type specimen in M. Charles Oberthür's collection.

14. *EUPLEA SEMICIRCULUS*, Butler.

Recorded from Bouru, Amboina and Gilolo by Moore. I have only females from Buru. They are very richly shot with purple on the upperside in some lights.

15. \**EUPLEA (Salpinx) LEUCOSTICTOS*, Gmelin.

Boisduval from Bourou as *E. eunice*, Godart.

16. *EUPLEA (Salpinx) BOURUANA*, Moore.

Bouru (Moore). A good series of both sexes. As usual the number and size of the spots shews much variation. The MALE (hitherto undescribed) differs from the female in having the usual secondary sexual characters of the subgenus *Salpinx*; the UPSIDE of the forewing has the bowed-out portion of the inner margin paler than the rest of the wing, the bluish-white spot in the submedian interspace is smaller, single and round, in the female it is double; the hindwing has the abdominal margin broadly paler than the rest of the wing, the submarginal series of spots greatly reduced in size or absent altogether; on the UNDERSIDE of the forewing the spots on the disc are rich violet-blue, as are all the spots on the hindwing, in the female these spots are white.

17. \**EUPLEA (Salpinx) HISME*, Boisduval.

Bourou (Boisduval). Mr. Moore records it from the Aru Islands only, while Dr. Boisduval gives it only from Bourou.

18. \**EUPLEA (Stictoplaea) WATSONI*, Moore.

Bouru (Moore).

## Subfamily SATYRINÆ.

19. *MYCALESIS (Orsotriæna) MEDUS*, Fabricius.

Hewitson as *Mycalesis hesione*, Cramer, from Bouru. My specimens



have the discal white line across both wings on the underside very narrow, becoming obsolete; all the ocelli well-developed.

20. MYCALESIS (*Calysisme*) PERSEUS, Fabricius.

A single quite normal male received, of the wet-season ocellated form.

21. MYCALESIS (*Mydosama*) REMULIA, Cramer.

Bouru (*Hewitson and Moore*).

22. MYCALESIS (*Mydosama*) SIRIUS, Fabricius.

Described from Amboine, Bourou and Offack by Boisduval as *Satyrus manipa*. Hewitson records it from Bouru as *Mycalesis manipa*. Moore as *Mydosama manipa* from Bouru.

23. LETHE ARETE, Cramer.

Hewitson as *Debis europa*, Fabricius, var. *arete*, Cramer, from Bourou. Mr. Moore in *Lep. Ind.*, vol. i, pp. 256, 270 (1892) says that *L. arcuata*, Butler, from Celebes, is quite distinct from *L. areta* from Sula and Amboina. My Buru specimens of both sexes have the upperside beautifully glossed with plumbeous coloration, which doubtless quickly fades in cabinet specimens.

24. YPTHEMA ASTEROPE, Klug.

The wet-season form, with well-developed ocelli on the underside, only obtained.

25. MELANITIS LEDA, Linnæus.

Hewitson records this species from Bouru as *Cyllo leda*. I have six males, which are remarkably constant. The upperside of both wings is deep ferruginous, darker on the hindwing; the ochreous band within and anterior to the subapical ocelli of the forewing is well-defined; there are two ocelli towards the anal angle of the hindwing; the underside is richly coloured and is uniform in all the specimens; the ocelli are large; the forewing has three, the hindwing one, prominent dark bands crossing the wings.

26. HIPPIO CONSTANTIA, Cramer.

A good series of both sexes of this fine species.

27. HIPPIO AMABILIS, Boisduval.

Hewitson as *Cyllo amabilis* from Bouru. One male and two females received. The male has two medium-sized ocelli on the underside of the forewing at the apex, the lower twice as large as the upper; the hindwing has first a very large, then two minute, then three nearly



equal-sized and rather large ocelli. One female has on the underside of the forewing at the apex one medium-sized ocellus, in the other specimen it is wanting; the hindwing has the ocelli as in the male, except that the one in the discoidal interspace is wanting in one specimen, and in the other that that ocellus and the one in the lower subcostal interspace also is absent.

Subfamily ELYMNIINÆ.

28. ELYMNIA (*Dyctis*) VIMINALIS, Wallace.

Originally described from Bouru.

Subfamily NYMPHALINÆ.

