XXV.—*An Account of a Collection of Butterflies obtained by Lord Delamere, chiefly at Munisu, near Mount Kenya.* By Arthur G. Butler, Ph.D. &c.

Munisu appears to be situated at an altitude of 4150 feet, and most of Lord Delamere's captures were obtained in that locality; but a few of the species were obtained in East Central Africa, on the Athi River.

The collection consists of seventy-nine species, none new to science, but three new to the Museum series, viz. *Monotrichtis kenia*, *Belenois margaritacea*, and *Pinacopteryx rubrobasalis*. The following species of special interest were also secured:—*Precis guruana*, *P. Gregorii*, *Planema montana*, *Acræa uvui*, *Uranothauma nubifer*, *Mylothris rubricosta*, *Terias hapale* in both sexes, *Synchloe distorta*, *Papilio echerioides*, *Pyrgus machacosa*, and *Cyclopides quadrisignata*.

Nymphalidæ.

1. *Amauris albimaculata*, Butler.

A singularly deep-coloured male, the band on the secondaries being of a dark testaceous rather than clear ochreous tint, as in *A. Ansorgei*.

2. *Tirumala Petiverana*, Doubl.

February 1900.

3. *Limnas chrysippus*, var. *Klugii*, Butler.

4. *Monotrichtis safitza*, Hewits.

Four males and one female of the wet phase and a male of the dry phase.

5. *Monotrichtis kenia*, Rogenh.

A male of this species, which is new to the collection, was obtained in February 1900; it is evidently the Eastern representative of *M. auricruda*, from which it differs in its darker colour, superior size, and the white instead of buffish subapical belt on the primaries.

6. *Neocœnyra Gregorii*, Butler.

February 1900.

7. *Charaxes pollux*, Cramer.

8. *Charaxes Kirkii*, Butler.

This species seems to replace the Western *C. viola* in East Central and Northern Africa; both sexes are easily distinguished.

9. *Charaxes cithæron*, Felder.

One perfect male, with unusually broad pale patch on secondaries.

10. *Charaxes varanes*, Cramer.

11. *Precis cloantha*, Cramer.

♂ ♀, Munisu; ♂, Meara: 15th February, 1900.

12. *Precis aurorina*, Butler.

13. *Precis elgiva*, Hewits.

14. *Precis cebrene*, Trimen.

15. *Precis Westermanni*, Westw.

Three males of this Western form, which we have also from Monbuttu.

16. *Precis clelia*, Cramer.

A series obtained in February.

17. *Precis guruana*, Rogenh.

18. *Precis Gregorii*, Butler.

February 1900.

19. *Precis natalica*, Felder.

20. *Pyrameis abyssinica*, Felder.

Embi, 15th February, 1900.

21. *Hypolimnas misippus*, Linn.

A series of male specimens, 19th February, 1900.

22. *Hamanumida dædalus*, Fabr.

23. *Crenis Boisduvali*, Wallgr.

February.

24. *Argynnis Hanningtoni*, Elwes.

15th February, 1900.

25. *Atella phalantha*, Drury.

A long series of both wet and dry phases.

26. *Neptis agatha*, Cramer.

27. *Neptidopsis ophione*, var. *velleda*, Mab.

February.

28. *Eurytela hiarbas*, Drury.

29. *Byblia ilithyia*, var. *simplex*, Butler.

A pair, Meara, 19th February, 1900.

30. *Byblia vulgaris*, Staud.

31. *Planema montana*, Butler.

One female was captured in February.

In his useful work on African Rhopalocera Prof. Aurivillius regards *P. montana* as a variety of *P. aganice*; but he separates *P. meruana*, and figures the female, as a distinct species. As a matter of fact, *P. meruana* is simply an absolute synonym of *P. montana*, of which *P. bertha* of Vuillot is the male. As to its being a variety of *P. aganice*, it might just as well be regarded as a variety of *P. gea* or almost any other *Planema*. On the face of it, the fact that an Englishman, German, and Frenchman all decided independently that it was perfectly distinct is a strong argument for its specific value.

32. *Acræa Johnstoni*, Godman.

♀ (var. *flavescens*).

33. *Acræa cabira*, Hopff.

34. *Acræa alicia*, E. M. Sharpe.

February.

35. *Acræa uvui*, H. G. Smith.

36. *Acræa serena*, Fabr.

♂, Embi, 15th February, 1900.

37. *Acræa lycia*, Fabr.

♂ (typical form), Munisu in February.
♀ (var. *daira*), Athi River.

38. *Acræa cæcilia*, var., Fabr.

This form might be taken for *A. onerata*, excepting that the internervular folds are not blackened. I am afraid that eventually connecting-links will be discovered. The width of the border certainly varies considerably in this as in many species.

39. *Acræa natalica*, Boisd.

Lycænidæ.

40. *Uranothauma nubifer*, Trimen.

It is rather surprising to find this southern species so far to the north; one would rather have expected to meet with *U. cordatus*.

41. *Polyommatus bæticus*, Linn.

♂ ♂, Munisu and Embi, 15th February, 1900.

