

Some New Butterflies from China – 2

(Lepidoptera, HesperIIDae)

by

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Abstract: Four new species of HesperIIDae are described, viz. *Halpe dizangpusa* spec. nov. from Anhui, *Polytremis feifei* spec. nov. from Sichuan, *Potanthus yani* spec. nov. from Anhui and *Potanthus tibetana* spec. nov. from Tibet. The new species are compared with their mostly allied species, with male genitalia illustrated.

This is the second part of a series of papers dealing with new species and new subspecies of butterflies from China. All type specimens are deposited in Qingdao Education College, China. The terminology of male genitalia and wing-venation follows EVANS (1949).

Halpe dizangpusa spec.nov.

(colour plate II, figs. 2, 10)

Diagnosis

This new species from Anhui province closely resembles *Halpe nephele* LEECH, 1894 (col. pl. II, figs. 1, 9) from Sichuan province (type locality: Omei Shan, Sichuan; 6 ♂♂ from Qing-cheng Shan and O-meí Shan have been examined and dissected), but can be distinguished from the latter by the following combination of characters.

1. Size is considerably smaller, length of forewing 15.5 mm against 18 mm in *Halpe nephele*.
2. Upper side ground colour is more blackish and less brownish than in *Halpe nephele*.
3. All pale spots of forewing are conspicuously smaller than in *Halpe nephele*.
4. On underside, forewing submarginal spots, hindwing discal and submarginal spots are more whitish and less yellowish than in *Halpe nephele*.
5. Forewing subapical spot in space 7 is considerably closer to wing base than spot in 6, and there is no trace of space 8, which is always visible in *Halpe nephele*.
6. Male genitalia (figs. 1–3): size is smaller, aedeagus is shorter; footstalk of clasp is pointed backwards and serrate as in *H. nephele* (figs. 4–6), but apparently shorter and broader than in *H. nephele*; lower branch (distal branch) of cuiller is more slender and more sharply pointed than in *H. nephele*, not triangular in shape as in *H. nephele*; upper branch of cuiller is not strictly triangular in shape as in *H. nephele*.

Description

♂: length of forewing 15.5 mm. Eyes smooth and blackish brown when dried, surrounded by yellowish scales. Frons densely clad with black and grayish yellow scales, somewhat greenish in appearance. Antennae: 7.5 mm long; nudum yellowish brown in colour, 4 in club and 10 in apiculus in number; shaft black above, chequered with yellow and black below; club gradually marked, black above and yellow below. Labial palpus correct, with the third segment erect to

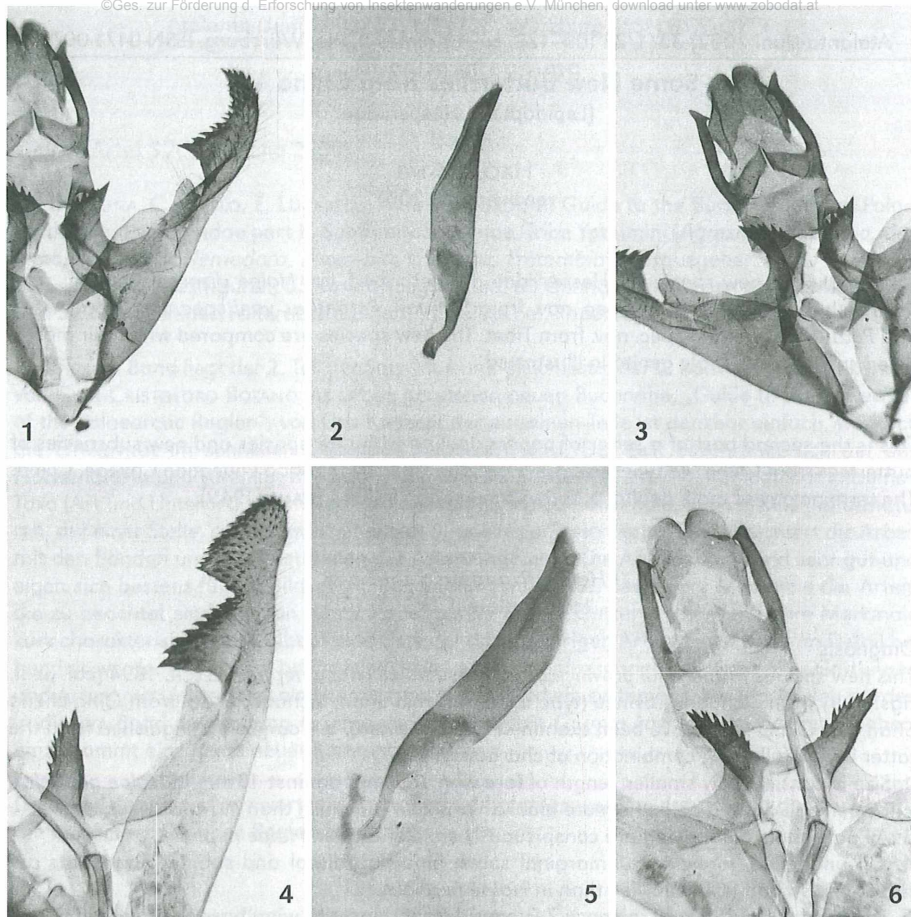


Fig. 1: Inner side of right clasp of *Halpe dizangpusa* spec. nov. holotype ♂. Fig. 2: Aedeagus in lateral view of *Halpe dizangpusa* spec. nov. holotype ♂. Fig. 3: Tegumen, uncus, gnathos, vinculum and juxta in dorsal view of *Halpe dizangpusa* spec. nov. holotype ♂. Fig. 4: Inner side of right clasp of *Halpe nephele* (Omei Shan, Sichuan). Fig. 5: Aedeagus in lateral view of *Halpe nephele* ♂ (Omei Shan, Sichuan). Fig. 6: Tegumen, uncus, gnathos, vinculum and juxta in dorsal view of *Halpe nephele* ♂ (Omei Shan, Sichuan).