29. CUPHA LAMPETIA, Linnæus.

Both sexes received.

30. ATELLA EGISTA, Cramer.

Recorded from Bouru by Wallace.

31. CYNTHIA ARSINOË, Cramer.

Males only received.

32. PRECIS HEDONIA, Linnæus.

A single very brightly-marked male received, with all the ocelli large and conspicuous, as in Blanchard's figure of "*Vanessa hedonia*, Fabricius," from Banda, in the *Voy. Pole Sud*, pl. ii, fig. 10 (1853).

33. JUNONIA ERIGONE, Cramer.

Males only. Cramer's figure of this species with its bright red markings on the upperside is very bad.

34. NEPTIS (*Phædyma*) HELIODORA, Cramer.

"*Papilio*" *heliadora* is the type of Felder's genus *Phædyma*. My single female from Buru has the inner edge of the discal white band on the underside of the hindwing quite straight and even, while Cramer's figure of the species, probably also taken from a female, shews the band highly irregular and uneven. Unfortunately I have no specimens from Amboyna, from whence *P. heliadora* was described, to compare with my Buru example. Mr. W. F. Kirby in the Supplement to his *Syn. Cat. Diurn. Lep.*, p. 742, n. 30 (1877), gives *N. heliadora* as a synonym of "*Papilio*" *pellucidus*, Goeze, but both species were described in the same year (1779), and as Cramer figured his species,



I prefer to use his name. Herr C. Ribbe in *Iris*, vol. ii, p. 237, n. 73 (1889), alters the spelling to "*pellucides*." Goeze's work is in none of the Calcutta libraries.

35. NEPTIS VENILIA, Linnæus.

Boisduval as "*Limenitis*" *venilia* from Bourou. My female from Buru differs from males from the same island in having all the white markings on the upperside larger and more conspicuous, and the blue coloration reduced. Dr. Staudinger's "*Athyma*" *venilia*, var. (ab.?) *evanescens*, from Batjan, which he has kindly sent me, appears to be a very good local race, with all the white markings much reduced, *vide* Ex. Schmett., vol. i, p. 147, pl. li, male (1886).

36. HYPOLIMNAS BOLINA, Linnæus.

Boisduval as "*Diadema*" *lasinassa*, Cramer, from Bourou. Wallace records it from every island in the Archipelago. Buru males are normal. I have three distinct forms of the female from Buru:—I, the upperside almost uniformly fuscous with no discal macular white or violet band between the second median nervule and the costa on the forewing; II, as in I, but with a deep orange patch in the submedian interspace of the forewing; III, as in I, but with the above-mentioned macular band, which is sometimes white, sometimes violet, and the outer half of the hindwing more or less bright brown; no orange patch. None of these forms have been named and figured by Cramer, though II approaches his "*Papilio*" *antigone*, and III his "*P.*" *melita*.

37. HYPOLIMNAS ALIMENA, Linnæus.

Boisduval as "*Diadema*" *alimena* from Bourou. Wallace as "*D.*" *alimena* from Bouru. Males only received.

38. HYPOLIMNAS PANDORA, Wallace.

The female only is described from Bouru by Wallace. The male has a large discal violet patch on the upperside of the forewing divided into four portions by the black veins, the posteriormost portion in the submedian interspace is small, the two portions in the median interspaces are large, the anteriormost portion in the lower discoidal interspace as small as the first-mentioned portion; except for this violet patch the forewing is unmarked; the hindwing is like that of the female, except that the discal series of oval black spots are blind, in the female they are pupilled with violet. The hindwing differs from that of *H. pandarus*, Linnæus, in entirely lacking the large discal violet patch of that species, the orange area being consequently much larger. The underside differs but slightly from that of the female; in



the forewing the outer-discal series of spots is incomplete, those in the upper median and lower discoidal interspaces being absent, and the spots are blue instead of white. Boisduval records this species from Bourou as "*Diadema*" *pipeleis*, Linnæus, which is the female of *Hypolimnas pandarus*, Linnæus, restricted to Amboyna and Ceram by Wallace.

39. *HYPOLIMNAS ANTILOPE*, Cramer.

