

- Fig. 11. *Linyphia subdola*, sp. n., ♀.
a, profile; *b*, eyes from in front; *c*, ♂, without legs or palpi;
d, left palpus of male; *e*, genital aperture of ♀; *f*, natural length of
♂; *g*, ditto of ♀.
12. *Linyphia peramæna*, sp. n., ♂.
a, profile; *b*, eyes from in front; *c*, right palpus on outer side;
d, genital aperture; *e*, natural length of Spider.
13. *Linyphia melanopygia*, sp. n., ♂.
a, profile; *a'*, falces and maxillæ in profile, more enlarged; *b*, fore
part of cephalothorax and falces from in front; *c*, right palpus in
front, looking upwards; *d*, left palpus (wanting digital joint) on outer
side, from underneath in front; *e*, natural length of Spider.
14. *Mimetus mendicus*, sp. n., ♀.
a, profile; *b*, portion of metatarsus, enlarged; *c*, genital aperture;
d, natural length of Spider.
15. *Stegosoma quadratum*, sp. n., ♀.
a, profile; *b*, natural length of Spider.
16. *Episinus antipodanus*, sp. n., ♀.
a, profile; *b*, eyes from in front; *c*, genital aperture; *d*, natural
length of Spider.

8. On some African Species of Lepidoptera belonging to the
Subfamily *Nymphalinae*. By W. L. DISTANT.

[Received November 11, 1879.]

(Plate LIV.)

The Butterflies referred to and described in this paper are principally (including all the types) in the collection of Mr. F. J. Horniman, and are from the same region as the Papiliones described in a previous paper (*suprà*, p. 647), viz. the Calabar district (Isubu, Mongo-ma-lobah, Calabar). They formed portion of probably the largest number of West-African specimens ever gathered together at one time, and consequently an unusual opportunity has been afforded of testing the constancy and variability of many described forms.

DIADEMA ANTEVORTA, n. sp.

♀. Above bluish black. Fore wings with a curved blue fascia, commencing somewhat faintly, and extending transversely across cell about midway, and continued broadly between the two lower median nervules for about half their length, when it is suddenly and abruptly carried downwards and terminates near anal angle; a white transverse band commencing a little beyond end of cell, and terminating a little below centre of upper median nervule; a submarginal row of eight white spots, divided by the nervules (upper two situated close together, fourth smallest), and a marginal row of white streaks situated on each side of the nervules, but obliterated near apex. Lower wing crossed by a central blue fascia, which commences near anterior angle and terminates at about centre of abdominal margin; a marginal row of white streaks divided by the nervules as in upper wings, but becoming bluish towards anal angle. Underside pale brownish; markings as above, but blue fascia of upper wings pale

bluish white and abbreviated; the transverse blue fascia of lower wings much narrowed and white.

Exp. wings 4 inches.

Hab. Magila, East Africa.

In structure resembling the ♀ of *D. salmacis*, Dr.

DIADEMA DINARBA, Hew. Ex. Butt. iii. *Diad.* t. 2. f. 7 (1865).

This species seems subject to extreme variation, and, as far as I have been able to examine specimens, appears under the following forms:—

Var. *a.* Typical. Hew. ib.

Var. *b.* Fore wings with transverse spots much enlarged, almost reaching row of submarginal spots. Hind wings with basal white portion enlarged, and almost occupying half of wing.

Var. *c.* Fore wings with transverse spots enlarged and fused, occupying the whole discal portion of the wing, and merging with submarginal row of spots, some of which are absorbed. Hind wings with the basal white portion now increased till it occupies all the wings but a broad outer margin.

Var. *d.* Both wings almost wholly white. The dark portions of the previous varieties only indicated, and the submarginal row of spots almost obliterated.

Hab. Vars. *a, b, d*, Calabar; var. *c*, Sierra Leone.

It will be thus seen that variation extends from the melanic form, *a*, through gradually increasing albinism, till the extreme form, *d*, is reached; or, of course, *vice versâ* from *d* to *a*. Besides which, though these typical varieties are indicated, there are numerous intermediate forms which destroy their value as to constancy. Similar variation may be seen in another African species of the genus, *D. dubium*, Beauv., some of the forms of which are regarded by competent lepidopterists as specific.

PARADIADEMA, gen. nov.

Allied to *Diadema*, from which it differs in the hind margin of the fore wings being scarcely excavated, and the apical angle of the same, which is only faintly prominent; lower subcostal nervules emitted nearer apical margin; costa of hind wings more arched, precostal nervure curved outwardly.