the second segment, all segments densely clad with grayish yellow scales mixed with some black and yellow hairs. Thorax and abdomen clad with black and yellowish green hairs on upperside, but mainly with yellowish hairs and much paler on underside. Ciliae white on both sides of hindwing, white and chequered slightly with dark at vein-ends on both sides of forewing. Upperside forewing: ground colour grayish black, with a little greenish shade; male brand black, extended from dorsum to base of vein 2; sub-hyaline discal spots in spaces 2 and

3 widely separated and a little overlapping in distance from wing-base; sub-hyaline subapical spots in spaces 6 and 7 smaller than discal spots of 2 and 3, the one in 7 apparently closer to wing-base than the one in 6; a sub-hyaline spot in upper half of discocellular cell, smaller than discal spots and larger than subapical spots. Upside hindwing: ground colour grayish black as on forewing, unmarked, but with discal area obscurely paler, clad with greenish hairs in cell and base half of anal areas. Underside forewing: ground colour blackish gray, somewhat more brownish than on upperside; costal area thinly powdered with yellowish scales; all subhyaline spots situated as on upperside; a series of submarginal yellowish white spots extended from space 1B to space 7, somewhat serrate on their outer side. Underside hindwing: ground colour brownish gray, extensively clad with scattered yellowish scales, more densely at wing-base; a series of yellowish white discal spots clearly defined and rather broad; a series of yellowish white submarginal spots well marked but smaller than discal spots.

Type data

Holotype ♂: length of forewing 15.5 mm. Min-Yuan Bamboo Forest, Jiu-Hua Shan, Qingyang County, southern Anhui province, China. 17th August 2001. H. HUANG leg.

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, same data as holotype.

Etymology

The specific name is derived from the well-known Di-Zang Buddha of Jiu-Hua Shan where the new species was first discovered.

Discussion

In W. H. EVANS' key (1949), *H. nephele* was placed as a subspecies of *H. homolea* HEWITSON, 1868 from Singapore. However the constant considerable differences in male genitalia among all subspecies in EVANS' key strongly suggest nearly all these taxa deserve full specific rank, this is supported by the fact that some of these taxa are sympatric in nature, such as *H. aucma* SWINHOE, 1893, *H. molta* EVANS, 1949 and *H. filda* EVANS, 1949 are sympatric in Metok of Tibet. Under the term of *nephele* EVANS recorded 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ from Chekiang (Zhejiang province), however I believed this record, together with a recent record of *H. homolea* from Zhejiang by TONG et al. (1993), were all misidentifications of *H. dizangpusa*.

Since 1949, four species have been added to science, all with their male genitalia illustrated, viz. *H. scissa* CANTLIE, 1961 from Assam, *H. frontieri* DEVYATKIN, 1997 from Vietnam, *H. unicolora* HUANG, 1999 from S.E. Tibet and *H. muoi* HUANG, 1999 from N. Yunnan. In external features *H. dizangpusa* is similar to *H. muoi* and *H. frontieri*, but very sharply different from both of them in male genitalia.

Polytremis feifei spec. nov.

(colour plate II, figs. 8, 16)

= *Polytremis zina zina*: MURAYAMA, 1981: 67, fig. 11-♂, fig. 12-♀. Tintsienshan, Szechwan [mis-identification].

= *Polytremis* sp.? (*zina*?): KOIWAYA, 1989: 30, plate 22, figs. 135/136: TR-♂. Qingchengshan, Sichuan.

= *Polytremis* sp.? (*theca*?): KOIWAYA, 1989: 30, plate 22, figs. 135/136: BR-♀. Qingchengshan, Sichuan.

= *Polytremis* sp.? (*theca*?): KOIWAYA, 1989: 66/67, plates 58/59, figs. 449/457-♀. Qingcheng-shan, Sichuan.

Diagnosis

In external features this new species is very similar to *Polytremis zina* EVANS, 1932 (col. pl. II, figs. 7, 15; col. pl. IIIa, fig. 6) from Sichuan (type locality: Omei Shan, Sichuan; 4 ♂♂ from Qing-cheng Shan and O-mei Shan have been examined and dissected), Amur, Manchuria, Jiangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang and Taiwan (in Taiwan as ssp. *taiwana* MURAYAMA, 1981) with which the new species is flying together at its habitat in Sichuan, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the following combination of characters.

1. Forewing spots in spaces 2, 3 and 4 are more widely separated from one another than in *P. zina*.
2. Lower cell spot of forewing is midway between upper cell spot and spot in space 4 or slightly nearer to spot in space 4 than to upper cell spot, whereas in *P. zina* it is nearer to upper cell spot than to spot in space 4.
3. Forewing apical dot in space 7 is not so conspicuously closer to wing-base than the dot in space 8 as in *P. zina*.
4. Male genitalia (figs. 7, 8): aedeagus is nearly twice as long as in *P. zina* (figs. 13, 14), deeply bifid at tip and broadly spined on both left and right branches at tip; saccus is at least twice as long as in *P. zina*; cuiller is apparently longer, more slender and sharply pointed at tip, not serrate as in *P. zina*.

