
NEW AFRICAN LEPIDOPTERA

by

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VICTORIA MELANOCHLORA sp. nov. (Geometridae, Geometrinae)

Closely allied to V. gordonii Prout, but differs in the absence of black discal spots in all wings, in the much greater size of the black tornal spot of the forewing and in the presence of a large black spot on the dorsum of the abdomen.

MALE

Antenna. Shaft dirty pale yellow with some white scales at the base, pectinations dirty pale yellow.

Head. Vertex shamrock green (R)*, white anteriorly. Frons blackish brown. Palpi covered in coarse hairs, whitish grey, mixed with blackish brown.

Thorax. Shamrock green (R) above; below covered in coarse greyish white hairs.

Legs. Femora and tibiae grizzled blackish grey, tarsi pale yellowish grey.

Abdomen. Above, shamrock green (R) from base to seventh segment. A large elongated spot consisting of raised black scales from lower half of first segment to centre of fourth segment; black area surrounded by ivory yellow (R) line. Anal tuft pale greyish brown. Below, greyish brown, distal edge of last segment pale greyish brown.

Upperside.

Forewing. Ground colour opalescent hyaline, the effect being produced by the absence of scales above and by the whitish scales of the underside being visible through the transparent wing membrane. Costa green, darker at base and apex. A shamrock green (R) basal area occupying proximal portion of costa, of discoidal cell, of cellule lb and basal half of la, the outer margin of this area running diagonally from a point on the costa placed at 1/5 of its length from the base to a point at the inner margin midway from the base, with a slight indentation towards the base immediately above vein lb. A green spot with ill-defined margins at apex of discoidal cell, partly inside cell, partly in cellule 4. A large black spot surrounded by a thin creamy white line, with rounded proximal edge and more irregular distal edge, occupies distal third of cellule lb, distal 2/3 of cellule 2 and practically the whole of cellule 3, with the exception of a small hyaline basal area and a green marginal area enclosing a hyaline spot. The large black spot reaches outer margin in cellule lb and 2, but not in 3. Marginal 2/3 of cellules 4,5 and 6 above black spot green, a hyaline spot in 6 near margin, the whole of cellule 7 green. Cellule la entirely green, but interrupted by a hyaline spot at outer margin of green basal area and by another at inner edge of green marginal area. Apex of forewing somewhat falcate, ends of veins slightly produced, particularly vein 4. Cilia green, with a few scattered black scales.

Hindwing. A large square green spot occupies distal third of discoidal cell and base of cellules 3 and 4. Basal half of cellules lc, lb and la covered in long green hairs. Cellule la entirely shamrock green (R), lb green, except for whitish markings separating green of basal area from green of marginal band. Veins outlined with green scales where they penetrate hyaline areas. A shamrock green (R) outer marginal band with irregular proximal edge from costa to tornus, enclosing a hyaline lunule in cellule 5, and in 4 and one in 3; becoming very narrow in cellule 2, where it is limited to a small terminal area and broadening into a large green tornal area in la, lb and lc. Margin irregular, strongly concave between veins 3 and 5 and with a short tail at vein 3. Cilia green mixed with whitish and tipped with black from vein 3 to tornus.

* Colours marked (R) are taken from Ridgway's "Color standards and Color nomenclature".

Underside.

Forewing. Semitransparent, with a large blackish spot roughly corresponding with green basal area of upperside, but not reaching costa and base of wing. Blackish marginal spot as on upperside, but paler and extending to inner margin near tornus and towards apex to cellule 6, with a few scattered dark scales in 7. Terminal area and cilia cream buff (R).

Hindwing. Semitransparent. The markings which are green above are repeated below in greenish white except near outer margin, where there are large blackish markings in cellules 1b, 1c and 2 and a few black scales in 6. Termen and cilia cream buff (R).

Measurements. Forewing, from base to apex, 21 mm..

Genitalia. Much larger than in V. gordonii; harpe less prominent and strongly toothed, not smooth. A strong spiny process at ventral margin of valve. Aedeagus similar to V. gordonii, but not so strongly chitinised.

Holotype ♂. Bwamba, Toro, W. Uganda, V-1958, R.H. Carcasson; to be deposited in British Museum (Nat.Hist.).

MIMALETIS WATULEKII sp. nov. (Geometridae, Oenochrominae)

Allied to M. reducta Prout, but differs in the more elongated shape of the wings and usually in the presence of a whitish outer margin to the forewing below.

MALE

Antennae. Shaft grey, pectinations black.

Head. Vertex black, surrounded with white; Frons and palpi straw coloured.

Thorax. Tegulae white, edged with black; patagia orange rufous (R), black at base; dorsum orange rufous (R), black with three white dots near base of abdomen. Straw coloured with a few black dots laterally and ventrally.