Wallace from Bouru. I have a good series of both sexes from Buru. The typical form figured by Cramer has a broad submarginal pale ochreous-white band on the upperside of the hindwing, in some specimens this band is of a deeper colour, being quite ochreous, in other examples the band is obsolete, the hindwing being almost uniformly coloured. In some specimens the submarginal series of small white spots on the upperside of the forewing is obsolete towards the apex, in others the two anteriormost spots are large and wedge-shaped. On the underside the same variations occur as on the upperside. This species is quite distinct from *H. anomala*, Wallace, from the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Nias, Java, Bali, Lombok, Celebes, and the Philippines. The Sambawa local race has been named *H. sumbawana* by Dr. Pagenstecher in Ent. Nach., vol. xxiv, p. 81 (1898).

40. \**PARTHENOS NODRICA*, Boisduval.

Boisduval records this species from Bourou and New Guinea as "*Minetra*" *nodrlica*. I have it only from the latter island; its occurrence in Buru is I believe more than doubtful.

41. \**EUTHALIA (Lexias) ÆROPUS*, Linnæus.

Recorded from Bourou by Boisduval as *Lexias æropus*, doubtless correctly.

42. *SYMBRENTHIA HIPPOCLUS*, Cramer.

This species was originally described from Amboyna, and is recorded from the Moluccas by Wallace. Cramer's figure is not very good, as it shews the outer-discal series of spots on the underside of both wings, but especially on the hindwing, white instead of pale violet. The female in Buru is yellow.

43. *SALAMIS SABINA*, Cramer.

Both sexes received, apparently common in Buru.

44. *CYRESTIS THYONNEUS*, Cramer.

Boisduval as *Cyrestis thyoneus* [sic!] from Bourou.



## 45. DOLESCHALLIA CRAMERI, Distant.

Mr. W. L. Distant has so renamed Cramer's figure of "*Papilio*" *polibete* from Amboyna, Ex. Lep., vol. iii, pl. ccxxxv, figs. C, D, *male* (1779). My Buru specimens agree very well with this figure, except that the spots on the upperside of the hindwing are black, the posterior one sometimes with a white pupil, instead of blue as figured.

## Family LYCÆNIDÆ.

## 46. GERYDUS LEOS, Guérin.

Both sexes of this species are described, and the female is figured, from Bourou, as "*Simæthus*" *leos*. On the plate the generic name is written "*Symethis*." I have one male only from Buru, but both sexes from South Celebes. It seems to be quite a distinct species, and has been described by Doherty from Sumba and Sambawa as *Gerydus teos* in Journ. A. S. B., vol. lx, pt. 2, p. 185, n. 92 (1891).

## 47. GERYDUS CERAMENSIS, Ribbe.

*Miletus chinensis*, var. *ceramensis*, Ribbe, Iris, vol. ii, p. 247, n. 95, pl. v (nec i), fig. 2, *female* (1889); *Gerydus boisduvalii* [sic!], Moore, var. *acragas*, Doherty, Journ. A. S. B., vol. lx, pt. 2, p. 186, n. 93 (1891).

Described by Herr C. Ribbe from South and East Celebes, Ambon, Saigun, Buru and Borneo. I have both sexes from Buru. The female agrees exactly with the figure of *G. ceramensis*, both sexes with the description of *G. acragas*, so there is but little doubt that the two species are synonymous. *G. acragas* was described from Sumba and Sambawa, and I have recorded it under this name from the Ké Isles, *vide* p. 263, n. 44, *ante*.

## 48. PITHECOPS DIONISIUS, Boisduval.

Common in Buru. The late Herr C. Ribbe recorded it in Iris, vol. ii, p. 250, n. 105 (1889) from Great Ceram as *Plebejus* [sic!] *dionysius* [sic!]; Dr. A. Pagenstecher in Jahr. des Nass. Ver. für Natur., vol. xxxvii, p. 192 (1884) from Amboina as *Cupido dionisus* [sic!].

## 49. LAMPIDES ARATUS, Cramer.

Buru specimens are quite typical.

## 50. LAMPIDES ELPIS, Godart.

Males only received.



## 51. LAMPIDES HYLAS, Cramer.

Herr Ribbe recorded it (l. c., p. 249, n. 102) from Great Ceram as *Plebejus euchylas*, Hübner, but Cramer's name is the older.