PARADIADEMA HORA, n. sp. (Plate LIV. fig. 1.)

♂. Above ferruginous. Fore wings crossed by a transverse white fascia, commencing near costa a little beyond end of cell, and terminating a little below centre of hind margin; this fascia is straightened outwardly, but inwardly, near end of cell, deeply toothed; interior of cell bluish black, with four or five white spots, outer one somewhat linear and perpendicular. Hind wings crossed by a broad yellowish-white fascia toothed outwardly, and widened towards inner margin. Underside much paler in colour, fasciæ as above; cell of fore wings with the white spots bordered with black, a black spot near base, and two irregularly waved black lines, situated

some distance apart near the centre; beneath cell, and a little below base of lower median nervule, is situated a black ring. Hind wings with two black spots near base, between costal nervule and first subcostal nervule, and an 8-shaped black mark on basal half of cell.

Exp. wings $3\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Camaroons.

The ♀ resembles the ♂, but is larger.

ROMALEOSOMA EDWARDSI, Hoev.

Nymphalis (Aterica) edwardsii, Tijds. Nat. Ges. xii. p. 252, t. 4. f. 1 a, b (1845); Kirby, Cat. Diurn. Lep. p. 248. 12 (1871).

Romaleosoma pratinas, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. D. L. t. 38. f. 3 (1850); Kirby, Cat. Diurn. Lep. p. 247. 5 (1871).

These two described forms are certainly synonymic, as may be at once seen by a comparison of the figures. The mistake originated in the arrangement of the species of this genus by Doubleday and Hewitson in the Gen. D. L. p. 284. *R. pratinas* is included in the Sect., "body extremely robust, and marked on the upperside with large pale spots;" whilst *R. edwardsi* is placed in another Sect., "body less robust, not marked with pale spots," which is clearly erroneous, and seems to show that the figure of the last species was not consulted.

ROMALEOSOMA LOSINGA, Hew. Ex. Butt. iii. *Rom.* t. i. f. 5 (1864).

Romaleosoma wardi, Druce, Cist. Ent. i. p. 286. n. 5 (1874).

Mr. Hewitson described this species as having on underside of fore wings "three black spots (forming a triangle) within the cell," and posterior wings as having "a single black spot within the cell." Only one specimen which I have examined in the collection has a single spot only in cell of hind wing, and that specimen differs in only having two spots in cell of fore wing. Some specimens possess two spots in cell of hind wings, and some three; others have three in cells of fore and hind wings, and a transverse black fascia across end of cell. One specimen has a fourth spot on hind wing situated outside cell. In most specimens there is also a well-marked violet reflexion on upperside of hind wing near inner and hind margins, particularly the last.

It will thus be seen that some of these forms agree with *R. wardi*, Druce; others, on the underside, with *R. losinga*, Hew. The cellular markings are evidently most inconstant, the violet reflexions above more pronounced in some species than others, and therefore I have been unable to separate the two species without adding varieties which would destroy the value of each.

ROMALEOSOMA LAKUMA, Butl. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, p. 123; Lep. Ex. i. t. 21. f. 2 (1871).

This form is most inconstant in markings: in some male specimens the blue striæ on anterior wings is absent; in some female specimens the discal blue streak extends at its base from abdominal margin to

hind margin, as in *R. harpalyce*. Again, there is another variety which differs from *R. lakuma* in the greater width of the narrow oblique subapical ochreous band, and in the total absence of bluish markings above; underside agreeing perfectly with that of *R. lakuma*. This has been recently described by M. Mabille (Bull. Soc. Zool. de France, 1876, p. 278) under the name of *R. spatiosum*. In some specimens of this form there are faint pale violet indications of the blue striæ in *R. lakuma*.

Mr. Butler, in Lep. Ex. p. 52, writes, *R. lakuma* "is allied to *R. eupalus* and *R. harpalyce*, which have been considered by some lepidopterists to be varieties of the same species; but I am convinced, from a careful examination of many examples of both sexes of the two forms, that they are perfectly distinct. *R. losinga* is a third species of the same little group, and *R. lakuma* will make a fourth." Since this was written, *R. wardi* and *R. spatiosum* have been described, which bring the number of described forms of this group to six.

They seem to be thus differentiated:—

Wings generally marked with blue above.

Apex of fore wings without or with very obscure yellow band.

White markings on underside faint and obscure	<i>R. harpalyce</i> .
White markings on underside very distinct	<i>R. eupalus</i> .
Apex of fore wings crossed with yellow band	<i>R. lakuma</i> .