In male genitalia this new species is very similar to *P. suprema* SUGIYAMA, 1999 from Guangxi except the tip of cuiller more curved inwards than in *P. suprema*. I cannot tell more stable genital difference between the two species, because the illustration of *P. suprema* is a hand drawing by SUGIYAMA. However, in external features, *P. feifei* has no male brand, which is of very important taxonomic value, whereas *P. suprema* has a prominent male brand. Moreover, *P. feifei* has size conspicuously smaller than in *P. suprema*, the lower cell streak much closer to discal spot in space 2 and the hindwing discal whitish spots apparently bigger than in *P. suprema*.

Description

♂: length of forewing 20.5 mm. Eyes smooth and blackish brown when dried. Frons nearly twice as wide as eye and densely clad with ochreous yellow hairs mixed with some black, appearing metallic brownish green in certain light. Labial palpus erect, densely clad with ochreous yellow hairs mixed with some black beneath, and with paler yellowish hairs on outer sides; the third segment slender and in continuation of the second segment. Thorax and abdomen black and clad with dark brownish green hairs above, but with paler ochreous yellow hairs below. Legs mostly brown on outer side but paler yellowish brown on inner side. Antennae: 10.5 mm long; nudum blackish brown, 5 in club and 9 in apiculus; club gradually marked, blackish above and yellow before nudum below; shaft blackish above, yellow and very narrowly chequered with black below. Upperside forewing: ground colour dark deep brown as in *P. zina*, space 1a and basal 1/3 of forewing densely clad with scattered yellowish scales and hairs; no male brand; a white triangular spot just above vein 1B, as big as upper cell spot; three subhyaline white discal spots placed in spaces 2-4 nearly in a line towards apex of forewing, widely separated from one another and not overlapping in distance from wing-base, spot in 2 the biggest and 1.5 times as long as spot in 3, spot in 4 the smallest and nearly as big as subapical spot in space 6; three subhyaline white subapical spots minute but distinct in

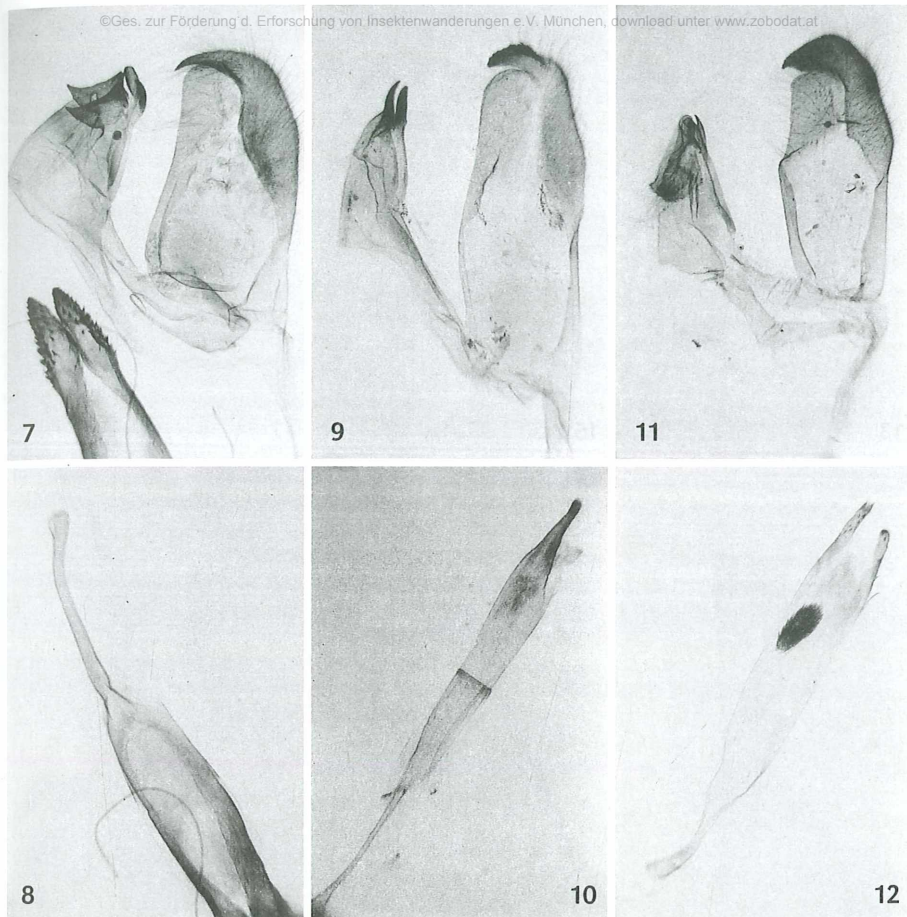


Fig. 7: Tegumen, uncus, gnathos, vinculum and right clasp in lateral view and tip of aedeagus in ventral view of *Polytrema feifei* spec. nov. holotype ♂. Fig. 8: Aedeagus in ventral view of *Polytrema feifei* spec. nov. holotype ♂. Fig. 9: Tegumen, uncus, gnathos, vinculum and right clasp in lateral view of *Polytrema pellucida pellucida* ♂ (Guniujiang, Anhui). Fig. 10: Aedeagus in ventral view of *Polytrema pellucida pellucida* ♂ (Guniujiang, Anhui). Fig. 11: Tegumen, uncus, gnathos, vinculum and right clasp in lateral view of *Polytrema theca fukia* ♂ (Guniujiang, Anhui). Fig. 12: Aedeagus in ventral view of *Polytrema theca fukia* ♂ (Guniujiang, Anhui).

spaces 6–8, spots in 7 and 8 placed considerably closer to wing-base than spot in 6; two cell spots clearly separated from each other; lower cell spot nearly twice as long as upper cell spot, midway between upper cell spot and discal spot in space 2, considerably closer to wing-base than either upper cell spot or discal spot in space 2. Upperside hindwing: ground colour dark deep brown as on forewing; discocellular cell and basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of anal area densely clad with yel-