Legs. Straw coloured.

Abdomen. Dorsally black, each segment with a white triangular wedge with its base resting on the distal edge of the segment. Laterally black, fading to a paler colour; distal edges of segment straw coloured.

Upperside.

Forewing. Ground colour orange rufous (R), somewhat brighter than in M. reducta. Basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa dusted with dirty white; a very small triangular black spot at base of wing, between costa and radius. Apical $\frac{1}{2}$ of wing from costa to tornus and to apex black; inner margin of apical black area gently rounded, with minor irregularities; black area encloses a large elongated white spot in cellules 4, 5 and 6. Two small white marginal lunules fused together and reaching outer margin in 1b. A white wedge shaped spot, with its base resting on the margin in cellule 2 and a similar, but larger one in 3. Terminal area from vein 4 to apex visibly powdered with white scales. Below vein 4 the white scales gradually predominate in terminal area which becomes almost pure white in cellule 1b. Cilia mainly white, with an increasing admixture of black scales towards apex.

Hindwing. Ground colour orange rufous (R). A round black dot at end of discoidal cell. A broad, regular black marginal band from apex to tornus, enclosing two small white dots in cellules 4 and 5, two larger ones in 2 and 3 and two small white dots fused together in 1b and 1c. Termen and cilia uniformly black.

Underside.

Ground colour paler, more orange than above. Outer marginal area heavily and broadly dusted with white, so that marginal white wedges are no longer visible on forewing. Black apical area remains distinct at apex, costa and end of cell only, so that the large white apical spot merges with the white dusting near the tornus. In

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some specimens this white suffusion is more restricted. White marginal spots of hindwing somewhat larger and more regular than above.

Measurements. Forewing, base to apex, 18-20 mm..

Genitalia. Larger and more strongly chitinised than in M. reducta. Valve hairy at apex and ventral margin, covered with slender spines along basal third of dorsal edge. Aedeagus very much stouter than in M. reducta.

FEMALE.

Very much like male, but larger. Pectinations of antennae much shorter than in male. White markings on abdomen above larger, but black markings continued to ventral surface. White marginal dusting less extensive above, completely lacking below. Cilia of forewing black. Black discal spot of hindwing variable, but usually smaller than in male; white marginal spots larger.

Measurements. Forewing, base to apex, 20-22 mm.

Holotype ♂. Ikom, Ogoja Province, Nigeria, II-1956, T.H.E. Jackson.

Allotype ♀. Ikom, Ogoja Province, Nigeria, I-1957, T.H.E. Jackson.

Eight ♂ Paratypes and three ♀ Paratypes, same data as above. One Paratype ♂ Mamfe, Br. Cameroons, VI-1956, T.H.E. Jackson.

Holotype and Allotype to be deposited in British Museum (Nat.Hist), Paratypes in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

This species is dedicated to Mr. Bonifacio Watuleki, who discovered it.

MESOMIMA JACKSONI sp. nov. (Geometridae, Ennominae)

Differs mainly from M. tenuifascia Holland in the white ground colour of both wings.

FEMALE.

Antennae. Shaft and pectinations black, but inner surface of first segment dirty white.

Head. Vertex and eyes black, frons white; palpi straw coloured.

Thorax. Tegulae black, forming a black collar; remainder creamy white, somewhat more yellowish below.

Legs. Buffy olive (R).

Abdomen. Creamy white, last segment light buff (R).

Upperside

Forewing. Ground colour creamy white. Costal margin broadly black from base to apex. Outer margin broadly black from apex to tornus. A broad black bar joins costal band to outer marginal band and runs from apex of discoidal cell to cellule 2, thus enclosing a large white apical spot in cellules 3, 4, 5, 6, and in the lower portion of 7. In cellule 3 the apical spot is produced into a sharp point with its apex touching vein 3. Cilia black.

Hindwing. Creamy white with a broad black marginal band of even width from apex to tornus. Cilia black.

Underside

As above, but basal half of costal margin antimony yellow (R).

Measurements. Forewing, base to apex, 17 mm.

Holotype ♀. Ikom, Ogoja Province, Nigeria, Feb. 1956, T.H.E. Jackson, to be deposited in British Museum (Nat.Hist.).

NEUROPOLODES PEREGRINUS sp. nov. (Geometridae, Ennominae)

Differs from N. anomalus H.S. in its smaller size and more elongated forewing.

MALE

Antennae. Shaft and pectinations cinnamon (R).

Head. Vertex sayal brown (R), palpi and frons orange rufous (R).

Thorax. Sayal brown (R) above, orange rufous (R) below.

Legs. Orange cinnamon (R).

Abdomen. First segment above sayal brown (R), remainder a little paler; below, orange cinnamon (R).