Wings without or with faint blue markings above.

Apex of fore wings crossed with yellow band.

White markings on underside very distinct	{ <i>R. losinga</i> . <i>R. wardi</i> .
White markings on underside faint and obscure	

Having examined the large number of duplicates that were in the possession of Mr. Horniman, and finding the above characters very inconstant, I much more incline to the opinion that we are dealing with the varietal forms of a protean species. The remarks of Smeatham, communicated to Drury, as to his own personal observations, may well be reproduced:—"There are several Papiliones nearly of this colour, that is to say, with the upperside of the wings having a changeable purple, and the undersides being inclinable to green, &c. The differences between them arise so gradually that I think them varieties of the same species, some, apparently very different, being found coupled together." Much of the same kind of variation may also be seen in *Euryphene phantasia*, Hew., from the same region.

ROMALEOSOMA INANUM, Butl. Cist. Ent. i. p. 158 (1873).

Three specimens of this form were in the collection. The first perfectly agrees with the description; the second is without the black spot in cell of hind wings; and the third specimen has the sub-marginal row and other spots beneath as in *R. ceres*, Fab.

HARMA LUCASII, Doum. (*Nymphalis*) Rev. Zool. 1859, p. 262, t. x. f. 2, ♀ ♂. (Plate LIV. fig. 2.)

I am glad to be able for the first time to describe the male of

this fine species; it seems to have been a difficult insect to procure. Doumet described and figured the female only.

♂. Wings above bright orange, narrowly edged with black on outer margins and along costa of fore wings, excepting basal half, where it is almost concolorous. A large triangular black space, the apex of which commences on the fore wings about centre of inner margin and a little above submedian nervure, extending through lower wing, on outer side to anal angle, and on inner side to abdominal margin about one third from base. Underside pale ochreous; lower wings greyish for about two thirds their expanse from base; both wings crossed by a straight, oblique chocolate-brown band, which commences on costa of fore wing a little beyond cell, and is continued to anal angle of lower wings. Cell of fore wings with two waved black lines some distance apart, the first of which is situated about midway, and a waved black line beyond end of cell, which also terminates in a black line; a black line, enclosing a small rounded space, situated just below cell between submedian nervure and lower median nervule. Cell of lower wings with three transverse black lines, the first of which is somewhat waved. The black band along underside of fore wings is somewhat reflected on upperside.

Exp. wings $2\frac{9}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Isubu, Camaroons.

HARMA FREDERICA, n. sp. (Plate LIV. fig. 3.)

♀. Above like *H. æmilius*, Doum., but the two submarginal rows of spots united with each other and also with the discal band, which is broken, and thus forms a series of eight ray-like streaks occupying outer half of fore wings, of which the upper is very small and obscure; sixth and seventh largest, eighth situated on inner margin and shortened outwardly. The number of these streaks on lower wings is seven; the first almost hidden by inner margin of anterior wings; the base of the fourth occupies apical third of cell; the last is situated between submedian nervure and lower median nervule. Underside agrees with *H. æmilius* in general coloration, but markings as on upperside. Cells without markings.

Exp. wings $4\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Calabar district, but not precisely localized.

HARMA BECKERI, Herr.-Schff. (*Diadema*) Ex. Schmett. f. 81 (1852, 1858).

Aphidema beckeri, Kirby, Cat. Diurn. Lepid. p. 229 (1871).

Harma theodota, Hew. Ex. Butt. iii. Har. t. 1. f. 3, 4 (1864).

Mr. Hewitson, *ib.* (text), stated his conviction that the *Diadema beckeri*, H.-S., was really a species of the genus *Harma*. Mr. Rutherford, some time ago, told me he considered it was really the female of *H. theodota*, Hew., and I think he was doubtless right in so placing it. The name proposed by Herrich-Schäffer therefore takes precedence.

HARMA THEOBANE, Doubl. & Hew. Gen. D. L. t. 40. f. 3 (1850); Hopff. Pet. Reise, Zool. v. p. 389, t. 24. f. 1-4 (1862).

Both sexes of this species are extremely variable. The male varies much in colour beneath; in some specimens the oblique discal line crossing both wings is bordered outwardly and broadly by a dark fuscous, waved, and irregular fascia. In some specimens of the female above the white markings are almost absent, and the wings are of an almost uniform smoky hue.

CHARAXES AGABO, n. sp. (Plate LIV. fig. 4.)

