

This article was downloaded by: [North Carolina State University]
On: 07 March 2015, At: 17:46
Publisher: Taylor & Francis
Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:
1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer
Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 6

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

XXXVI.—Descriptions of ten more new species of butterflies captured by Mr. John Whitehead at Kina Balu Mountain, North Borneo

H. Grose Smith

Published online: 09 Oct 2009.

To cite this article: H. Grose Smith (1889) XXXVI.—Descriptions of ten more new species of butterflies captured by Mr. John Whitehead at Kina Balu Mountain, North Borneo , *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 6*, 3:16, 312-319, DOI: [10.1080/00222938909460340](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222938909460340)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222938909460340>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content

should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

XXXVI.—*Descriptions of ten more new Species of Butterflies captured by Mr. John Whitehead at Kina Balu Mountain, North Borneo.* By H. GROSE SMITH.

IN addition to the six new species described by me in the December part, 1887, of the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Mr. Whitehead, on his return to England last year, brought the following new species of butterflies captured by him in the above-mentioned locality.

Delias eumolpe.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings pure white. Anterior wings with the apical third, costa, and base greyish black, the apical black area indented inwardly and with three minute greyish-white spots between the discoidal and two upper median nervules. Posterior wings with the outer margins and ends of the veins narrowly black.

Underside. Anterior wings greyish black except on the inner margin, which is white, and the area below and extending somewhat beyond the cell, which is irrorated with white scales; a large, oblong, oblique, greyish-white spot at the end of and extending slightly above and beyond the cell, broadest at the upper end; near the apex a curved row of five conical spots, the four upper spots yellow, the fifth yellowish white, the first spot below the subcostal nervule, the second minute, the third the largest, the fourth about the same size as the first, the fifth the smallest, followed near the margin by two short white lines between the two lowest median nervules, and two similar lines on the margin close together above the submedian nervure. Posterior wings bright yellow, with a broad marginal black band and black veins; in the band is a submarginal row of six red triangular spots between the veins, the uppermost situate below the first subcostal nervule; a basal, broad, elongated red patch below the costal nervure; the costa at the base irrorated with yellow.

Expanse of wings $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Nearest to *D. Descombesi*, Boisd., and *D. belisama*, Cr.

In the collections of Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Grose Smith.

Cyrestis seminigra.

Upperside. Both wings white, with black veins, and crossed with brown-black bands. Anterior wings with a small brown

spot near the outer angle narrowly bordered internally with white, and with one small black spot a little above its centre; at the top of the brown spot is a larger black spot narrowly edged with white, and above this spot between the two lowest median nervules, each of which it touches, is an elongate quadrate spot narrowly edged with white. Posterior wings with a brown patch at the anal angle in which are several black spots; an oval black spot narrowly surrounded with white on the abdominal fold above the brown patch.

Underside as above, but paler.

Near to *C. mænalis*, Erichs., and *irmæ*, Forbes, but differs from both chiefly in being white and black instead of stramineous and brown; the transverse bands are broader, and in the brown spot at outer angle of anterior wings, which is smaller than in either of those species, there is only one instead of two black spots. Mr. Forbes, in describing *C. irmæ* ('A Naturalist's Wanderings in Sumatra,' p. 274), appears to have transposed the description of this butterfly with the description of *Cethosia carolinæ*; his description of the latter applies to *Cyrestis irmæ*, and the description of *Cyrestis irmæ* applies to *Cethosia carolinæ*.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

In the collections of Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Grose Smith.

Euthalia Whiteheadi.

