

**EQUATORIAL
LEPIDOPTERA;
PART V**

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Equatorial Lepidoptera; Part V by W. C. Hewitson & Mr. Buckley

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W. C. HEWITSON & MR. BUCKLEY

**EQUATORIAL
LEPIDOPTERA;
PART V**

Herbert Druce

EQUATORIAL LEPIDOPTERA

COLLECTED BY MR. BUCKLEY.

DESCRIBED BY

W. C. HEWITSON

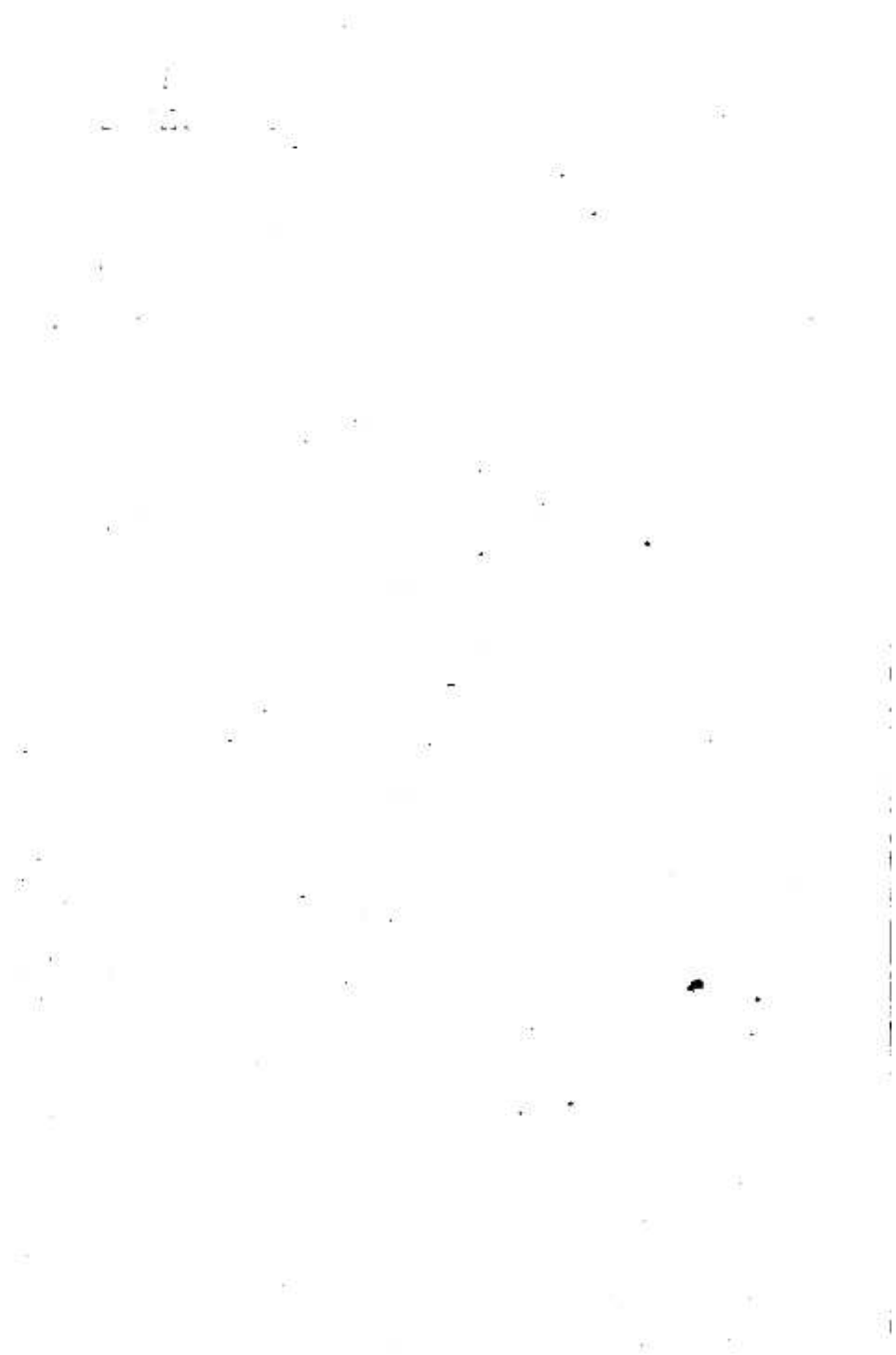
PART V. [1-5]

LONDON:

JOHN VAN VOORST, 1 PATERNOSTER ROW.

✓ April 11, 1877.

[1869-1877]



P R E F A C E.

I do not, of course, compare the collection of Mr. Buckley with the perennial collections of Bates and Wallace, which increased by one-third the known butterflies; but I do not hesitate in saying, that during the twenty-five years in which I have been a student of these things, no such single collection (either for its perfection or extent) has been brought to Europe.

Mr. Buckley was only absent from England fourteen months; he had to cross the Andes from Guayaquil to reach his hunting-ground, had almost constant rain during his absence, and yet contrived to bring home with him 5000 butterflies, most of them as fresh and beautiful as if they had been reared from the caterpillars at home. I did not think it necessary, in describing the new species, to attach the exact locality to each, since they were all taken over a district less in extent than that of England; but to meet the wishes of others, who think differently, I have added a list of the species, with the precise locality of each. The furthest point reached by Mr. Buckley was St. Rosas, on the Napo river. He left Guayaquil on the 5th of July, 1868, and, after staying ten days at Riobamba and Baños, and nearly two months at St. Ines (a solitary hut), he reached Canelos on the 17th of October. From Canelos he went to Sarayaco, leaving it on the 30th of November for St. Rosas, staying on his way for a month at Curaray. He remained a very short time at St.