Upperside

Forewing. Ground colour sayal brown (R). Antemedial band faint and irregular, pinkish cinnamon (R) proximally, snuff brown (R) distally. A very faint snuff brown spot at end of cell. A regular tawny (R) marginal band tapering gradually at apex and at tornus, with narrow snuff brown proximal edge. Faint indications of a dark spot at apex. Cilia tawny, mixed with sayal brown, particularly in cellules 2 and 3.

Hindwing. Uniformly sayal brown (R). Two darker brown straight lines from costa to inner margin, the proximal line narrower and fainter than the distal. Cilia somewhat paler than ground colour.

Underside

Forewing. Orange rufous (R) with faint blackish striae and a blackish spot at end of discoidal cell. Costa somewhat paler than rest of wing. A darker line from apex to tornus, corresponding with similar line on upperside. Inner marginal area and area distal to dark line, vinaceous cinnamon (R).

Hindwing. Orange rufous (R) with faint blackish and reddish irrorations. Distal third vinaceous cinnamon mixed with orange rufous. A dark reddish straight line, corresponding with that of forewing runs from costa to inner margin and separates cinnamon coloured outer marginal area from orange rufous basal area.

Shape. The forewing is more elongated than in N. anomalus; the apex less acute and the outer margin is not evenly concave as in anomalus, but slightly convex from apex to vein 4 and concave from vein 4 to tornus. In the hindwing the costa is very short and the tornus forms a sharp angle.

Measurements. Forewing, base to apex 14 mm.

Genitalia. Valve long, slender with parallel margins and very hairy. Uncus fairly broad and long. Aedeagus short and stout.

Holotype ♂. Bwamba, Toro, Uganda (2,500 ft.), June 1956, R.H. Carcasson, to be deposited in British Museum (Nat.Hist.).

NEUROPOLODES HELLINGSI sp. nov. (Geometridae, Ennominae)

Very closely allied to N. anomalus H.S., from which it differs in its somewhat greater size, in the less acuminate apex, paler ground colour above and more orange ground colour below and in the absence of a well defined median band on the hindwing above.

MALE

Antennae. Shaft ochraceous buff (R), pectinations darker.

Head. Vertex ochraceous buff (R), frons raw umber (R), sometimes orange chrome (R) ventrally. Palpi orange chrome, last segment darker.

Thorax. Tawny (R) to ochraceous tawny (R) above, somewhat paler towards head. Below orange chrome (R) or darker.

Legs. Orange chrome (R) or darker, tarsi raw umber (R).

Abdomen. Tawny above, somewhat paler than thorax; below zinc orange (R) to orange chrome (R).

Upperside

Forewing. Ground colour variable, tawny to buckthorn brown (R), more or less irrorated with grape green (R); light green irrorations sometimes absent; some specimens speckled with dark brown. A prominent blackish spot always present at costa at base of vein 7, sometimes a diffuse darker area at costa at base of vein 6. Nearly always a small blackish dot at end of discoidal cell. Usually a straight, faint dark line from below costal spot at vein 7 to inner margin at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ of length of inner margin from tornus. Costa strongly convex at origin of vein 6, apex acute, outer margin uniformly, but slightly concave. Cilia uniform, but variable in colour.

Hindwing. Ground colour as in forewing, but paler near base and costa. In some specimens the outer marginal area of wing is paler than the discal area. A small hyaline dot, usually surrounded with black, at end of cell, sometimes forming part of a broken, irregular dark median fascia from middle of costa to middle of inner margin. Outer margin evenly curved, cilia darker than ground colour.

Underside

Forewing. Orange (R) at costa, remainder of wing light yellowish olive (R) to brownish olive (R), more or less washed with orange and speckled with brown. A chestnut brown (R) spot at costa near apex. Sometimes a blackish dot at end of discoidal cell, larger than the one above. A more or less defined straight blackish line from vein 7 to inner margin. Ground colour much paler and less speckled near inner margin.

Hindwing. Ground colour orange (R), more or less speckled with rusty red to olive brown, particularly at costa and outer margin. A thick, straight, blackish median band from costa to inner margin, variable in width and blurred at the edges. A small hyaline dot at end of discoidal cell surrounded by dark colour of median band. Cilia brown.

Measurements. Forewing, base to apex, 19-20 mm.

Genitalia. Uncus short and fairly blunt. Valve entire, slender and hairy. Aedeagus short, stout and not heavily chitinised.

Holotype ♂. Katera, Sango Bay, Masaka, Uganda, X-1960, R.H. Carcasson, to be deposited in British Museum (Nat.Hist.).

Paratype ♂ ♂. Six, same data as Holotype.

One, Fort Portal, Toro, Uganda IX-1961, N.P. Mitton.

One, Kalinzu Forest, Ankole, Uganda, XI-1961, R.H. Carcasson.