Male.—Upperside. Anterior wings dark brown, the costal margin, apex, and a rather broad outer marginal space tinged with olivaceous green, slightly iridescent, especially towards the outer angle; three dark brown bars across the cell, a small oblong white spot between the basal and middle bar on the subcostal nervule, a narrow, oblong, slightly curved, greyish-white spot immediately beyond the third bar, a fourth bar on the discocellular nervule, and a fifth beyond, the space between the fourth and fifth slightly iridescent olive-green; two rows of three white spots each beyond, converging above the upper median nervule; near the costal margin, between the rows, is one white spot; in the disk, on each side of the lowest median nervule, is a curved, rather narrow, indistinct, whitish-brown marking. Posterior wings: basal three fourths dark brown, outer fourth iridescent dark olivaceous green, in the middle of which is a row of seven black conical spots, the anal spot double, the three upper spots edged externally with three carmine spots; three larger carmine spots towards the middle, the uppermost below the costal nervule, the other two

below the first and second subcostal nervules; an indistinct small red spot near the anal angle.

Underside. Both wings paler and greener than above. Anterior wings with the bars across and beyond the cell as above, the space between the second and third and fourth and fifth bars carmine, the white spots as above; two greyish-white patches, edged internally with brownish black on each side of the lowest median nervule; a rather broad whitish-green space on the outer margin, lightest towards the outer angle, becoming obsolete towards the apex, edged internally with brownish black. Posterior wings with the red spots as above; the submarginal row of black conical spots almost obsolete; across the disk below the lowest red discal spot is a double row of lunular brown markings, the usual basal markings centred with carmine; base of the costa narrowly carmine.

Female.—*Upperside.* Paler than the male. Anterior wings crossed about the middle with an oblique white band of four spots: the uppermost crosses the cell, indented on each side; the second at the junction of the middle median nervule with the median nervure, minute; the third between the second and lowest median nervules, narrowly elongated outwardly at its lower end along the latter; the fourth below it smaller and lunulate. Instead of the two converging rows of three white spots in the apical portion of the male wing, the outer row has two spots only, and there is one spot on the costa.

Underside as above, but paler; the anterior wings have a small annular spot below the cell, which is absent in the male. Posterior wings: the two lowest discal carmine spots are represented by two pale whitish-pink patches, edged internally with dark brown, beneath which, bending towards the anal angle, is a double row of lunular markings; the carmine spots within the basal markings are smaller, several being nearly obsolete.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $3\frac{1}{4}$, ♀ $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The male is in the collections of Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Grose Smith, the female is in the collection of Mr. Whitehead only.

Nearest to *E. lubentina*, Cramer, but in the shape of the wings, the position and number of the white markings on the anterior wings of both sexes, and the size differing from that species. It also differs from *E. djata*, Distant, with the types of which it has been compared and in which the white spots in the apical portion of the anterior wings are absent; and in the female *E. djata* the white band of spots on the anterior

wings are transverse and different in numerous respects. In *E. Whiteheadi* there are no red lines or markings on the abdominal margin of the posterior wings of either sex.

Tanæcia amisa.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings dark velvety brown, crossed in the middle by a pure white band. On the anterior wings the band on the costa is only represented by a narrow short line; thence to the inner margin the band gradually widens, the veins across the band brown; a very indistinct, somewhat curved, white line between the subcostal nervules halfway between the band and the apex; the cell is crossed by five black lines, the two outermost nearly joining each other on the median nervure; between the lowest median nervule and the submedian nervure, near the base, touching the cell at their upper ends, are two transverse black lines crossed at their lower ends by a similar line; a small black spot below the cell between the lowest and middle median nervule; a submarginal row of indistinct, rather large, black spots. On the posterior wings the band gradually tapers towards the anal angle, where it slightly curves outwardly; the outer edge of the band is slightly indented; an indistinct submarginal row of round black spots.

Underside. The band as above; pale brown inside the band, darker beyond it; the band is edged on both sides with dark brown markings; the subapical, indistinct, curved white line on the upperside is represented by two white spots near the costa and indistinct whitish-brown markings inside the submarginal row of dark brown spots, the lines across the cell and beneath it as above. Posterior wings brownish grey between the band and the base, with numerous brown markings; the area beyond the band is pale brown, with a submarginal row of dark brown spots capped with whitish lunules, above which is a series of lunular brown markings; the outer portion of the band above the latter narrowly grey.