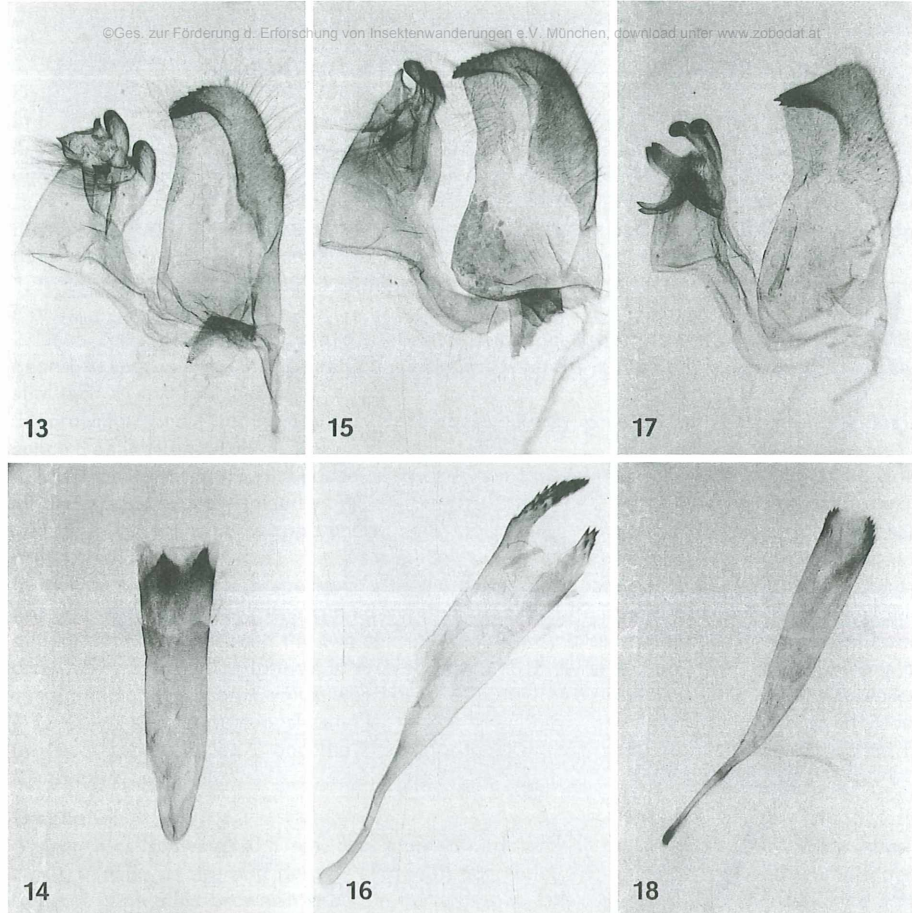


Fig. 13: Tegumen, uncus, gnathos, vinculum and right clasp in lateral view of *Polytremsis zina* ♂ (Omei Shan, Sichuan). Fig. 14: Aedeagus in ventral view of *Polytremsis zina* ♂ (Omei Shan, Sichuan). Fig. 15: Tegumen, uncus, gnathos, vinculum and right clasp in lateral view of *Polytremsis matsuii* ♂ (Qingchengshan, Sichuan). Fig. 16: Aedeagus in ventral view of *Polytremsis matsuii* ♂ (Qingchengshan, Sichuan). Fig. 17: Tegumen, uncus, gnathos, vinculum and right clasp in lateral view of *Polytremsis lubricans taiwana* ♂ (Guniujiang, Anhui). Fig. 18: Aedeagus in ventral view of *Polytremsis lubricans taiwana* ♂ (Guniujiang, Anhui).

lowish brown hairs; four discal spots clearly marked in spaces 2–5, subhyaline white in colour, spot in 2 closer to wing-base than spots in 3 and 4 while the spot in 5 the farthest from wing-base; a minute white dot traceable in space 6 in continuation of discal spots. Underside forewing: upper half of discocellular cell, end of space 1B, outer half of space 2, all areas of spaces 3–11 and costal area densely clad with scattered ochreous yellow scales, only leaving

