

Paraduba owgarra, sp. n.

♂. Both wings dull violet-blue: primaries with apex and termen broadly brown, the latter tapering somewhat to the tornus: secondaries with the apex and termen much less broad. Underside: both wings pinkish brown with slightly darker spots edged with white: primaries with a band consisting of three confluent spots across the wing at the middle of the cell, an irregular spot closing the cell; postmedial band of six spots, very irregular in shape, 3 and 4 being shifted outwards, 5 inwards, 6 small; a terminal row of spots preceded by a broadish scalloped line; area above the tornus whitish: secondaries with a small basal spot at vein 8, a series of three largish subconfluent subbasal spots, a large irregular spot closing the cell; postmedial band consisting of eight more or less confluent irregular spots, 3 and 4 shifted well out, 5 to 8 each more inwards than its predecessor; termen with a row of small dots preceded by a narrow scalloped dark line; a small black spot with an internal red edging in the space between veins 2 and 3, and a minute trace of another at the tornus.

Expanse 28 mm.

The type is in my collection from Owgarra, where it appears to be a rare species.

XV.—*Descriptions of some new African Butterflies.*

By GEORGE T. BETHUNE-BAKER, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

I HAVE recently received a small collection of Lepidoptera from Patigo, in the Acholi country, in which there are a few new species that I here describe. Patigo is the old Fatiko of Sir Samuel Baker's days and formed his chief station. The people and country are interesting; the latter abounds with game, large and small, but the people, who are very keen hunters, so scour the land with fires, that the entomological prospects are not good so long as this custom prevails. The Acholi are practically unclothed, nothing but a short apron being ever worn, and this only, as a rule, by the men, though both sexes, as frequently is the case, are heavily laden with ornaments. I am informed that the common method of salutation is the high handshake, of recent fashion in our own country, a curious illustration of the old adage "Extremes meet." I am also describing a few new species

sent over by Mr. F. J. Jackson in his last collection. My measurements are taken by doubling the distance from the centre of the thorax to the apex of the wing.

Pentila ntebi, sp. n.

♂. Both wings subdiaphanous white: primaries with the costa broadly dark, expanding towards the end of the cell and in an even curve descending towards the tornus, so that the apex and termen are very broadly dark, tapering gradually to the tornus; the dark termen of the secondary is comparatively narrow from the apex to the tornus.

Expanse 32 mm.

The type was taken by Mr. Jackson at N'tebi (Uganda): it occurs from March to May.

The species will follow after *P. sylpha*, Kirby, but it has no trace of a cell-spot in either wing.

Epitola mengoensis, sp. n.

♂. Primary blackish, with a slight purplish patch to beyond the cell, but so dark as to appear little more than a greasy area: secondaries black, with the area between veins 7 and 1 bluish, of a rough appearance, the veins intersecting the blue, and with a black dash at the end of the cell; termen broadly dark. Underside: primaries dark greyish brown, with a pale spot beyond the cell and a pale inner margin: secondaries pinkish brown, with the basal area dark to beyond the cell; a posterior and submarginal lunulated line close together, somewhat darker than the ground-colour.

The apex of the primaries is almost falcate, being acute and excavated directly below it, whilst the termen from veins 5 to 3 is strongly produced outwards, giving the contour an unusual shape for this genus; the neuration is quite typical.

Expanse 36 mm.

The type was taken by Mr. Jackson in March at Mengo.

Lachnocnema busoga, sp. n.

♀. Both wings blackish brown, with large white central areas: primaries with the white area from nearly the base, expanding very rapidly for three quarters of the wing, and extending from near the upper margin of the cell to vein 1: secondaries with a very large white patch from the abdominal fold to vein 6 and from half of the cell to near the termen. Underside: primaries white, with costa and termen broadly

brown; a smallish spot before the apex, followed by a large oblique one below, with scattered silvery scales in the dark costa and apex: secondaries white, with a very broad, sharply defined, subquadrangular costal patch from near the base to three quarters, in the middle of which is a white oblique streak; one or two basal white spots ringed with silvery brown, followed by a median row of four similar spots; a trace of a postmedial row of four or five like spots; termen broadly brown, with probably some anal dark and silvery spots, but the tornus is damaged.

Expanse 46 mm.

The type was taken by Mr. Jackson in Busoga in October. It will come next to *L. magna*, Auriv.

Myrina Sharpei, sp. n.