Expanse of wings $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Nearest to *T. cibaritis* and *T. acontias* of Hewitson.

In the collection of Mr. Whitehead.

Tanæcia cærulescens.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings brown, with dark markings in the cell and basal area. Anterior wings with a greyish-blue marginal band intersected by the brown nervules, commencing narrowly below the upper median nervule, gradually

widening towards the posterior angle. Posterior wings broadly margined with a band of the same colour, dentated on the inner edge; above the middle of the band is a row of small spots between the veins as far as the lowest median nervule, the two uppermost becoming larger and hastate.

Underside. Anterior wings pale brown at the base, gradually becoming darker towards the middle, whence to the outer margin the wings are suffused with bluish grey, tinged with pink and slightly iridescent; a submarginal row of hastate dark markings commencing below the costa, larger towards the posterior angle; inside the submarginal row is another row of lunular spots capped with dark markings; the usual markings across and beneath the cell. Posterior wings: basal third pale brown tinged with bluish grey, the rest of the wings bluish grey, more iridescent than the anterior wings; a submarginal row of hastate markings, inside which, a little beyond the middle, is a row of lunular markings; the usual spots and markings towards the base.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Nearest to *T. supercilia*, Butler.

In the collections of Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Grose Smith.

Tenaris occulta.

This species is near *T. Horsfieldii*, Swainson, but differs from it in the following respects:—

Male.—*Upperside.* The anal third of the posterior wings is wholly pale brownish white, instead of being margined with the same colour as the rest of the wings, the basal area being darker than in *T. Horsfieldii*.

Underside. The outer half of the posterior wings, in which the ocelli are situated, is pale brownish white, except a space near the apex, which is irrorated with dusky brown; the rest of the posterior wings is dark brown, the outer edge of which colour does not extend to the ocelli, but forms two distinct curves partially round them, leaving on the inner side of the upper ocellus a narrow, and of the lower ocellus a broader area of the same colour as the outer portion of the wings.

Female.—*Upperside* paler than in the male, and the lower ocellus on the posterior wings is entirely surrounded by the brownish-white colour of the anal area.

Underside. The outer two thirds of the posterior wings is pale brownish white, the basal third dusky brown, which colour does not extend as far towards the ocelli as it extends in the male. The posterior wings are narrower than in the male.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $3\frac{1}{8}$, ♀ $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

In the collections of Mr. John Whitehead and Mr. Grose Smith.

Elymnias konga.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings dull bluish slate-colour, changing to dull brown on the margins; outer margins emarginate.

Underside. Both wings dull brown, darker towards the base and mottled with brownish-grey markings. Anterior wings with several light grey markings on the costal margin towards the apex and an indistinct light grey area from the apex to near the middle. Posterior wings with a rather small white spot a little below the costal margin near the middle, halfway between which and the base is an indistinct rufous patch, the apex slightly rufous.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

In the collection of Mr. Whitehead.

Near to *E. penanga*, Hewitson, and *E. sumatrana*, Wallace; but, besides other differences, the apex of the anterior wings is less acute; it has a subcostal white spot on the underside of the posterior wings which is absent in those species, and the outer margins are emarginate.

Sithon teunga.

Male.—*Upperside.* Anterior wings dull brown, with the inner margin projecting; a round, depressed, sericeous spot above the submedian nervure about the middle. Posterior wings: anal third white, the veins across the white area black, rather broadly tipped with black on the margin; the upper half smooth, devoid of scales; two tails, that nearest the anal angle the longest.

Underside. Both wings dull pale brown, darker towards the apex and almost white at the anal angle; the inner marginal third of the anterior wings smooth, with a tuft of pale brown hairs. Posterior wings: outer margin narrowly black, a round black spot at the anal angle, another and two black bars in a row above it, and inside these is another row of three sinuate black elongated spots.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

In the collection of Mr. Whitehead.

Somewhat resembles *S. amrita*, Feld., on the underside.