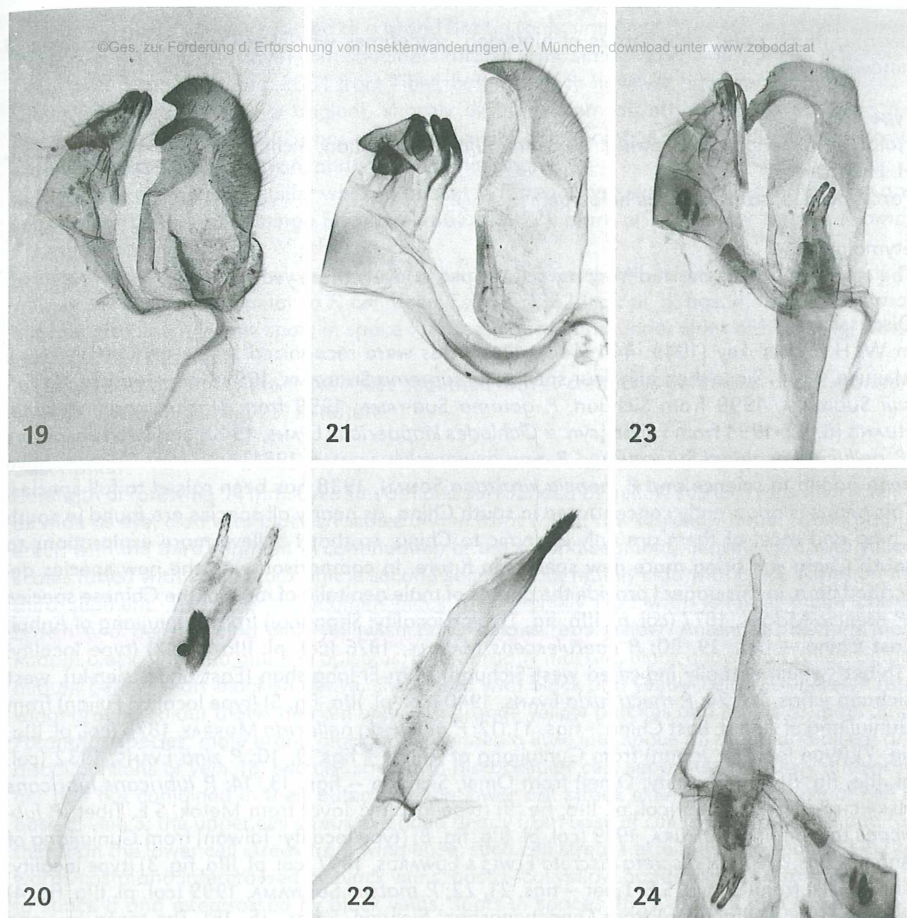


Fig. 19: Tegumen, uncus, gnathos, vinculum and right clasp in lateral view of *Polytremis mencia* ♂ (Guniuijiang, Anhui). Fig. 20: Aedeagus in ventral view of *Polytremis mencia* ♂ (Guniuijiang, Anhui). Fig. 21: Tegumen, uncus, gnathos, vinculum and right clasp in lateral view of *Polytremis discreta discreta* ♂ (Chayu, Tibet). Fig. 22: Aedeagus in lateral view of *Polytremis discreta discreta* ♂ (Chayu, Tibet). Fig. 23: Tegumen, uncus, gnathos, vinculum and right clasp in lateral view of *Polytremis caerulescens* ♂ (Er-lang-shan, Sichuan). Fig. 24: Aedeagus in lateral view of *Polytremis caerulescens* ♂ (Er-lang-shan, Sichuan).

lower half of cell, spaces 1A and 1B and basal half of space 2 uniform brown; nearly all whitish spots clearly defined as on upperside except that spot in space 1b ill-defined with an additional white dot above and posterior to it in space 1B. Underside hindwing: all densely clad with scattered ochreous yellow scales; all whitish discal spots clearly defined as on upperside. Ciliae dark brown on both sides of forewing, paler brown on both sides of hindwing and ap-

pearing much paler near tornus of hindwing, sometimes wholly yellowish on both sides of hindwing.

Type data

Holotype ♂: length of forewing: 20.5 mm. Qing-cheng Shan, Sichuan, China. 14th July 1991.

H. HUANG leg.

Paratype: 1 ♂, same data as holotype.

Etymology

The specific name is derived from my sister's pet, a lovely three-year-old dog.

Discussion

In W. H. EVANS' key (1949: 444–448), 11 species were recognized in the genus *Polytremis* MABILLE, 1904. Since then only four species (*P. suprema* SUGIYAMA, 1999 from Guangxi, *P. matsuii* SUGIYAMA, 1999 from Sichuan, *P. gotama* SUGIYAMA, 1999 from N.W. Yunnan, *P. choui* HUANG (B.-K.), 1994 from Fujian (syn. = *Ochlodes klapperichii* EVANS, 1940) and two subspecies (*P. pellucida asahinai* SHIROZU and *P. zina taiwana* MURAYAMA, 1981, both from Taiwan) have been added to science and *P. mencia kiraizana* SONAN, 1938 has been raised to full species. This genus is apparently concentrated in south China, as nearly all species are found in south China and most of them are only endemic to China, so that I believe more explorations to south China will bring more new species in future. In comparison with the new species described here, in this paper I provide the photos of male genitalia of most of the Chinese species (*P. mencia* MOORE, 1877 (col. pl. IIIa, fig. 1) (type locality: Shanghai) from Guniujiang of Anhui, East China — figs. 19, 20; *P. caerulescens* MABILLE, 1876 (col. pl. IIIa, fig. 2) (type locality: "Thibet" which actually indicated west Sichuan) from Er-lang-shan (East of Ta-t sien-lu), west Sichuan — figs. 23, 24; *P. theca fukia* EVANS, 1940 (col. pl. IIIa, fig. 5) (type locality: Fujian) from Guniujiang of Anhui, East China — figs. 11, 12; *P. pellucida pellucida* MURRAY, 1875 (col. pl. IIIa, fig. 7) (type locality: Japan) from Guniujiang of Anhui — figs. 9, 10; *P. zina* EVANS, 1932 (col. pl. IIIa, fig. 6) (type locality: Omei) from Omei, Sichuan — figs. 13, 14; *P. lubricans lubricans* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1869 (col. pl. IIIa, fig. 9) (type locality: Java) from Metok, S.E. Tibet; *P. lubricans taiwana* MATSUMURA, 1919 (col. pl. IIIa, fig. 8) (type locality: Taiwan) from Guniujiang of Anhui — figs. 17, 18; *P. discreta discreta* ELWES & EDWARDS, 1897 (col. pl. IIIa, fig. 3) (type locality: Khasi Hills) from Chayu, S.E. Tibet — figs. 21, 22; *P. matsuii* SUGIYAMA, 1999 (col. pl. IIIa, fig. 4) (type locality: Dujiangyan) from Qingchengshan, Sichuan — figs. 15, 16). The taxon *taiwana* from Taiwan, agrees with *P. zina* nearly in all details except for a smaller upperside forewing spot in space 1B, probably being a synonym of *P. zina*, does nothing with *P. feifei* and can be distinguished from the latter as *zina* does. It should be noted that in nature *P. feifei* flies together with *P. zina* and *P. matsuii*.