♀. Above bluish black, both wings crossed by a wide yellowish-white discal fascia, commencing where it is narrowest on fore wings, immediately beneath upper median nervule, and extending through hind wings, where it is broadest and almost reaches base, to abdominal margin; this fascia is outwardly sinuated on fore wings, but regularly curved on hind wings. On fore wings two spots situated transversely rather more than halfway between end of cell and apex; one smaller subapical one and eight small marginal spots, of which the lowest are the largest, yellowish white. Hind wings with a triangular yellowish-white spot on abdominal margin below central fascia; a submarginal row of eight blue spots, becoming larger and more rounded towards apical angle, and a marginal row of blue sub-crescentic narrow fasciæ, bordered outwardly with black, and becoming ochreous between inner tail and anal angle.

Underside: front wings black, with the following silvery-white markings:—A basal costal streak; three parallel cellular spots, gradually increasing in size from base, and preceded by two small bluish ones; immediately beneath cell a basal streak, followed by a small spot; beyond cell a subcostal boot-shaped spot, divided midway by a nervule, followed by a large suboblong spot, divided into three parts by nervules. A submarginal row of seven spots, of which the first five are silvery white, and sixth and seventh ochreous; the first three only divided by nervules; fourth and fifth much the smallest; and a marginal row of eight small spots, the lower two being largest, slightly bluish and crescentic inwardly. Hind wings silvery white, having two broad inwardly-curved black fasciæ, both commencing on costa, first terminating on centre of abdominal margin, second passing through end of cell, and terminating along lower median nervule at commencement of posterior marginal band. These two fasciæ are connected transversely, narrowly on costa and broadly near anal angle, and have also a connecting fascia of the same colour which commences about centre of the first, and is forked posteriorly where it joins second near base. A wide black marginal band, containing, first, a row of six narrow transverse ochreous lines, followed by six large silvery spots and a series of bluish-grey marginal lines; between lower median nervule and anal angle the band is represented by a large ochreous spot, margined with black, and containing two black spots ocellated with blue. Body streaked with silvery white.

Exp. wings $4\frac{4}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Calabar district; but not precisely localized.

P.S. (Dec. 15th, 1879).—I had in this paper described a species of *Charaxes* from West Africa under the name of *C. galba*, which, in a memoir since published by Herr Dewitz, has been described by that gentleman under the name of *C. hildebrandti*. Its nearest allies are *C. andara*, Ward, from Madagascar, and the Indian species *C. fabius*, Linn.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE LIV.

Fig. 1. *Paradiadema hora*, p. 704.
2. *Harma lucasii*, p. 706.

Fig. 3. *Harma frederica*, p. 707.
4. *Charaxes agabo*, p. 708.

9. Description of a new Oriole from Borneo. By R. G. WARDLAW RAMSAY, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U., Lieutenant 67th Regiment.

[Received October 30, 1879.]

ORIOLOUS CONSOBRINUS, sp. n.

♀. Allied to *Oriolus xanthonotus*, but differs in having the head, sides of the face, and ear-coverts smoky cinereous. The yellowish-brown edgings to the wing-coverts are also wanting; but this is not a constant character even in *O. xanthonotus* ♀, for some examples do not possess it in the smallest degree. The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth primaries are margined and tipped with pale greenish yellow. The rump has an appearance of being tinged with reddish brown, many of the feathers being of that colour. The lower surface is of a much purer white, with a cinereous tinge on the throat. The lower tail-coverts and tail are as in *O. xanthonotus*.

Length (♀, dry skin) 6·5 inches; tarsus ·75; wing 4; tail 2·75; bill from gape ·85.

It is more than probable that the male will be found to resemble that of *O. xanthonotus*, but possibly with the upper tail-coverts reddish or rusty brown.

The comparative measurements I do not consider of much importance, inasmuch as examples of *O. xanthonotus* from Malacca, Sumatra, S.E. Borneo, Sarawak, and the Philippines, although apparently identical with the typical Javan species, vary much in size *inter se*.

The specimen from which my description is taken was in a collection, labelled N.E. Borneo, in the museum of the late Lord Tweeddale.

I am indebted to Mr. R. B. Sharpe, of the British Museum, for informing me that this collection was made in the district of Sandakan, in Northern Borneo.



Distant, William Lucas. 1879. "8. On some African Species of Lepidoptera belonging to the Subfamily Nymphalinae." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1879, 703–709.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1879.tb02702.x>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/90455>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1879.tb02702.x>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/73441>

Holding Institution

Natural History Museum Library, London

Sponsored by

Natural History Museum Library, London

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.