Rosas, returning again to Curaray and Sarayaco, from whence he made an excursion down the Rio Bobanaza to the mouth of the Rio Ratuno, spending several days upon the banks of that river. He was again, on his return journey, at Canelos, at St. Ines another month, stayed at Jorge twenty days, and reached Guayaquil on the 26th of June. Four genera are largely represented in this collection, as will be seen by the new species described; these are *Leptalis*, *Ithomia*, *Eresia*, and *Mesosemia*. It may be interesting to state that the *Morpho Phanodemus*, one of a race which usually fly so high that it is impossible to catch them, was passing near the ground, with the immoveable flight of a bird of prey, when it was knocked down by Mr. Buckley's hat, and that the only specimen he saw of the *Agrias Beati-fica* was caught under a basket by a native boy.

I have described 145 new species, minus two in which I had been anticipated. I might have added many more, which would have been considered good by other Lepidopterists. In the *Hesperida* I have several other new species, but so obscure that I am unwilling to put them into print.

I have to regret the following errors. My *Eueides Aca-cetes* has been previously described by Mr. Bates under the name of *Lampeto*.

Herrich-Schäffer has divided my *Ithomia Lavinia*, proposing the name of *Vanilia* for figures 35 & 36. *Lavinia* will therefore stand for figure 34, and the name of *Mirza* cease.

Mr. Kirby proposes to call *Eresia Mylitta E. Bella*, my name having been used in *Melitea*.

REMARKS ON AND DESCRIPTIONS OF
NEW SPECIES OF BUTTERFLIES

COLLECTED BY MR. BUCKLEY

IN ECUADOR.

PAPILIONIDÆ.

PAPILIO.

In this genus the collection is not rich. It contains few species, the most interesting of which are:—

P. Zagreus. *P. Columbus*. *P. Ctesias*. *P. Coristheus* (*P. Aristeus*, Cram.): my specimen agrees very well with Cramer's figure, but is as large as *P. xanthopleura* of Salvin.

There is one species only which I consider new, and this is remarkable for the white bands of both wings.

1. *Papilio Lacydes*.

UPPERSIDE. *Female*.—Dark brown: the outer margins marked by white lunular spots. Anterior wing crossed obliquely a little beyond the middle by a broad oblique band of white divided by the nervures into eight parts. Posterior wing crossed towards the outer margin by a curved band of white divided into six spots (two of which nearest to the apex are isolated) by the nervures.

UNDERSIDE precisely as above.

Exp. 4 inches.

Habitat St. Tomas Ecuador Buckley Coll. D. 11.

Nearest to *P. Cyphotes* of G. R. Gray.

B

Published December 2, 1869.

PIERIDÆ.

The genus *Pieris* contains the following rare species in abundance:—

P. Casia of Lucas and *P. cinerea* which I have described but not yet figured.

In *Hesperocharis* there are two species of interest, *H. Nereis* of Felder, and *H. Hirlanda* (var. *Helvia*) in great beauty.

Of *Colias* there is a single representative.

Callidryas contains a female of *C. Cypris* (*Rurina*, Felder).

In *Terias* I have ventured to describe one species which I believe to be new. I must apologize for adding one more to the perplexing maze of descriptions with which we are already sufficiently puzzled.

3. *Terias Ecuadoræ*.

UPPERSIDE. *Female*.—White, tinted with yellow, chiefly at the base: the outer half of both wings black, beginning at the apex of the anterior wing (not touching the costal margin) and extending on its inner margin in an irregular line to the inner margin before the middle. Posterior wing angular. The inner border of the black margin commences at the apex, and curving upwards to the end of the cell curves downwards to the anal angle: a large spot of bright yellow on the costal margin.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing white, with the base and costal and outer margins yellow: a minute black spot at the end of the cell. Posterior wing yellow, with several small spots, a spot on the costal margin, and an oblique band crossing the discoidal nervures, all rufous.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. *Island of Puna. Coll. Druec*

Near *T. Mexicana*, but with a much broader margin of black: *the costal margin of the anterior wing white to the apex.*

Euterpe contains several interesting species:—*E. Eurycle* in abundance; of *E. Tereus*, a variety without the white spots of the anterior wing; *E. Corcyra* of Felder; and two beautiful species, which are here described.

3. *Euterpe Anaitis*.

Euterpe II, Fig. 13, 14, 15 Each Butterfly

UPPERSIDE. Female. ~~Black~~ Both wings with a submarginal series of indistinct white spots scarcely visible on the posterior wing. Anterior wing with a white spot in the cell, and a transverse band near the middle which commences at the costal margin by four small spots and afterwards becomes very broad as it approaches the inner margin; it is divided by broad black nervures. Posterior wing with the basal half yellow (the base itself irrorated with brown), divided by black nervures.

UNDERSIDE red-brown: as above, except that the anterior wing has hastate rays of yellow from the outer margin, each with a large white lunular spot at its point, and that the posterior wing has the base dark brown marked by four white spots, a submarginal series of very large sagittate silvery-white and yellow spots, and a marginal series of triangular spots of yellow.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches. Rio Tapa Coll. Druce

4. *Euterpe Clemens*.

Euterpe II, Fig. 11, 12, Each Butterfly

UPPERSIDE white. Anterior wing with the base broadly brown, irrorated with white: the costal margin (which is marked by a bifid white spot at the end of the cell) and the apical third (which is traversed by a straight band of six white spots, and has its inner border straight) all dark brown. Posterior wing with the base irrorated with brown, the nervures at their base and towards the outer margin black: the outer margin spotted with brown.

UNDERSIDE red-brown. Anterior wing as above, except that there is a white and yellow spot near the apex, and rays of yellow from the outer margin between the nervures.