Sithon kiana.

Male.—*Upperside.* Anterior wings dark brown. Posterior

wings : basal and costal third dark brown, the remaining part light blue, shading to white towards the anal angle, at which there is a black spot ; an oval black spot between the lowest and middle median nervule ; one white tail, margin narrowly black ; cilia white, spotted with black at the tips of the veins.

Underside. Anterior wings rufous-orange, a rather broad rufous band on the outer margin ; inner margin narrowly grey ; an indistinct short white line, edged externally with brown near the outer angle at the inner edge of the rufous band ; an indistinct, interrupted, transverse grey line beyond the middle, becoming obsolete towards the costa. Posterior wings rufous-orange, the apical third of the margin rather broadly rufous, below which to the anal angle there is a rather broad marginal white band, narrowly black on the margin, in which, at the anal angle, is a black spot ; beyond the tail is another black spot crowned with a brown bar, and connected with the anal spot by two narrow dark brown bars, and two smaller black spots beyond, the first of which has a narrow brown bar above it ; above the spots and bars and extending nearly to the apex are a row of lunular white markings, edged narrowly with brown, and towards the middle an indistinct V-shaped white line.

Female.—*Upperside* as in the male, but paler ; the blue area on the posterior wings is narrower and greyer, with a submarginal row of five ill-defined black spots, the middle and anal spots being the largest.

Underside as in the male, but posterior wings paler and yellower.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{1}{8}$, ♀ $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Nearest to *S. tharis*, Hübn., and *S. Meduana*, Hew.

In the collections of Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Grose Smith.

Sithon cineas.

Male.—*Upperside.* Anterior wings dark blue, base and costa narrowly, outer margin broadly, black, the inner margin towards the base projecting. Posterior wings rather brighter blue, the lower part of the outer margin strongly emarginate, with three black tails tipped with white, the middle tail much the longest ; a black band on the margins, broadest above the tails ; a narrow white line between the two lowest tails, and above it and the black band is a rather broad brownish-white spot, broadest next the abdominal fold ; a faint indication across the middle of the black line on the underside ; on the costal margin a broad shiny patch devoid of scales.

Underside. Anterior wings dull brownish white at the base, gradually becoming greyish brown at the apex and outer margin. Posterior wings brownish white, with a submarginal band from the apex to the anal angle, brown at the apex, changing to black above the tails, and at the anal angle centred with a thin metallic blue line; above the submarginal band is a second slightly irregular band, brown and linear near the apex, changing to black and broader towards the anal angle; cilia white.

Female.—*Upperside.* Both wings entirely brown except the narrow white line between the two tails on the posterior wings and a small white spot above the anal angle.

Underside as in the male.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{1}{4}$, ♀ $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

Nearest to *S. cinesia* and *S. maneia*, Hewitson.

The female is smaller than the male, a peculiarity noted by Mr. Hewitson with regard to *S. cinesia*.

In the collection of Mr. Whitehead.

XXXVII.—*The Staphylinidæ of Japan.*

By Dr. D. SHARP.

[Continued from p. 267.]

EOMEDON, nov. gen.

Corpus minus elongatum, subconvexum, hirtellum. Labrum rotundatum, medio emarginatum. Caput collo angusto. Prosternum breve. Tarsi posteriores articulo quarto sub quinto producto.

Labrum large, elongate, with a slight emargination in the middle, but no trace of denticles. Mandibles short, rather strongly bidentate in the middle. Penultimate joint of maxillary palpi rather inflated, globose-oval. Anterior tarsi slightly dilated. Prosternum in front of the coxæ short, supracoal process attaining the mesosternum, side-pieces large, but so much inflexed as to be inconspicuous. Hind tarsi rather long, basal joint twice as long as the second, terminal joint inserted at the extremity of the third joint, the fourth joint being produced under the fifth.

The tarsal structure brings this genus near *Stilomedon*, from which it differs in many particulars, such as the form of the labrum and the denticulation of the mandibles, the sub-