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Publisher: Taylor & Francis

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Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 6

Publication details, including instructions
for authors and subscription information:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah12>

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Published online: 12 Oct 2009.

To cite this article: G.F. Hampson B.A. (1891) XX.—Lepidoptera
from the Sabaki River, East Africa, with descriptions of new species ,
Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 6, 7:38, 179-184, DOI:
[10.1080/00222939109460594](http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222939109460594)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222939109460594>

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instance with a method as yet unused, we were compelled to annul the relations which had hitherto been established, and out of a single Mammalian order even to form two others, genetically very distinct, namely those of the toothed and whalebone whales. And thus we have demolished, instead of reconstructing. Yet we have gained something in return—a firmer basis, on which we may distinguish what is ancestral from that which is newly acquired.

XX.—*Lepidoptera from the Sabaki River, East Africa, with Descriptions of new Species*. By G. F. HAMPSON, B.A., Coll. Exon., Oxon.

THE following is an account of a small collection of Lepidoptera made by Mr. Keith Anstruther, of the British East-Africa Co.'s service, in the Sabaki River district; and as very few species have been recorded from the interior of East Africa, and none from this district, I give a list of them in full. The types of the new species have been presented to the Natural-History Museum.

RHOPALOCERA.

1. *Limnas Klugii*, Bull.

2. *Limnas chrysippus*, Linn.

The small dark African form.

3. *Tirumala petiverana*, Doubl. & Hew.

MYCALESIS, subgen. nov. MONOTRICTIS.

With a glandular pouch and tuft of hairs on both fore and hind wings, thus belonging to Mr. Moore's first group of subgenera of *Mycalesis*.

Allied to the subgenera *Virapa* and *Garesis*. Male with the glandular pouch on the fore wing, a small oval patch below the submedian nervure only, and covered with short scales, and no tuft of long hairs. Fore wing with the apex rounded as in *Garesis*; the inner and outer margins more rounded; costal, subcostal, and median veins swollen at the base; the venation similar. Hind wing with the costa highly arched, as in *Virapa*; the first subcostal much curved up, as in that genus, not swollen at the base as in *Garesis*. Eyes slightly hairy.

Type *M. (Monotrichtis) safitza*, Hew.

4. *Mycalesis (Monotrichtis) saftza*, Hew.

Var. *injusta*, Wllgr.—Probably the dimorphic form with small ocelli.

5. *Mycalesis (Monotrichtis) evenus*, Hpff.

Var. *caffra*, Wllgr.—Probably the dimorphic form with small ocelli.

6. *Ypthima asterope*, Klug.

7. *Melanitis bankia*, Fabr.

8. *Acræa acara*, Hew.

9. *Acræa anemosa*, Hew.

Acræa arctecineta, Butl.

The spots on the underside of the black band of the hind wing are much smaller than in the typical form.

10. *Acræa mutuata*, Grose Smith.

11. *Acræa natalica*, Boisd.

12. *Acræa oncæa*, Hett.

With only the lower of the two spots at end of cell of fore wing, and the spots on the hind wing reduced.

13. *Acræa mombasæ*, Grose Smith.

14. *Acræa bræsia*, Godm.

15. *Acræa perrupta*, Butl.

16. *Acræa punctatissima*, Boisd.

17. *Eurytela dryope*, Cram.

18. *Byblia ilithya*, Drury.

19. *Byblia acheloia*, Wllgr.

20. *Junonia crebrene*, Butl.

21. *Junonia ænone*, Linn.

(*Junonia clelia*, Cram.)

22. *Junonia natalica*, Feld.

23. *Diadema misippus*, Linn.

24. *Protoniamorpha nebulosa*, Trimen.

25. *Hamanumida dædalus*, Fabr.

26. *Euryphene violacea*, Butl.

27. *Harma achlys*, Hpff.
28. *Charaxes saturnus*, Butl.
29. *Philognoma varanes*, Cram.
30. *Terias orientis*, Butl.
31. *Terias zoë*, Hpff.
32. *Teracolus protomedia*, Klug.
33. *Teracolus dynamene*, Klug.
34. *Teracolus eris*, Klug.

Differs from the figure of the type in having a white spot near outer margin and white at hinder angle of fore wing. *T. abyssinicus*, Butl., is almost certainly the female of *eris*; and the South-African form, *T. Johnstoni*, Butl., and *T. mai-muna*, Kirby, from West Africa, differ only in the female sex.

35. *Teracolus imperator*, Butl.
36. *Teracolus phlegyas*, Butl.
37. *Teracolus phænius*, Butl.
38. *Teracolus exole*, Reiche.
39. *Teracolus bifasciatus*, Sharpe.

Male.—Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Fore wing white, with the apical area orange; costa black from one third from base to apex, and the outer margin black from apex to near hinder angle, the black margin extending as black triangular marks into the orange area, the nervules in which are black towards outer margin; a black band along inner margin below the submedian nervure from base to one fourth from outer angle, expanding at its termination to the first median nervule. Hind wing white, with a small black patch at base and black triangular marks on nervules at outer margin.

Underside pure white; fore wing with a small black spot at end of cell; a subapical orange band from near the costa to near centre of outer margin; apex suffused with yellow; slight traces of the black band on inner margin.