Two, Bena Dibebe, Sankuru, Kasai, Congo, IV-1959, R.H. Carcasson.

Two, Loile R., Ikela, Equateur, Congo, IV-1959, R.H. Carcasson.

Paratypes in Coryndon Museum.

Congo specimens tend to be larger, with less acute forewing, less speckled above and more uniformly orange below.

This species is dedicated to my friend and colleague, Mr. G.M. Hellings.

MESOTHISA CRASSILINEA sp. nov. (Geometridae, Ennominae)

Closely allied to M. gracilinea Warren, but darker, more heavily marked and with blunter marginal indentations.

MALE

Antennae. Cinnamon buff (R).

Head. Frons and vertex cinnamon buff (R), palpi generally darker, last segment sepia.

Thorax. Cinnamon buff (R) above, somewhat darker, speckled with sepia, below.

Legs. Cinnamon buff (R) speckled with sepia.

Abdomen. Cinnamon buff above, darker below and speckled with sepia; anal tuft darker; two small blackish dots on each segment above.

Upperside

Forewing. Ground colour clay coloured (R), with darker greyish irrorations and speckled with blackish. A faint, darker antemedial fascia, oblique from costa to centre of discoidal cell where it forms an obtuse angle and continuing straight down to inner margin. A small dark dot at base of vein 5. A very faint medial fascia, parallel to antemedial, but not extending beyond cubitus. A narrow, straight, well defined subterminal line, dark brown proximally, edged distally by a single row of pale cinnamon scales, from costa to inner margin where it bends sharply towards base. A faint darker mottling outside subterminal line, in cellules 3,4 and 5. Cilia dark brown from apex to la, tawny olive (R) from la to base. Apex sharply acuminate and margin strongly concave between apex and end of vein 4.

Hindwing. Ground colour as in forewing. Area between vein 6 and costa much paler, free from dark irrorations and blackish speckling. A blackish dot at end of discoidal cell. A straight dark line from just below costa to inner margin, continued from subterminal line of forewing, but darker, thicker and placed more proximally. Three faint dark dots on veins 2,3 and 4, between subterminal line and margin. Cilia dark brown. Margin straight from apex to vein 4, where there is a short blunt tail. Strong internervular marginal concavities from vein 4 to tornus. The whole wing has a marked rhomboid shape.

Underside

Ground colour somewhat paler than above, but dark irrorations heavier. Antemedial fascia of forewing absent, medial fascia better defined and displaced towards base. Subterminal line paler and similarly displaced. Dark mottling in cellules 3,4 and 5 darker and more extensive, extending to margin. Inner marginal area of forewing paler and free of dark irrorations. Hindwing like forewing, irrorations extending to costa, line from costa to inner margin narrower and paler than above and evenly curved.

Measurements. Forewing, base to apex, 21-22 mm..

Genitalia. Valve narrower than in M. gracilinea. Ventral process of valve longer and narrower, densely spinose at apex. A crescent shaped plate, covered in spines, at base of tegumen. Uncus shorter and more pointed than in M. gracilinea. Aedeagus slender, with a large, strongly chitinised internal structure pointed towards apex.

Holotype ♂. Kayonza, Kigezi, Uganda V-VI 1957, T.H.E. Jackson, to be deposited in British Museum, (Nat.Hist.).

Paratype ♂♂. Two same data as above.

Two Bena Dibeles, Sankuru, Kasai, Congo, IV-1959, R.H. Carcasson.

One Kalinzu Forest, Ankole, Uganda, XI-1961, R.H. Carcasson.

Paratypes in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

GEOLYCES VARIEGATA sp. nov. (Geometridae, Ennominae)

Allied to G. convexaria Mabille, but differs in being boldly marked with brown and in having a crenulated margin.

MALE

Antennae. Inner surface of shaft Dresden brown (R), outer surface warm buff (R); pectinations black.

Head. Frons buckthorn brown (R), vertex and palpi Dresden brown (R).

Thorax. Warm buff (R) speckled with darker scales above, not speckled below.

Legs. Warm buff (R) speckled and ringed with dark brown.

Abdomen. Warm buff (R) above and below; traces of two dark dots on each segment above.

Upperside.