## 52. ARRHOPALA HELIUS, Cramer.

Males only received.

## 53. ARRHOPALA FULLA, Hewitson.

Described from Boirou [sic!]. Males only received.

## Family PAPILIONIDÆ.

## Subfamily PIERINÆ.

## 54. \*TERIAS ZORAIDE, Felder.

Dr. A. G. Butler in Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., seventh series, vol. i, p. 59, n. 4 (1898), says that *T. zoraide* "Ranges from Bourou southwards to Australia." I have not received this species from Buru, but Australian specimens appear to me to be quite the same as *T. libythea*, Fabricius, which is much the older. Wallace records *T. drona*, Horsfield, from Bouru, that species being a synonym of *T. libythea*. Wallace's *T. drona* from Buru probably now stands in the collection of the British Museum as *T. zoraide*.

## 55. TERIAS CANDIDA, Cramer.

Recorded by Wallace from Bouru, and by Dr. Butler (l. c., p. 61, n. 11) from Amboyna and Ceram. I have females only from Buru, which agree absolutely with females from the Ké Isles.

## 56. TERIAS BIFORMIS, Butler.

Originally described from both sexes from Amboina. I have three females only from Buru, which are creamy-white on both surfaces. It is described and figured by Mr. Distant from Singapore as *T. lacteola*, but the Malay Peninsula is not given as one of the habitats of the species by Dr. Butler in his latest revision of the genus. Such white females occur sporadically in India, and in my opinion are only occasional "sports" of *T. hecabe*, Linnæus. As, however, I have no yellow females from Buru, I retain Dr. Butler's name for the species, which he says "Ranges from Nias through Borneo eastwards to Ternate and Batchian, extending south to Amboyna and Ceram, and probably crossing New Guinea, to reappear in the Louisiade and Solomon groups" (Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., seventh series, vol. i, p. 76, n. 53 (1898)). The male as described is "bright lemon-yellow" coloured. Wallace probably recorded this species from Bouru as



*T. blanda*, Boisduval, which is given by Butler as a synonym of *T. hecabe*, Linnæus.

Wallace describes *T. diversa* from Bouru and six other localities. Butler (l. c., p. 74, n. 50) restricts it to the Philippines.

Dr. Butler (l. c., p. 76, n. 52) says that *T. brevicostalis*, Butler, is probably found in Bourou, but I have not received it from thence.

57. CATOPSILIA CROCALE, Cramer.

Recorded by Wallace in Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., third series, vol. iv, p. 413 (1867) from Bouru as "*Callidryas*" *alcmeone*, Cramer. One very heavily-marked female only received, which, however, is not as darkly coloured as Dr. Butler's figure of the same sex of his "*Callidryas*" *flava* (Lep. Ex., p. 23, n. 2, pl. ix, fig. 5, female (1869). Dr. Butler does not say whence the specimen he figured came, but he gives Celebes (Macassar), Ceram and Batchian for *C. flava*. I quite agree with his remark "This species may eventually turn out to be an extreme form of *C. crocale*."

58. \*HEBOMOIA LEUCOGYNIA, Wallace.

Described from Bouru by Wallace as "*Iphias*" *leucogynia*, and apparently confined to that island. Dr. Adolf Fritze discusses this species in his interesting paper on the genus *Hebomoia* (Zool. Jahr., vol. xi, p. 278 (1898).

59. \*ELODINA BOURUENSIS, Wallace.

Originally described from Bouru.

60. \*HUPHINA RACHEL, Boisduval.

Recorded from Bouru by Wallace as "*Pieris*" *rachel*.

61. \*HUPHINA JAEL, Wallace.

Described from Bouru by Wallace as "*Pieris*" *jael*.

Boisduval describes a "*Pieris*" *theodice* from Bourou, but this locality is probably incorrect. Mr. Kirby records it from Chili and Peru.

62. \*APPIAS ADA, Cramer.

Recorded from Bouru by Wallace as "*Tachyris*" *ada*.

63. \*APPIAS ALBINA, Boisduval.

Males and white females (Form I) recorded from Bouru by Wallace as "*Tachyris*" *paulina*, Cramer, the latter being found only in Ceylon.