♂. Both wings blackish: the primaries with the lower part of the cell, a limited area below the cell and between veins 1 and 2, and also a dash between veins 2 and 3 lustrous dark blue: secondaries with the area between veins 2 and 8 dark lustrous blue, the blue extending nearly into the termen at vein 2. Underside: both wings pinkish brown: primaries spotless: secondaries with a small black spot in the cell and a postmedial row of small black spots, this row being sharply and deeply curved between veins 8 and 3; from the latter it becomes almost a line to the inner margin; lobe-spot bright red, with a dash of grey scaling above it margined laterally with blackish; tail white, black-edged.

Expanse 30 mm.

This species was taken from March to May at N'tebi by Mr. Jackson. It will come next to *M. dermaptera*, Willgr., to which it is a close ally.

Hypolycaena Jacksoni, sp. n.

♂. Upperside: both wings dull orange-red, with a slight purple gloss in certain lights: primaries with a very broad dark brown termen, with a purple gloss: secondaries with a broadish dark termen, tapering rapidly to the tornus, which is bluish white, the lobe having a yellowish edging; tail long, second tail of moderate length. Underside: both wings pure white up to the termen: primaries with a short oblique orange-red stripe from the costa to near the origin of vein 2; a postmedial, orange-red, oblique, subcrenulate stripe ending on vein 1 *b*; a fine, slightly curved, dark line between this and the termen. Secondaries: a short orange-red basal dash between vein 8 and the cell; an oblique, orange-red, slightly

irregular line to vein 2; below vein 2 at the angle the line is continued as a fine blackish line; between this and the termen a fine dark subcrenulate line to the inner margin, where it is angled, and continued shortly up the inner margin; a black spot above the second tail, edged internally with yellowish; lobe-spot black, edged with a small yellowish patch internally, and a very pale metallic-blue patch nearer the termen, with an indefinite greyish metallic-blue scaling beyond it; termen finely black.

Expanse 41 mm.

Hab. Toro.

This fine and unusual-looking species is like none with which I am acquainted; it belongs to the section having no sex-mark; it was taken by Mr. Jackson in February.

Catochrysops kabrosæ, sp. n.

♂. Both wings palish brown: primaries with a dark mark closing the cell and a trace of a terminal row of spots in a very slightly paler ground, those in the tornus and between veins 2 and 3 slightly edged with orange internally: secondaries with a very large orange patch occupying the tornal area and tapering rapidly as it nears the apex; a well-defined black terminal spot between veins 2 and 3; fringes whitish. Underside: both wings clear whitish grey: primaries with a black lunulate mark encircled with white closing the cell, followed by a postmedial curved row of five black spots encircled with white; directly beyond is a subterminal row of six dark sublunular marks, edged with white, followed by a terminal row of pale brown spots in a whitish area; termen finely dark brown: secondaries with three small black sub-basal spots encircled with white, the uppermost one followed by a similar spot midway between it and the apex; the rest of the marks are scarcely darker than the ground-colour and are all encircled with white; a lunulate spot closing the cell; a postmedial row of six spots, the upper three in an acute curve; the middle spot of the lower three shifted inwards; touching these spots outside is a row of white spear-shaped marks; a terminal row of spots in a white ground, the spot between veins 2 and 3 black, edged externally with metallic blue and internally more broadly with orange; termen finely dark.

Expanse 30 mm.

The type was taken by Mr. Jackson at Kabros in November.

Catochrysops acholi, sp. n.

♂. Both wings uniform very dark brown, with the cell closed by a darker dash; secondaries with a terminal black spot between veins 2 and 3, margined internally with orange. Underside: both wings pale greyish brown: primaries with spots but little darker than the ground-colour, edged with whitish; a spot closing the cell; a posterior row of six spots, the upper three slightly curved; a subterminal row of broad marks, slightly <-shaped: secondaries with all the spots edged with whitish; three subbasal black spots—one below the costa, in the cell, and on the inner margin; an irregular spot closing the cell, with a black spot above and below it; a very irregular posterior row of six spots, the uppermost one isolated and the lowest two shifted well inwards; a subterminal row of five <-shaped marks, below which is a black spot, edged externally with metallic blue and internally by a large orange spot, with a small orange spot at the tornus.

♀. Both wings pale whitish lustrous mauve-blue: primaries with a large dark spot closing the cell; a broad dark brown costa and a very broad dark brown termen: secondaries with a broad brown costa to the cell and along vein 7; termen broadly brown, with a row of <-shaped bluish-white marks in it; a black spot between veins 2 and 3, edged internally broadly with orange, and a smaller orange spot at the tornus; a posterior row of four or five spots, the fourth shifted inwards; these spots in the type specimen are quite small, but in a second specimen they are large. Underside like the male, but paler and the white encirclings of the spots broader.