Forewing. Ground colour warm buff (R) speckled and irrorated with yellow ochre (R). Antemedial fascia Sudan brown (R), rather broken and irregular. A small brown dot at the cubitus and another on vein la. A somewhat diffuse dark fascia from base of vein 2 to inner margin. A further and more diffuse fascia from vein 3, converging

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with first fascia at inner margin. End of discoidal cell marked by a narrow, dark brown line. A heavy Sudan brown (R) streak along vein 6. A prominent black spot at costa, near base of vein 8 and a small black dot on each vein immediately inside postmedial band. The postmedial band consists of a narrow dark brown line running from the apex diagonally towards base of wing until it intersects veins 3 and 4 near their origin, beyond which point it runs parallel to the outer margin until it reaches the inner margin. The area distal to the postmedial band is mainly buff-yellow (R), heavily irrorated with Sudan brown (R). A solid, square Sudan brown patch in cellules 2 and 3 immediately outside postmedial band and two elongated whitish ocelli surrounded with blackish in cellules 6 and 7. A faint brown submarginal band from outer edge of square brown patch at vein 2 to inner margin. Apex acute, outer margin prominently and bluntly convex at end of veins 5 and 6. Cilia Sudan brown (R), except at vein 5 and at tornus, where they are buff-yellow (R).

Hindwing.

Ground colour warm buff (R) speckled and irrorated with yellow ochre (R); costal area comparatively free from irrorations. A diffuse dark subbasal fascia from centre of discoidal cell to inner margin, becoming darker and better defined near inner margin. A narrow, deeply crenulate dark antemedial band from costa to inner margin. End of discoidal cell marked by a narrow dark brown line, as in forewing. A short blackish line from vein 2 to inner margin, immediately proximal to postmedial band. Postmedial band as in forewing, but very faint near costa and uniformly parallel to outer margin. Marginal area heavily suffused with Sudan brown (R). An irregular and somewhat diffuse brown subterminal band, particularly well developed in cellules 2 and 3. Regular internervular marginal concavities, vein 4 being more strongly produced, thus giving the outer margin a somewhat quadrate appearance. Cilia uniformly Sudan brown (R).

Underside

Like upperside, but less heavily irrorated and speckled. Dark markings better defined than above.

Measurements. Forewing, base to apex, 20-22 mm..

Genitalia. Uncus bifid and hairy, longer than in G. convexaria. A process projecting inwards from ventral margin of each valve with a heavily chitinised hook at apex, much broader than in G. convexaria. Valve entire, not bifid as in G. convexaria. Aedeagus slender, without two strong protruding apical spines as in the above species.

Holotype ♂. Fort Portal, Toro, Uganda IX-1961, N.P. Mitton, to be deposited in British Museum, (Nat.Hist.).

Paratype ♂ ♂. Seven, Kalinzu Forest, Ankole, Uganda XI-1961, R.H. Carcasson.
One, same data as Holotype.
Two, Kayonza, Kigezi, Uganda V-VI-1957, T.H.E. Jackson.
One, Bwamba, Toro, Uganda IX-1961, N.P. Mitton.

Paratypes in Coryndon Museum.

XENIMPYA MISOGYNA sp. nov. (Geometridae, Ennominae)

Allied to X. chalapa Prout. Differs in being darker, less variegated and in having a more acute apex to the forewing.

MALE

Antennae and head olive buff (R), palpi darker. Thorax, abdomen and legs olive buff (R), more or less densely speckled with brown.

Upperside

Forewing. Ground colour olive buff (R), densely speckled with dark brown. Costa heavily striated with blackish brown. A conspicuous blackish brown streak at end of discoidal cell. Traces of a very diffuse dark antemedial fascia. A slightly diffuse, evenly curved dark postmedial fascia from costa to inner margin. A narrow, straight

subterminal line consisting of closely spaced blackish brown dots, from costa to inner margin. A small, dark dot in cellule 7, near apex. Ground colour between subterminal line and outer margin a little darker than elsewhere. Cilia dark brown at apex and at vein 3, olive buff (R) speckled with brown elsewhere. Apex and tornus acute, outer margin fairly straight.

Hindwing. Ground colour as in forewing. Antemedial fascia absent. Postmedial fascia much more diffuse than in forewing. Subterminal fascia as in forewing. Ground colour darker in outer marginal area, as in forewing. A very small dark dot at end of discoidal cell. A fringe of long whitish hairs at inner margin, from base to tornus. Cilia uniformly olive buff (R). Outer margin produced into a short tail at vein 6.

Underside

Almost identical to upperside. Forewing inclined to be a little darker, hindwing a little paler.

Measurements. Forewing, base to apex, 14-15 mm..

Genitalia. Uncus heavily chitinised, short, pointed and hairless. Valve short, very broad at base, with a densely spinose flange projecting at ventral margin. Aedeagus slender, apical third furnished with a projecting blade-like structure made up of small, contiguous pointed plates.

NOTE. Specimens from Bwamba, Toro, Uganda are smaller and not as well marked as above. Specimens from Kalinzu, Ankole, Uganda are larger and darker. These two forms may well represent good geographical races, but it would be unwise to describe them without more adequate material, particularly females.

Holotype ♂. Ngong, Nairobi, Kenya V-1956, R. Coulson, to be deposited in British Museum (Nat.Hist.)

Paratype ♂ ♂. Ten, all from the type locality (Fowler & Coulson leg.).