Potanthus yani spec. nov.

(colour plate II, figs. 3, 11)

Diagnosis

This new species is sharply different from all the previously known species of *Potanthus* in male genitalia (figs. 25, 26) as follows.

1. Uncus in dorsal view is tapered to a broad flat tip (only similar to *P. upadhana* FRUHSTORFER, 1911 from Lombok and Java) with shoulders angled (only similar to *P. amor* EVANS, 1932 from Timor and *P. taqini* HUANG, 2001 from Tibet, both of which however have end of uncus like a shallow "V" with shoulders angled), sharply different from all other species of *Potanthus* (*P. pseudomaesa* MOORE, 1881 has uncus tapered to a flat point as well but the flat tip considerably narrower than in *P. yani* and shoulders not angled).

2. Clasp has a projecting cuiller which is absent in *P. upadhana*, such cuiller is rather long and very similar to that of *P. mingo* EDWARDS, 1866 (fig. 27), more or less longer than in *P. amor*, *P. pseudomaesa* and most of other species.

In external features, the new species has the two forewing cell streaks extended nearly to wing-base, somewhat similar to *P. confucius* FELDER, 1862 (col. pl. II, figs. 4, 12) and *P. amor*, but has prominent yellow spots in space 7 on both upper and under sides of hindwing, which are absent in *P. amor*.

It should be noted that the *P. yani* flies together with *P. confucius confucius* and *P. trachala phoebe* EVANS, 1934 (fig. 29) in nature.

Description

♂: length of forewing 14 mm. Eyes smooth and surrounded by yellow scales. Frons nearly twice as wide as eye, clad with blackish scales and in front with a row of yellow hairs. Labial palpus erect, with the third segment in continuation of the second segment, densely clad with yellow scales mixed with some black on the second segment but mainly clad with black scales on the third segment. Thorax and abdomen black and sparsely clad with yellowish hairs above, brown and densely clad with yellowish hairs below. Legs yellow. Antennae: 8.3 mm long; nudum black, 4 in club and 8 in apiculus; club abruptly marked, black above and yellow before nudum below; shaft blackish above, chequered with black and yellow below. Upperside forewing: ground colour black, marked only with orange yellow patches and bands as in all other *Potanthus* species; male brand black and extended a little into space 1B along antediscal and discal portions of vein 1B; two cell streaks in discocellular cell, separated narrowly in their inner half but conjoined in their outer half, the lower cell streak extended from base of cell to base of vein 3; the upper cell streak extended nearly from base of cell to base of vein 9 and farther than the lower cell streak from wing-base; such cell streaks extended into spaces 9–12 towards costa and intercrossed by black veins; postdiscal yellow bands extended from space 1b to space 8 and intercrossed by black veins, spots in spaces 1B, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8 nearly in a curved line while spots in 4 and 5 shifted-out; base of space 1B and inner half of space 1A narrowly and densely powdered with yellow scales. Upperside hindwing: ground colour black; postdiscal orange yellow band extended from space 1C to space 6, rather wide in 2–5 but narrow as a dot in 6; a cell spot midway between wing-base and postdiscal band; a subbasal spot just at base of space 7 and a subcostal spot just mid space 7. Underside forewing: ground colour black but broadly powdered with yellow scales at ends of spaces 2–7; all yellow markings of upperside repeated and appeared a little broader than on upperside. Underside hindwing: ground colour black but extensively powdered with yellow scales at ends of spaces 1C–7 and costa; postdiscal band considerably broader than on upperside, conjoined from space 1C to space 7, margined on both inner and outer sides with blackish spots in ground colour; discocellular vein lined out with yellow; a basal yellow spot just at bases of cell and space 7, nearly conjoined with a yellow cell spot which is repeated on upperside hindwing. Ciliae: inner ciliae brown on both sides of forewing, brown at ends of spaces above space 1C of

