

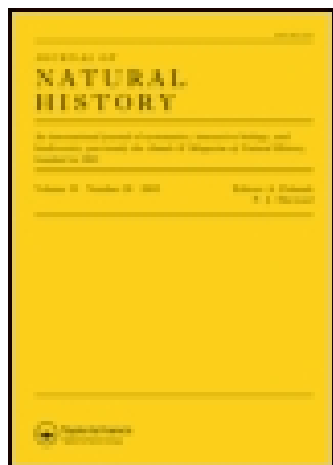
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A.G. Butler Ph.D. F.L.S.

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XXXII.—*A new Species of Lepton from Guernsey.*

By GEORGE W. CHASTER.

DURING the examination of a large quantity of material dredged last summer off Guernsey by Mr. E. R. Sykes, B.A., F.Z.S., I met with several examples of a minute bivalve which appears to be new. Subjoined is a brief description.

Lepton Sykesii, sp. n.

Shell minute, nearly oval, with a tendency to a subrhomboidal outline, rather convex, inæquilateral, very thin and hyaline, sculptured with numerous regularly disposed concentric striæ; epidermis inconspicuous or absent; umbones large, but not projecting; margins rounded; teeth, in each valve an extremely minute erect cardinal placed beneath the umbo and an anterior and posterior lateral.

Length 1 millim., height rather less.

From the fry of *L. squamosum* and *nitidum* this species is readily recognized by the want of prominence of the umbones and by the sculpture, and from *L. sulcatulum* and *Clarkiæ* by the different shape and hinge. In outline it somewhat resembles the young of *Lasea rubra*, though the teeth and sculpture are very unlike.

I have great pleasure in associating the name of my friend Mr. Sykes with the species.

XXXIII.—*On Charaxes azota of Hewitson, a rare Butterfly of which the Type Specimen is not in Hewitson's Collection.*
By A. G. BUTLER, Ph.D., F.L.S., &c.

IN 1877 Mr. Hewitson described a female *Charaxes* under the name *Philognoma azota* in the 'Entomologist's Monthly Magazine,' vol. xiv. p. 82. It was obtained at Delagoa Bay by Mr. and Mrs. Monteiro, and was, apparently, so nearly related to the female of *Charaxes protoclea*, that it could hardly be expected that Mr. Hewitson, with his broad views respecting the variability of Butterflies, would have considered it worthy of a name. However, the fact remains that he did give it the appellation of *Philognoma azota*.

The following year Mr. Hewitson, in the same volume of the Magazine, described a form believed to be the male of

what he now recognized as a true *Charaxes*. His type of the latter, still in his collection, was received from Nyasaland, and obtained by Mr. Thelwall.

In 1892 a specimen of the true male of *C. azota* was received from Delagoa Bay, through the Rev. Henri A. Junod, and in 1894 Mr. Whyte brought home a collection from Zomba in which was a male corresponding with Mr. Hewitson's example, and clearly proving that the forms from Delagoa Bay and Nyasa are as distinct as *C. azota* itself from *C. protoclea*. They may then be distinguished as follows:—

C. azota.

Tawny border of primaries without defined spots from inner margin to second median branch, whence it separates into two series of tawny spots, of which the inner row consists of five and the outer of six.

Outer tawny border of secondaries occupying nearly half the wing, its inner edge straight.

Shining central or postmedian band on under surface, especially on secondaries, very narrow; ground-colour bright rufous-brown.

Delagoa Bay.

C. nyasana.

Tawny border of primaries with well-defined black spots at centre of each division, but undivided into spots to above third median branch, so that the inner series of the furca consists of two and a half and the outer of three and a half tawny spots.

Outer tawny border of secondaries occupying only two fifths of the wing, its inner edge acutely zigzag from the median vein to the costa.

Shining central band of all the wings very broad below, the ground-colour dull smoky rufous-brown.

Nyasaland (Zomba).

C. azota was described shortly before Mr. Hewitson's death, and it is possible that the female type may never have been actually purchased from Mrs. Monteiro, who (in her work on Delagoa Bay) gives an illustration of it; at any rate, it is not in his collection, and was not there when Mr. Kirby catalogued it. The male from Nyasa, however, is in the series of *Charaxes*, though only labelled with its locality, and corresponds tolerably closely with the specimen brought home by Mr. Whyte, thus clearly proving the Nyasa form to be constant in its characters.