Paratypes in Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

MYLOTHRIS LEONORA Kruger (Pieridae, Pierinae)

Mylothris leonora Kruger Int. ent. Zeit. 22, 2, p. 21, 1928.

Pseudomylothris Neustetter Int. ent. Zeit. 23, 18, p. 191, 1929.

Neustetter based his genus Pseudomylothris (genotype: leonora Kruger 1928) on two ♀ ♀ from Ukami, Uluguru Mts., Tanganyika which are housed in the British Museum (N.H.), and the main character of Pseudomylothris is said to be the absence of vein 10 of the forewing.

Late in 1959 Dr. A.H.B. Rydon collected a small series (three ♂ ♂, one ♀) of this species near the type locality. These specimens were compared to the two ♀ ♀ in the British Museum (Holotype and one Paratype) by Mr. T.G. Howarth and there is no doubt that they are leonora Kruger.

On closer inspection all Dr. Rydon's specimens turned out to have the typical Mylothris venation, with vein 10 present in the forewing.

Mr. Howarth examined the two British Museum specimens again and discovered that the Holotype has the typical Mylothris venation, whereas the Paratype has vein 10 missing, or more probably 9 (=R3), (see Talbot, Trans.R. ent. Soc. Lond. 94 : 155-185), and that Neustetter must have based his Pseudomylothris on the venation of the aberrant Paratype, and not on that of the normal Holotype. The other characters cited by Neustetter (shape of the discoidal cell) are too trivial to warrant generic status; the facies, male genitalia and venation of leonora agree very well with Mylothris and therefore Neustetter's genus Pseudomylothris must sink into synonymy and leonora must be referred to Mylothris Hübner (1819). The male of this species is still undescribed and I take this opportunity to describe it.

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MALE

Similar to M. sagala crawshayi Butler, but larger and more robust; lacks black streak or dot at end of vein 7 of hindwing, which is present in the males of sagala forms.

Antennae, body and legs as in female.

Upperside

Forewing. Ground colour white. Base blackish, costa broadly blackish. A large blackish apical spot ending at outer margin in cellule 3, projecting sharply inward along vein 4. Three blackish triangles with base resting on outer margin and apex on vein, at ends of veins 3, 2 and 1a, progressively smaller from 3.

Hindwing. Uniformly chalcedony yellow (R). A blackish suffusion at base of wing, particularly developed in the discoidal cell and in cellule 1c. Black terminal dots at veins 1b, 2 and 3 minute or absent.

Underside

Forewing. White, with black areas of upperside showing through very faintly. A slight suggestion of very pale greenish yellow at costa and apex.

Hindwing. Uniformly pale chalcedony yellow (R). A narrow wax yellow (R) streak along costa, from base to apex. Black terminal dots as above.

Measurements. Forewing, from base to apex, 27-28 mm.

Genitalia. Very similar to M. sagala Sharpe, but uncus more pointed, valve not so rounded, harpe more irregular in outline.

Neallotype ♂. Uluguru Mts., Tanganyika, XI-1959, A.H.B. Rydon, to be deposited in British Museum, (Nat.Hist.).

PAPILIO ECHERIOIDES Trimen, NYIRO ssp. nov. (Papilionidae)

MALE

Differs from nominate S.African echerioides in the more quadrate shape of the hindwing and in the greater development of the white marginal spots of the hindwing, which merge with the internervular white cilia and are not separated from them by a black terminal line.

The underside does not differ appreciably from the nominate race.

FEMALE

Forewing. All light spots washed with very pale ochre, not white, as in the nominate race. Pale spot in cellule 2 smaller than in nominate race, all submarginal spots much larger.

Hindwing. Shape more quadrate than in nominate race. Dark basal area larger, but not so well defined, very pale ochreous, rectangular, not rounded as in echerioides. Marginal spots very pale ochreous, not white as in nominate race, broader and nearer the margin.

The female appears to be a mimic of Amauris echeria septentrionis Poulton, whereas the nominate ♀ imitates A. albimaculata albimaculata Butler and the ♀ of P. echerioides leucospilos Rothschild from S. Ethiopia imitates the much darker A. echeria steckeri Kheil.

P. echerioides nyiro is a large race and measures 42-45 mm. in the ♂ and 49 mm. in the ♀, from base to apex of the forewing.

Holotype ♂: Mt. Nyiro, 7,000 ft., Northern Frontier District, Kenya II-1946, T.H.E. Jackson.

Allotype ♀ : Same data as above.

Holotype and Allotype to be deposited in British Museum (Nat.Hist.). Several males in collections T.H.E. Jackson and V.G.L. van Someren.

This race has so far only been found in a very isolated montane forest on Mt.Nyiro, S-E of Lake Rudolph.