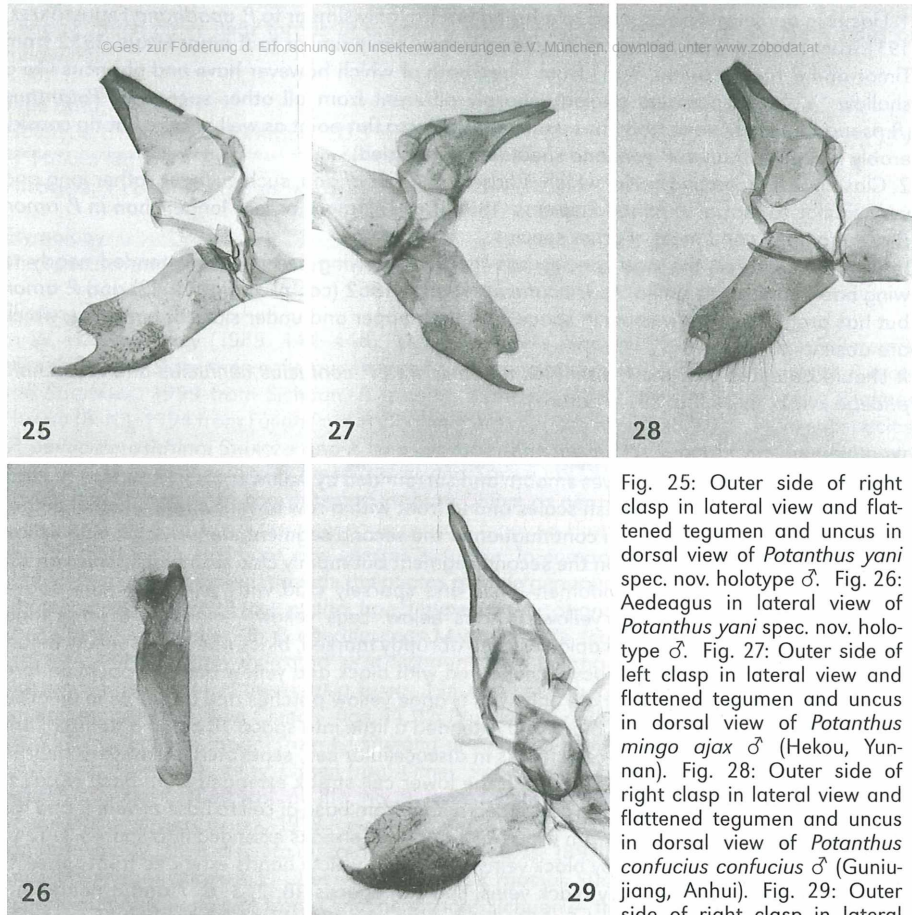


Fig. 25: Outer side of right clasp in lateral view and flattened tegumen and uncus in dorsal view of *Potanthus yani* spec. nov. holotype ♂. Fig. 26: Aedeagus in lateral view of *Potanthus yani* spec. nov. holotype ♂. Fig. 27: Outer side of left clasp in lateral view and flattened tegumen and uncus in dorsal view of *Potanthus mingo ajax* ♂ (Hekou, Yunnan). Fig. 28: Outer side of right clasp in lateral view and flattened tegumen and uncus in dorsal view of *Potanthus confucius confucius* ♂ (Guniujiang, Anhui). Fig. 29: Outer side of right clasp in lateral

view and flattened tegumen and uncus in dorsal view of *Potanthus trachala phoebe* ♂ (Guniujiang, Anhui).

hindwing on both sides, yellow at tornus of hindwing on both sides; outer ciliae of the unique holotype being mostly damaged, on both sides darkened at upper half of both wings, but yellow at tornus of both wings.

Type data

Holotype ♂: length of forewing 14 mm. Gu-niu-jiang Nature Reserve, Shitai County, southern Anhui province, China. 24th August 2001. H. HUANG leg.

Etymology

The specific name is derived from the famous Yan Village in Gu-niu-jiang Nature Reserve, where the new species was captured.

Potanthus tibetana spec. nov.

(colour plate II, figs. 6, 14)

Potanthus confucius dushta: HUANG, 2000: 158. Aniqao [misidentification].

Potanthus confucius dushta: HUANG, 2001: 99. Tiyu, Chayu [misidentification].

Diagnosis

In having uncus in dorsal view very broad, at least half as broad as long, and end of uncus scalloped between rounded shoulders, *P. tibetana* is only similar to *P. palnia* EVANS, 1914 from Palni Hills of S. India, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following combination of characters.

1. On both sides of forewing the orange yellow cell streaks are considerably broader than in *P. palnia*, the discal bands are slightly broader than in *P. palnia*.
2. On both sides of hindwing the orange yellow cell spot is much bigger than in *P. palnia*.
3. In male genitalia (figs. 30–35), the shape of clasp is very similar to *P. ganda* FRUHSTORFER, 1911 (which however has end of uncus excavate V-wise between angled shoulders) from Nias and Java: cuiller is shorter, stouter and more bended upwards and end of harpe is more projected than in *P. palnia*.

Description

♂: length of forewing 16.5 mm. Eyes smooth and surrounded by yellow scales. Frons nearly twice as wide as eye, clad with blackish scales and in front with a row of yellow hairs. Labial palpus erect, with the third segment in continuation of the second segment, densely clad with yellow scales mixed with some black on the second segment but mainly clad with black scales on the third segment. Thorax and abdomen black and sparsely clad with yellowish hairs above, brown and densely clad with yellowish hairs below. Legs yellow. Antennae: 9.5 mm long; nudum black, 4 in club and 8 in apiculus; club abruptly marked, black above and yellow before nudum below; shaft blackish above, chequered with black and yellow below. Upperside forewing: ground colour black, marked only with orange yellow patches and bands as in all other *Potanthus* species; male brand black and situated along discal portion of vein 1B; two cell streaks in discocellular cell conjoined well, the upper one extended from base of vein 9 to the middle of cell, the lower one extended from base of vein 3 to wing-base; such cell streaks extended into spaces 9–12 towards costa and restricted into antediscal area, with the crossing veins only slightly darkened; postdiscal yellow bands rather narrow, extended from space 1b to space 8, with the crossing veins only slightly darkened, spots in spaces 1B, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8 nearly in a curved line while spots in 4 and 5 shifted-out; discal area of space 1A narrowly powdered with yellow scales. Upperside hindwing: ground colour black; postdiscal orange yellow band rather narrow, extended from space 1c to space 5; a cell spot midway between wing-base and postdiscal band; a minute subbasal dot hardly seen at base of space 7 and a subcostal spot prominently marked just mid space 7. Underside forewing: ground colour black but broadly powdered with yellow scales at ends of spaces 2–7 and apex; all yellow markings