## 64. \*APPIAS LEIS, Hübner.

Recorded from Bouru by Wallace as "*Tachyris*" *jacquinotii*, Lucas, which species is, in my opinion, a synonym of *A. leis*.

## 65. \*APPIAS CYNISCA, Wallace.

Described by Wallace from Bouru from the female sex only as "*Tachyris*" *cynisca*.

## 66. \*APPIAS BOURUENSIS, Wallace.

Described from a unique female from Bouru by Wallace as "*Tachyris*" *bouruensis*.

## 67. DELIAS PHILOTIS, Wallace.

Both sexes described from Bouru by Wallace. My male specimens are a little variable, in some there is a small white spot at the posterior end of the discoidal cell of the forewing on the underside, in others it is absent. This is probably the species Boisduval records from Bourou as "*Pieris*" *phillyra* [sic!], Godart, which equals *D. cæneus*, Linnæus.

## 68. DELIAS ECHO, Wallace.

Described from Bourou by Wallace.

## Subfamily PAPILIONINÆ.

## 69. TROIDES OBLONGOMACULATUS BOURUENSIS, Wallace.

Males only received. This must be the species Boisduval recorded from Bourou as *Ornithoptera hellen*.

## 70. PAPILIO POLYDORUS, Linnæus.

Apparently the commonest species of the genus in Buru.

## 71. PAPILIO FUSCUS, Goeze.

A variable species even in a comparatively small island like Buru. Herr Ribbe records it from Buru under its synonym *P. cinereomaculatus*, Goeze.

## 72. \*PAPILIO GAMBRISIUS, Cramer.

Recorded from Buru by Wallace, Oberthür and Rothschild.

## 73. PAPILIO DEIPHOBUS, Linnæus.

Apparently not rare in Buru, from whence it has been recorded by many authors.

## 74. \*PAPILIO DEIPHONTES, Felder.

The Hon. Walter Rothschild draws especial attention to the fact



that Mr. Doherty on his first visit to Buru obtained both *P. deiphobus*, Linnæus, and *P. deiphontes* on that island (Nov. Zool., vol. ii, p. 326 (1895)). I have only received three males of the former species, all of which have long tails; the latter species, which I have only from Ternate and Halmahera, has no distinct tail, only a tooth.

75. \**PAPILIO POLYTES ALPHENOR*, Cramer.

Not received by me.

76. \**PAPILIO EURYPYLUS*, Linnæus.

Not received by me.

77. \**PAPILIO SARPEDON ANTHEDON*, Felder.

Recorded from Bourou by Boisduval as *P. sarpedon*, Linnæus.

78. *PAPILIO AGAMEMNON PLISTHENES*, Felder.

Females only received. All the species in this subfamily given above have been recorded from Buru by the Hon. Walter Rothschild.

### Family HESPERIIDÆ.

79. *TAGIADES METANGA*, Ribbe.

*T. neira*, Plötz, var. *metanga*, Ribbe, Iris, vol. ii, p. 265, n. 143, pl. v, fig. 8 (1889).

I do not know *T. neira*, Plötz, which was described from the Aru islands. The var. *metanga* was described from Great Ceram. My two females agree very well with the figure of the latter.

80. *TAGIADES JAPETUS*, Cramer.

Both sexes of this widely-distributed species received.

81. *NOTOCRYPTA FEISTHAMELII*, Boisduval.

Described as "*Hesperia*" *feisthamelii*, Boisduval, from Amboina and Bourou. In the text of "Voyage de l'Astrolabe," Entomologie, part 1, p. 159 (1832), the reference to the plate and figure is incorrect, it should be plate iii instead of ii, and figure 6 instead of 7. The late Herr C. Ribbe in Iris, vol. ii, p. 263, n. 142, pl. v, fig. 7 (1889), describes and figures what appears to be a female of this species from Great Ceram as "*Plesioneura*" *varians*. My females from Buru agree exactly with Herr Ribbe's figure. The "*Plesioneura*" *chimæra* of Plötz, Berl. Ent. Zeitsch., vol. xxvi, p. 262, n. 4 (1882), described from "India," is also a synonym. Herr G. Weymer has kindly sent me a coloured drawing of a specimen of *P. chimæra* identified by the late Herr Plötz himself. On the underside of the forewing as drawn the discal white fascia ends anteriorly at the subcostal nervure as in *N. restricta*, Moore.



82. *TELICOTA BAMBUSÆ*, Moore.

The male specimens from Buru have the sexual brand on the upperside of the forewing very prominent, whitish and shining. The late Herr C. Ribbe sent me a female of this species from Ceram named "*Pamphila*" *ahrendti*, Plötz, and under this name the species stands in *Iris*, vol. ii, p. 261, n. 136 (1889). It was originally described as "*Hesperia*" *ahrendti* from Manila in the Philippines, but is not mentioned in Herr Georg Semper's "*Schmetterlinge Philippinischen Inseln*." On l. c. pl. v, fig. 5, Herr Ribbe figures a *Pamphila arendti* [sic], but this figure does not in the least agree with *T. bambusæ*.

83. *TELICOTA AUGIAS*, Linnæus.

Males only received. The discal oblique black fascia bearing the sexual brand on the upperside of the forewing is unusually narrow in these specimens, consequently the golden-yellow band beyond is unusually broad.

84. *TELICOTA (Padraona) PRUSIAS*, Felder.

Females only received, which agree exactly with specimens of the same sex in my collection from the Philippines and Celebes.

85. *TELICOTA (Padraona) PALMARUM*, Moore.

Males only received. These specimens do not agree with Felder's figure of "*Pamphila*" *augiades*, male, from Amboina. That species, which I have never succeeded in obtaining, is very closely allied to *T. palmarum*.

86. *OCYBADISTES MARNAS*, Felder.

My male specimens from Buru and Waigiou (Waijiu or Waigau) agree very well with Messrs. Elwes and Edwards' description of "*Pamphila*" *marnas*, Felder (described originally from Amboina), in *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond., Zoology*, vol. xiv, p. 256 (1897). Messrs. Elwes and Edwards ignore Mr. Heron's genus *Ocybadistes*, although it was described in 1894, and place the present species in the genus *Telicota*, though Capt. Watson pointed out in 1893 that *P. marnas* and some other species were not true *Telicotas*.

87. *BAORIS (Chapra) MATHIAS*, Fabricius.

My male specimens from Buru have no translucent spots whatever in the forewing, though the usual discal spots appear on the underside but are opaque, while the females are normal.



88. BAORIS (*Parnara*) PHILIPPINA, Herrich-Schäffer.

Both sexes received. It seems to be common in Buru.

89. BAORIS (*Parnara*) CONTIGUA, Mabille.

Two males of this variable and widely-spread species from Buru have been received. In both examples the two spots in the discoidal cell of the forewing are well separated, but this is a very inconstant feature; in one specimen there is a single spot, in the other two spots only, on the disc of the hindwing, the normal number being four.

90. HASORA (*Parata*) CELÆNUS, Cramer.

Originally described from what appears to be a male (though the sexual brand is not figured) from Amboyna. I have both sexes from Buru. The female shews in a good light on the upperside of both wings a very magnificent plumbeous gloss, which is entirely wanting in the male. The coloration of both wings on the underside is in the female of a much paler and lighter shade than in the male, and green instead of purple. *Hasora violacea*, Elwes and Edwards, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond., vol. xiv, pp. 297, 299 (1897), from Amboyna, is said to be allied to *H. celænus*, but the male differs from that species as identified by me in having no sexual brand.

91. HASORA (*Parata*) MALAYANA, Felder.

Two females only received from Buru. Like examples from the Ké Isles, these Buru specimens are without spots on the forewing.

92. HASORA (*Parata*) HURAMA, Butler.

Both sexes received from Buru, which differ the one from the other only in the presence in the male of the sexual brand on the upperside of the forewing, this being absent in the female.

## 93. \*HASORA THRIDAS, Boisduval.

Described from Bourou as "*Thymèle*" *thridas* by Boisduval. As far as Boisduval's short description goes it agrees with the specimens I have identified as *H. malayana*, Felder. But Watson says in Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1893, p. 128, that *H. thridas* comes into group A of the genus in which the sexual brand in the male is either inconspicuous or entirely absent, while the male of *H. malayana* has it conspicuous, and comes into his group B.

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Nicéville, Lionel de. 1898. "On a Small Collection of Butterflies from Buru in the Moluccas." *The journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* 67(II), 308–321.

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