There appear to be at least two other undescribed races of P. echerioides in East Africa , but it would be unwise to describe them without more comparative material.

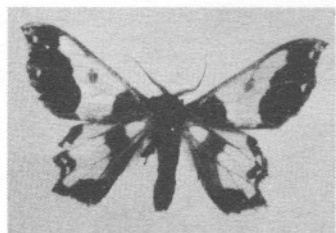
EXPLANATION OF PLATES

- PLATE I
1. *Victoria melanochlora* sp. nov., Holotype ♂.
 2. *Mimaletis watulekii* sp. nov. Holotype ♂.
 3. *Mimaletis watulekii* sp. nov. Allotype ♀
 4. *Mesomima jacksoni* sp. nov. Holotype ♀.
 5. *Neuropolodes hellingsi* sp. nov. Holotype ♂.
 6. *Neuropolodes peregrinus* sp. nov. Holotype ♂.
 7. *Geolyces variegata* sp. nov. Holotype ♂.
 8. *Mesothisa crassilinea* sp. nov. Holotype ♂.
 9. *Xenimpia misogyna* sp. nov. Holotype ♂.
 10. *Papilio echerioides nyiro* ssp. nov. Holotype ♂.
 11. *Papilio echerioides nyiro* ssp. nov. Allotype ♀.
 12. *Mylothris leonora* Kruger, Neallotype ♂.

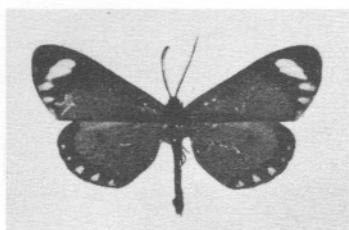
(Photos by C.F. Hemming and G.L. Lucas)

- PLATE II
- Genitalia.
13. *Xenimpia misogyna* ♂ x 20.
 14. *Mesothisa crassilinea* ♂ x 20.
 15. *Geolyces variegata* ♂ x 20.
 16. *Neuropolodes peregrinus* ♂ x 20.
 17. *Mylothris leonora* Kruger ♂ x 20.

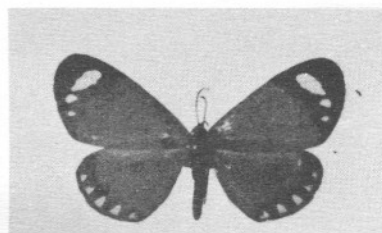
- PLATE III
- Genitalia.
18. *Victoria melanochlora* ♂ x 13.
 19. *Mesomima jacksoni* ♀ x 13.
 20. *Neuropolodes hellingsi* ♂ x 13.
 21. *Mimaletis watulekii* ♂ x 13.
 22. *Mimaletis watulekii* ♀ x 13.