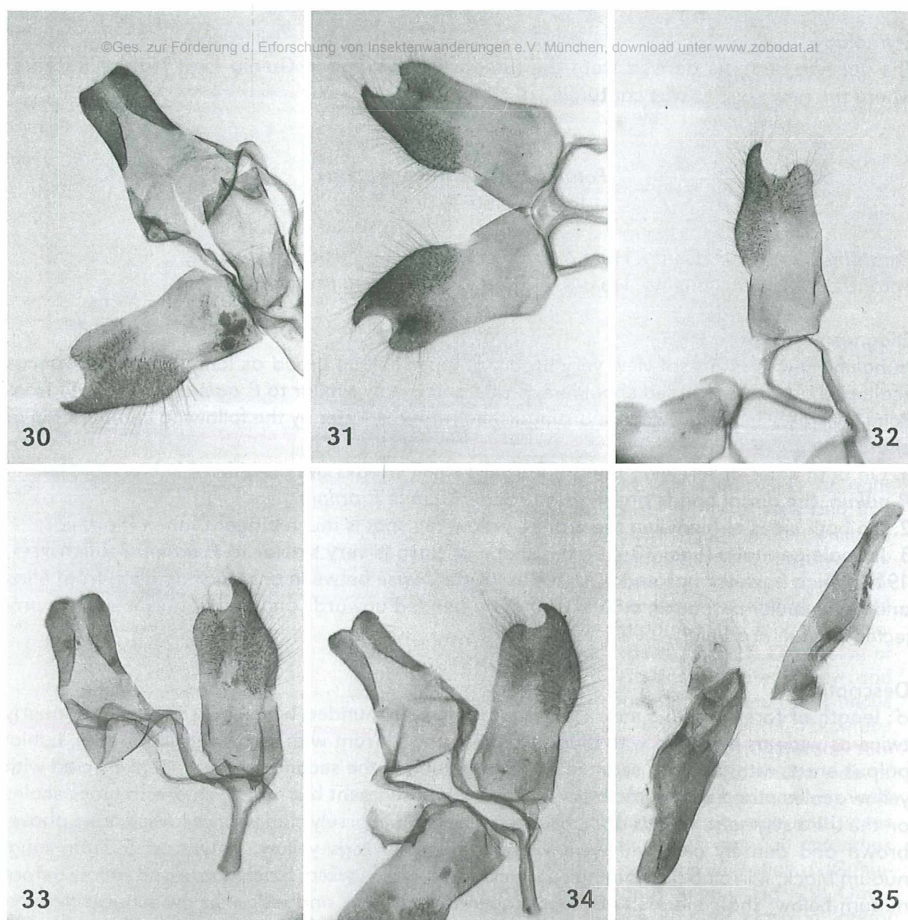


Fig. 30: Outer side of right clasp in lateral view and flattened tegumen and uncus in dorsal view of *Potanthus tibetana* spec. nov. holotype ♂. Fig. 31: Both left and right clasp in lateral view of *Potanthus tibetana* spec. nov. paratype ♂ (Chayu, Tibet). Fig. 32: Outer side of right clasp in lateral view of *Potanthus tibetana* spec. nov. paratype ♂ (Chayu, Tibet). Fig. 33: Outer side of left clasp in lateral view and flattened tegumen and uncus in dorsal view of *Potanthus tibetana* spec. nov. paratype ♂ (Chayu, Tibet). Fig. 34: Outer side of left clasp in lateral view and flattened tegumen and uncus in dorsal view of *Potanthus tibetana* spec. nov. paratype ♂ (Chayu, Tibet). Fig. 35: Aedeagus in lateral view of *Potanthus tibetana* spec. nov. paratypes ♂ (Chayu, Tibet).

of upperside repeated and nearly as broad as on upperside. Underside hindwing: nearly all areas densely and evenly powdered with yellow scales except tornus and costa which are more blackish; postdiscal band considerably broader than on upperside, conjoined from space 1C to space 7 but very narrow in space 6, margined on outer side with blackish spots; a basal

yellow spot just at bases of space 7, nearly conjoined with a yellow cell spot which is repeated on upperside hindwing. Inner ciliae: brown on both sides of forewing, brown at ends of spaces above space 1c of hindwing on both sides, yellow at tornus of hindwing on both sides. Outer ciliae: brown on both sides of forewing and mixed with some yellow near tornus, all yellow on both sides of hindwing. Female: wings a little broader than in male and without a brand along vein 1B on upperside forewing, otherwise as in male.

Type data

Holotype ♂: length of forewing: 16.5 mm. Lower Chayu, Chayu County, S.E. Tibet, China. 29th July 2000.

Paratypes: 14 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀, Tiyu and Chayu, Tibet. 28th July to 18th August 2000. 2 ♂♂, Aniqao, Metok County, S.E. Tibet, China.

Etymology

The specific name is derived from the type locality, Tibet.

References

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Explanation of colour plate II (p. 227):

- Fig. 1: *Halpe nephele* ♂, DS, Omei Shan, Sichuan.
 Fig. 2: *Halpe dizangpusa* spec. nov. holotype ♂, DS, Jiu-hua Shan, Anhui.
 Fig. 3: *Potanthus yani* spec. nov. holotype ♂, DS, Guniujiang, Anhui.
 Fig. 4: *Potanthus confucius confucius* ♂, DS, Guniujiang, Anhui.
 Fig. 5: *Potanthus mingo ajax* ♂, DS, Hekou, S. Yunnan.
 Fig. 6: *Potanthus tibetana* spec. nov. holotype ♂, DS, Chayu, Tibet.
 Fig. 7: *Polytremis zina* ♂, DS, Qing-cheng Shan, Sichuan.
 Fig. 8: *Polytremis feifei* spec. nov. holotype ♂, DS, Qing-cheng Shan, Sichuan.
 Fig. 9: *Halpe nephele* ♂, VS, Omei Shan, Sichuan.
 Fig. 10: *Halpe dizangpusa* spec. nov. holotype ♂, VS, Jiu-hua Shan, Anhui.
 Fig. 11: *Potanthus yani* spec. nov. holotype ♂, VS, