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Notopterus afer, Gthr.

Old Calabar.

Notopterus nigri, Gthr.

Kondo-Kondo.

Tetrodon pustulatus, Murr.

Old Calabar.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE XIII.

Fig. A. *Ctenopoma Kingsleyæ*.

Fig. B. — *nanum*.

Fig. C. — *gabonense*.

PLATE XIV.

Fig. A. *Mormyrus amblystoma*.

Fig. B. *Clarias Walkeri*.

PLATE XV.

Fig. A. *Mormyrus Kingsleyæ*.

Fig. B. *Alestes Kingsleyæ*.

Fig. C. *Barilius bibie*.

XXXVIII.—Descriptions of some East-African Lycænidae.

By HAMILTON H. DRUCE, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

COLONEL SWINHOE has lately received a collection of Lepidoptera from Dar-es-Salaam, and has placed the Lycænidae in my hands for examination. Amongst them are specimens of *Chrysorychia amanga*, Westw., and also of *C. punicea*, Grose Smith, with which the recently described *C. cruenta*, Trimen (P. Z. S. 1894, p. 55, pl. vi. fig. 13, ♂), is identical. This figure is a very bad one, and the conspicuous white marking which is really on the fore wing below the first median nervule is here shown on the costal margin of the hind wing.

There is also a male *Hypolycaena Buxtoni*, Hew., which is much larger and deeper in colour on the upperside than the typical form.

Col. Swinhoe has kindly presented us with the types.

Epamera mermis, sp. n.

♂. Upperside allied to *E. iasis*, Hew., the blue paler in

shade and in the fore wing less extensive, but half occupying the cell and not reaching beyond the first median nervule; the inner margin is not white-edged, and in the hind wing the shining patch is darker in colour and rather less extensive. Underside differs from that of *E. iasis* by the fore wing having a distinct black line closing the end of the cell, and beyond this two distinct transverse black lines—the first, which corresponds with that in *E. iasis*, thin and dark; the second, which is placed halfway between this line and the outer margin, paler and broader.

Hind wing as in *E. iasis*, but the spots and metallic patches larger and the black lines more distinct. Thorax and abdomen greyish above, white below. Legs white, with black spots. Palpi white, with black tips; frons deep orange. Antennæ black, with white rings.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Dar-es-Salaam. Type Mus. Druce.

The tuft of hair on inner margin of fore wings below, which in *E. iasis* and *iaspis*, mihi, is black, is in *E. mermis* white, and the hind wing is of a different shape, not being so produced at the anal angle, and consequently less triangular. It is also much like *Iolaus silanus*, Grose Smith, from Mombasa, the type of which Mr. Grose Smith has kindly shown me, on the underside, but on the upperside it is distinguished at once by its much paler blue, by the less extensive colour on the fore wing, and by the entire absence of the black spots at the anal angle of the hind wing. I think it probable that on a close examination *I. silanus* will be found to belong to the genus *Epamera*.

Argiolaus silas, Westw.

Local race *lalos*, nov.

♂. Upperside differs from typical *A. silas* by the black outer margins being narrower and by the almost entire absence of the black and red spots between the nervules at the anal angle of the hind wing.

♀. Differs on the upperside from that sex of typical *silas* by having large pure white discal areas to both wings and by the orange band being confined to the two lower interspaces, the pale blue dusting being restricted to the bases of both wings. Underside as in *A. silas*.

Expanse, ♂ ♀ $1\frac{7}{10}$ –2 inches.

Dar-es-Salaam. Type Mus. Druce.