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XVIII.—New South-American Butterflies.

By W. J. KAYE, F.E.S.

Morphidæ.*Morpho perseus demararae*, subsp. n.

♂ ♀. Altogether paler than *M. perseus metellus*. Fore wing with a pale ochreous shade beyond middle, not involving the first transverse row of ochreous spots (faint in ♂, well defined in ♀) and scarcely extending beyond vein 2, except slightly distally. Inner margin slaty blue basally. Hind wing with the whole of the basal half slaty blue, except for some slight ochreous clouding in middle area near costa.

Hab. Demerara, Omai, Essequibo River, 1 ♀; Demerara River, 1 ♂.

Type in Coll. Kaye.

Erycinidæ.*Xynias potaronus*, sp. n.

Collar orange. Fore wing with all the margins broadly black. Some blue scaling along inner margin. Basal area to beyond middle pale bluish transparent with the veins black. A broad black band across discocellulars. A sub-apical band composed of three large elliptical white spots and a small blue spot at lower extremity. Hind wing with costa broadly black. Inner and outer margin narrowly black. Central area dusky transparent with a faint bluish tinge. Abdomen above blackish; below orange.

Expanse 37 mm.

1 ♂.

Hab. British Guiana, Tumatumari, July 1907 (*C. B. Roberts*).

Type in Coll. Kaye.

Nymphidium multochrea, sp. n.

Fore wing dark brown and orange without any white. A very broad costal brown band to well beyond cell containing orange blotches. Three of these lie within the cell and a fourth lies below the median but touching it on its upper edge. A large orange triangular patch occupies a large area from inner margin towards apex, and is there continued

vertically towards costa. Outer margin dark brown with a faint blue line running through it and some indistinct black intra-neural spots. Hind wing with basal two-thirds pale dirty brownish, palest towards base. A broad orange subterminal band slightly radiated on its inner edge. Outer margin dark brown containing some black spots which are edged internally with blue. Fore wing below with some whitish scaling beyond the cell and stretching across veins 2, 3, and 4. The subterminal orange band merged with the whitish-brown scaling in the area of the tornus. Hind wing below with the basal half whitish gradually becoming dusky before it meets the subterminal orange band.

Hab. Lower Amazon, Igaripe (*A. Hall*).

This may be an aberration of *Nymphidium caricae*, as the underside shows some whitish scaling, but above the general fascies is strikingly different.

Type in Coll. Kaye.

Pieridæ.

Pieris phaloe lamonti, subsp. n.

A small island race of *phaloe*, Godt (= *bunice*, Bois), which in addition to its small size has no orange at base of fore wing on underside, and only a very small amount of orange at base of hind wing on underside.

A full description is appended of both ♂ and ♀ in case the subspecies should turn out to be a good species and not only a race of *phaloe*.

Pieris phaloe lamonti.

♂. Fore wing white with the costa for half the length of cell black; the rest of costa (except the very narrow extreme margin, which is black) white. Apex rather broadly black and considerably concave on the inner edge. At termination of veins 3 and 4 on the margin are triangular black marks. A considerably reduced similar mark on vein 2 at margin. A small black discocellular spot slightly extended inwards. Faint scent-scale patches in the interspaces between the veins in discal area. Hind wing white with a very narrow black fringe. Some orange scaling at base beneath and at base of palpi.

♀. Fore wing white with a large black discoidal patch, continued as a curve to costa towards base, but not reaching it. Apex heavily black, the black continued in a zig-zagging

manner to tornus. It is widest at veins 3, 4, extending greatly inwards along vein 4. Between veins 2, 3 it recedes to extreme margin, but forms a black triangular patch on vein 2 and a linear black mark is present along vein 1 *b* at tornus. Hind wing white with a broad but much broken black margin. A long curved black streak along vein 8 almost throughout its length, except at origin. A black shade along vein 4 just beyond end of cell. Hind wing below cream-coloured, with a strong orange patch at base and black streaks as above, but paler.

Expanse ♂ 72, ♀ 75 mm.

Hab. Trinidad, Morne Diable, 9. 4. 17 (*Sir Norman Lamont*).

I have named the species after Sir Norman Lamont, who discovered it on Morne Diable, where he had made numerous fresh records for the island.

Types, ♂ and ♀, in Coll. Kaye.

Heliconidæ.

Heliconius doris doris, ab. *gibbsi*, nov.

Fore wing like typical *doris* from Guiana, except that all the markings are completely white. The basal streak along the median being considerably suffused with black scaling. Hind wing normal *doris* with the blue scaling extending on either side of the veins beyond the cell area.

Hab. British Guiana, Friendship, Berbice River.

Type ♀ in Coll. Schmassmann.

This very rare form, which is parallel to *H. doris metharmina*, ab. *fascinator*, from N.W. Venezuela, was given unsuspectingly by the late Mr. A. E. Gibbs with many other *doris* to Mr. Schmassmann shortly before he died.

I have named the aberration after the late Mr. A. E. Gibbs.

Heliconius wallacei brevimaculata, ab. *halli*.

Fore wing like *brevimaculata*, with the short median band white in place of the usual yellow, broken by the extra dark scaling along vein 2. Hind wing like typical *wallacei*.

Hab. Lower Amazon, Serpa, March 1914 (*A. Hall*).

Type ♀ in Coll. Schmassmann.

This form is close to *clytia*, but as *brevimaculata* is a geographical race on the lower Amazon it is necessary to describe and record the occurrence of an accompanying white form.

I have named this aberration after Mr. A. Hall.

Heliconius burneyi serpens, subsp. n.

♀. Fore wing as in *H. burneyi burneyi*. Hind wing intermediate between *H. burneyi catharinæ* and *H. burneyi huebneri* with short streaks beyond the median vein, never extending more than half the distance to outer margin.

♂. With even shorter streaks and approaching nearer to *catharinæ* than to *huebneri*.

Hab. Lower Amazon, Serpa, Jan.-March, 1914 (*A. Hall*).

Type in Coll. Kaye.

A series of males and females was taken by Mr. Hall and all the specimens are intermediate between *huebneri* and *catharinæ* showing that the race is a very well-marked one.

XIX.—*Some new Species of the Homopterous Family*
Pyrrhocoridae. By W. L. DISTANT.

Genus ODONTOPUS.

Odontopus, Laporte, Ess. Hem. p. 37 (1832).

Probergrothius, Kirk., n. n., Kirk. Entomologist, xxxvii. p. 280 (1904).

A genus under the name of *Odontopus* was proposed in the same year (1833), according to Scudder, by both Laporte (Rhynchota) and Silberman (Coleoptera), Kirkaldy (*supra*) giving priority to Silberman and sinking Laporte's generic name, for which he proposed the novelty of "*Probergrothius*."

Allaud, however, in 1889 (Bull. Ent. Soc. Fr. p. xlv) had shown that Laporte's name had priority over that of Silberman, for which he substituted the generic name *Odontopezus*, and which is now used in the Heteromera (Coleoptera). Consequently Kirkaldy's name "*Probergrothius*" is another synonym.

Odontopus antananarivos, sp. n.

Head and pronotum testaceous, anterior pronotal constricted area ochraceous; scutellum and corium ochraceous, base of scutellum, and more than apical third of corium black, lateral margins of remainder of corium testaceous; membrane bronzy brown; body beneath ochraceous, head beneath, rostrum, and femora testaceous; tibiae and tarsi black; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints black, extreme base of first joint testaceous, first joint moderately