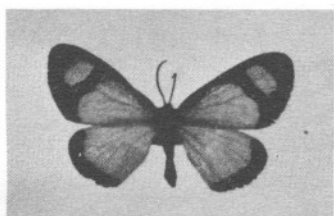
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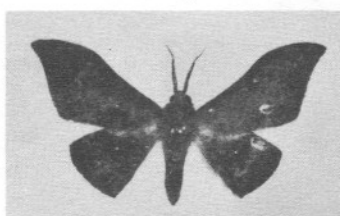
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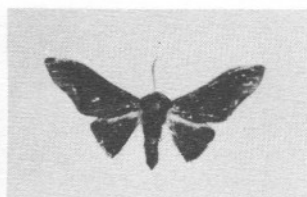
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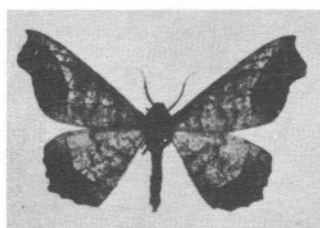
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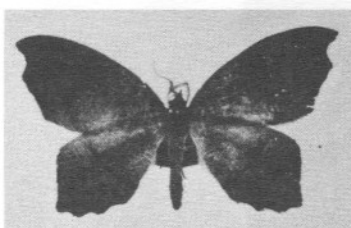
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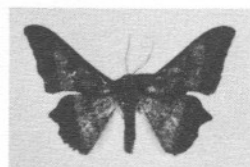
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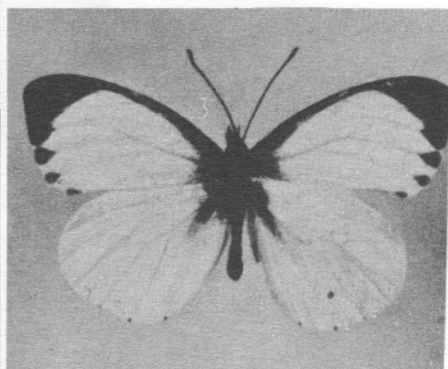
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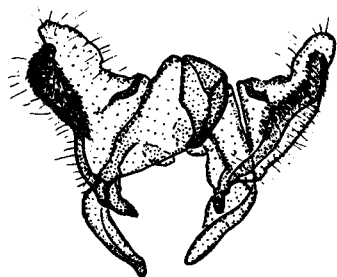
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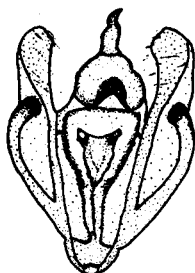
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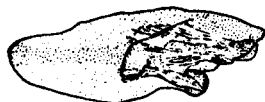
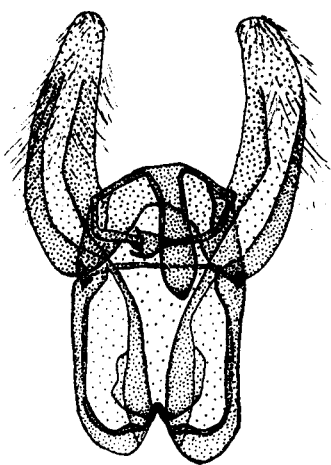
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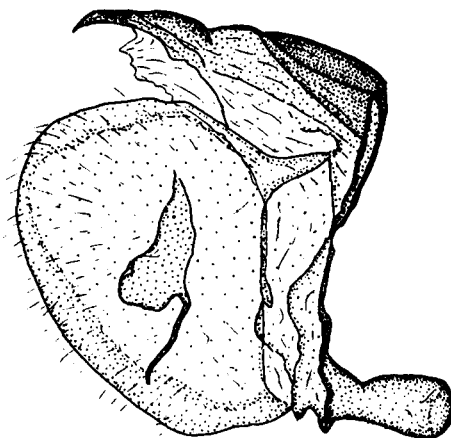
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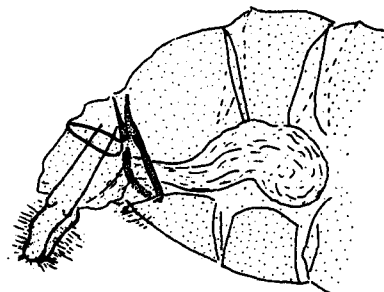
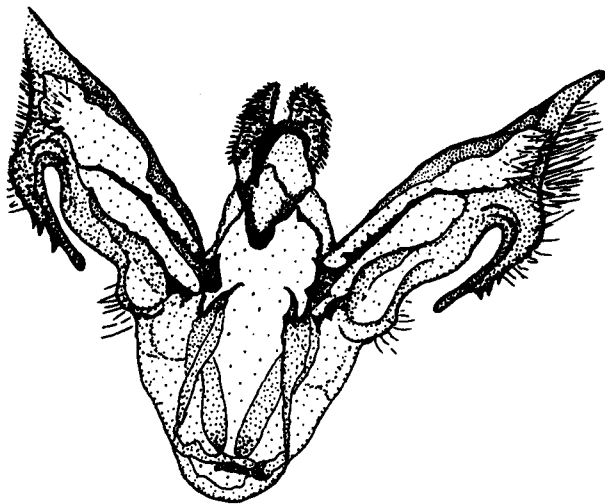
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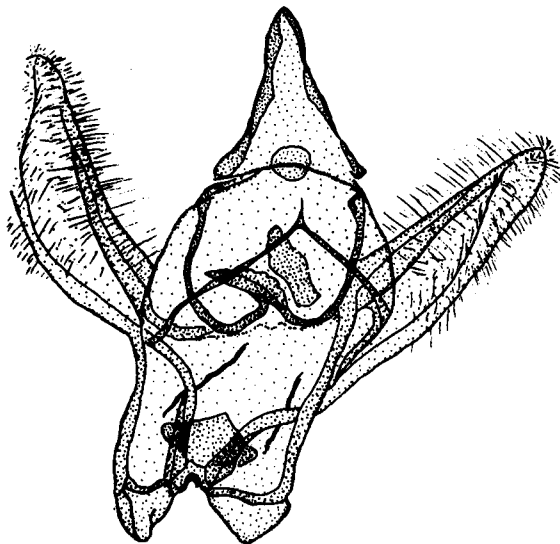
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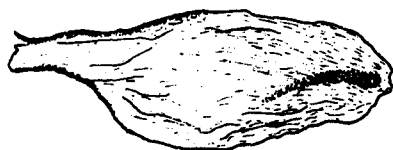
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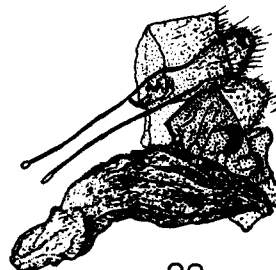
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21



20



22