Hind wing with a brilliant orange streak along two thirds of costa, widest at base; a small black spot on an orange one at end of cell.

A pair from the Sabaki District.

Miss Sharpe's type is a female, which sex is very near *T. eione*, Boisd., but with the maculate subapical orange bands of fore wing quite separated from one another by a black band.

The male is very near *T. comptus*, Butl., which has the under-side slightly suffused with yellow; the other males of the group have yellow in the cell of the fore wing on the under-side.

40. *Teracolus incretus*, Butl.
 41. *Belenois thysa*, Hpff., var. *subrata*, Butl.
 42. *Belenois gidica*, Gdt.
 43. *Belenois severina*, Cram.
 44. *Pinacopteryx liliana*, Grose Smith.
 (*Pinacopteryx nigropunctata*, Sharpe.)
 45. *Eronia dilatata*, Butl.
 46. *Nepheronia thalassina*, Bois.
 47. *Papilio philonoë*, Ward.
 48. *Papilio demoleus*, Linn.
 49. *Papilio erinus*, Gray.
 50. *Papilio dardanus*, Brown.

Papilio dardanus; Brown, Illustr. Zool. p. 51, pl. xxii. (1776).

Papilio merope, Cram. Pap. Ex. ii. t. cli. (1779).

The males are the dark southern form with the black band of hind wing complete and wider than in var. *tibullus*, Kirby; the tail black, with yellow tip. The female is of the white *niaveus* type, but with the streaks of the subapical band of fore wing short; it resembles *tibullus* ♀, except that it has a subapical white spot to the fore wing.

51. *Papilio constantinus*, Ward.
 52. *Papilio colonna*, Ward.
 (*Papilio tragicus*, Butl.)
 53. *Papilio porthaon*, Hew.
 54. *Papilio utuba*, sp. n.

Expanse 4 inches.

Female allied to *P. nyassæ*, Butl., from which it differs in all the markings of the upperside being wider and a bluer green in colour; the two last bands across the cell of the fore wing towards its termination are joined together above the median nervure, forming a U-shaped mark; there is a distinct round spot between the fourth and fifth subcostal nervules close to their junction in continuation of the two spots from the costa. In the hind wing the union of the two common spots near the inner margin is distinct.

Underside similar to that of *P. nyassæ*.

This species belongs to the group which has no black and crimson spot in the cell of the hind wing on the underside, of which the other species, *P. porthaon*, *polícenes*, and *evombar*, are amply distinct. *P. anthus* and *lurlinus*, with the black and crimson spot, are very like *P. nyassæ* and *utuba* on the upperside.

55. *Coladenia maculata*, sp. n.

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

Male.—Allied to *C. galenus*, Fabr. Fore wing with the spot below the median nervure similar to that species, and not small as in *biseriata*, Butl., or large and run into the median band as in *meditrina*, Hew.; the median band broader than in *galenus* and *biseriata*, and the spot below the first median nervule large and joined to the band (in *meditrina* the markings are large, run together, and cover the greater part of the fore wing); the three irregularly placed spots towards the apex and outer margin are large and nearly joined.

Hind wing with the spot in the cell as in *galenus*, it being absent in the other two species; the markings towards outer margin large and more joined together than in the other species, with a black patch on them between the second subcostal and first discoidal nervules, as in *meditrina*.

HETEROCERA.

Lithosiidæ.

56. *Egybolia Vaillantina*, Stoll.

Nyctemeridæ.

57. *Terina fulva*, sp. n.

Expanse 2 inches.

Male.—Allied to *T. tenuis*, Butl.: of a more yellow fulvous. Fore wing with the black of the apical patch running more into the upper extremity of the cell and along the median nervure at the lower extremity; the subapical white patch is large and has a small white spot below it. Hind wing with the black border only extending along the apical third of the outer margin and irregular in width.

Saturnidæ.

58. *Henucha dentata*, sp. n.

Expanse $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Female.—Closely allied to *H. Delegorguei*, Boisd.; the outer margin of the fore wing much more irregular, being bowed outwards at middle and more dentate; the outer margin of hind wing also is slightly more dentate. Both wings are much more suffused with fuscous than in *Delegorguei*, and the white band inwardly banding the outer area reaches the inner margin of fore and hind wings close to the outer and anal angles, instead of a good distance inside them.

Ommatophoridæ.

59. *Cyligramma argillosa*, Walk.

Ophiusidæ.

60. *Achæa Lienardi*, Walk.

XXI.—*Critical Notes on the Genus Tebennophorus and the recent Literature relating to it.* By HENRY A. PILSBRY, Conservator of the Conchological Section, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

THE slugs of this genus having been commented upon lately by a number of English and continental authors, who have arrived at very different results, it has occurred to the writer that a presentation of the subject by one who has studied the species in their native forests would not be without interest.

Firstly, regarding the proper name for the genus. We will consider the several designations in the order of their publication.

In 1817 Blainville proposed a genus *Limacella* with the following characters:—

“Body limaciform, entirely naked, provided with a foot as wide as itself, but separated by a groove.

“Orifices of the organs of generation widely separated and communicating between each other by a furrow which occupies the entire right margin of the body.”

Blainville refers to his plate ii. fig. v, illustrating the type species, *L. lactiformis*.

A moment's reflection will convince any competent mala-