Expanse, ♂ 49, ♀ 48 mm.

The types are in my collection from the Acholi country, a district 200 miles north of the Victoria Nyanza.

The species will come near *C. parsimon*.

Catochrysops nandiana, sp. n.

♂. Both wings bright mauve-blue, with termen rather narrowly black: primaries with a trace of the coppery irrorations that make *C. mahallakoæna*, Wllgr., so conspicuous an insect; but with this species there is only a faint trace of this coppery colour, and in flown specimens it quite disappears: secondaries with a black terminal spot between veins 1 *a* and 2, edged internally with a small pinkish spot. Underside similar to that of *mahallakoæna*, Wllgr., but the

colour is very pale and the spots somewhat larger and more broadly edged with white.

Expanse 26 mm.

The type was taken by Mr. Jackson at Nandi in the month of April.

Zizera Drucei, sp. n.

♂. Both wings sooty brown, strongly suffused all over with blue: primaries with a moderately narrow dark termen, on the internal edge of which is a trace of a row of blackish spots: secondaries just like the primaries. Underside: both wings dark coffee-brown, with black spots edged with white: primaries with two cell-spots, the second large; beyond this below the costa a minute spot; a postmedial curved row of four spots, the lowest very small; an indefinite subterminal row of dark spots adjoining the white edging of the subterminal row: secondaries with a basal row of four minute but distinct spots, followed by a similar subbasal row of larger spots; a spot closing the cell; a strongly curved postmedial row of seven spots; a fine white streak extends from the spot closing the cell to the third and fourth spots of this row; terminal and subterminal row as in the primaries.

Expanse 20 mm.

The type (from Madagascar) is in my collection. The species is nearest to *Z. knysna*, Trim., but the spots of the secondaries are quite diverse.

Sarangesa ganyi, sp. n.

♂. Both wings dark grey: primaries with the basal two thirds darker; a double hyaline spot at the origin of vein 11, and another double spot at the angle of vein 3; three small spots not in a straight line below the costa nearer the apex; beyond these is a trace of a postmedial spotted row, the spots scarcely darker than the ground-colour: secondaries with traces of a subbasal and postmedial spotted band scarcely darker than the ground-colour. Under surface as above, but the pattern is more distinct.

♀. Like the male, but the hyaline spot below vein 3 much larger, whilst the darker bands are also more distinct.

Expanse, ♂ 35, ♂ 36 mm.

The types from Patigo, in the Ganyi or Acholi country, are in my collection. The species will come next *S. lugens*, Rogenh.

Cyclopides ogwanyi, sp. n.

♂. Head black; palpi yellow, with a few interspersed black hairs; thorax with dark orange-red patagiæ. Primary black, with a short, irregular, postmedial band of four very pale canary-yellow spots from vein 10 to vein 3, the two middle spots being longish and projected well outwards; a small chrome-yellow spot near the tornus; fringes black: secondaries very dark brown, with a submarginal row of small chrome-yellow spots; fringes chrome-yellow. Under-side with the canary-coloured spots darker, and a series of canary-coloured interneural terminal spots, those at the apex being dashes: secondaries silvery white, with black veins; a chrome-yellow subbasal spot below vein 8; cell closed by a similar spot, with two more below it; two posterior similarly coloured spots, viz. one near the apex between veins 6 and 7 and one above it shifted basewards; a row of three such spots between veins 1 *a* and 4.

Expanse 35 mm.

The type (from Patigo) is in my collection. The species should be placed between *C. formosus*, Btl., and *Carsoni*, Btl., but the upperside and the marked break in the posterior row of yellow spots on the underside of the secondaries should easily separate it.

XVI.—*On some Fishes from the Kwango River (Congo System) in Angola, collected by Dr. W. J. Ansorge.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

AT the end of 1903 Dr. Ansorge collected some fishes at Fort Don Carlos, in the province of Loanda, at the junction of the Cambo and Kwango (or Cuango) Rivers. Owing to the great difficulties of transport over land some of the specimens unfortunately arrived decayed, whilst a few, in a rather poor state of preservation, could be preserved for the British Museum. However, the interest which attaches to a knowledge of the fishes of the southern tributaries of the Congo induces me to shortly describe without further delay two remarkable new species represented in that collection. The other determinable species are:—*Hydrocyon lineatus*, Blkr., *Labeo macrostoma*, Blgr., *L. lineatus*, Blgr., and *Clarias Dumerilii*, Stdr.



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