42. *Syntarucus telicanus*, Lang.

♂ ♂ ♀, Munisu; ♀, Athi River.

43. *Azanus ubaldus*, Cramer.

♂ ♂, Athi River (all much worn).

Papilionidæ.

44. *Mylothris rubricosta*, Mab.

45. *Colias electra*, var. *edusa*, Fabr.

A pair taken at Embi on the 15th February.

46. *Terias brigitta*, Cramer.

♂ ♂, Munisu; ♀ ♀, Embi, 15th February, and Meara, 19th February.
The specimens are of the wet phase.

47. *Terias hapale*, Mabille.

I find that I was too hasty in questioning Prof. Aurivillius's action with regard to this species; the males are pale lemon-yellow and without brand, the females white. Probably *T. messalina* is the nearest ally.

48. *Terias Marshalli*, Butler.

49. *Terias Boisduvaliana*, Mabille.

♂ ♂, Embi, 15th February, and Munisu.
Both examples belong to the dry phase (*T. æthiopica*). I am afraid that it will be difficult in future to decide as to whether a female belongs to *T. hapale* or *T. Boisduvaliana*, unless the two are taken together; I believe ours are now all correctly sorted, but I do not feel absolutely sure. As a rule, I think, the under surface of *T. Boisduvaliana* has more sharply defined (less blurred) markings than in *T. hapale*.

50. *Teracolus calais*, Cramer.

51. *Teracolus eris*, Klug.

52. *Teracolus incretus*, Butler.

A pair of the dry phase from Munisu.

53. *Teracolus auxo*, Lucas.

A pair of the dry phase from the Athi River in Central East Africa.

54. *Teracolus xanthus*, var. *metagone*, Holl.

♂ ♀, Athi River, Central East Africa.
This is a typical dry-season phase of the species.

55. *Teracolus pseudacaste*, Butler.

♂ ♂ ♀ ♀, Athi River, Central East Africa.
All the examples are of the dry-season phase.

56. *Catopsilia florella*, Fabr.

♂ ♂ ♀ ♀, Munisu; ♂ ♂, Embi, 15th February, 1900.

57. *Belenois zochalia*, Boisd.

♂ ♂, Embi, 15th February, 1900.

58. *Belenois severina*, var. *infida*, Butler.

59. *Belenois mesentina*, Cramer.

60. *Belenois margaritacea*, E. M. Sharpe.

February.

This is new to the Museum series. It differs a little from the figure in that the border of the secondaries is regularly dentate-sinuate internally, not enclosing spots of the ground-colour; this, however, is a likely variation to occur in a species of *Belenois*, and may represent a seasonal phase.

61. *Belenois Westwoodi*, Wallgr.

♂, Embi, 15th February, 1900.

62. *Synchloe Johnstoni*, Crowley.

♂ ♂, Embi, 15th February, and Munisu.

63. *Synchloe distorta*, Butler.

♀, Athi River, Central East Africa.

This is only the second example that I have seen.

64. *Pinacopteryx rubrobasalis*, Lanz.

♂ ♀ ♀, Munisu, in February.

How the describer of this species could possibly imagine it a variety or aberration of *P. pigea* (which shows no orange at the base of the primaries in the female) I cannot at all understand; its proper position is between *P. astarte* and *P. orbona* (of which I hold *P. larima*, Boisd., to be the female *). The male, of which we previously possessed a rubbed example under my *P. vidua*, is of a similar character to *P. astarte*. Herr Lanz describes females of the wet phase with well-defined dark outer border to the primaries; in all our specimens this border is reduced on the outer margin to small spots which terminate the veins (dry phase).

* Prof. Aurivillius identifies Boisduval's insect with "a very rubbed example of *thysa*, Hopffer"—a *Belenois*. I prefer an identification which does not require abrasion to make it answer.

65. *Pinacopteryx gerda*, H. G. Smith.

♂, Embi, 15th February; ♂ ♂ ♀, Mukusi in February. These also are all of the dry phase.

66. *Eronia leda*, Boisd.

67. *Nychitona medusa*, Cramer.

February.

This species should have been placed after *Mylothris*; the specimen is rather interesting, the apical border of the primaries being continued to the second median branch, the black spot being also unusually large.

68. *Papilio similis*, Cramer.

February.

69. *Papilio demodocus*, Linn.

Munisu in February.

70. *Papilio nireus*, Linn.

February.

71. *Papilio brontes*, Godman.

♀, Embi, 15th February, 1900.

72. *Papilio echerioides*, Trimen.

February.

A slightly aberrant male example in which the spots composing the belt across the primaries are reduced in size.

Hesperiidæ.

73. *Eretis lugens*, Rogenh.

Munisu and Embi, 15th February.

74. *Pyrgus machacosa*, Butler.

Three males; one from Embi, 15th February.

75. *Gomalia elma*, Trimen.

76. *Cyclopides quadrisignata*, Butler.

77. *Padraona zeno*, Trimen.

78. *Gegenes Letterstedti*, Wallgr.

79. *Rhopalocampta forestan*, Cramer.

March.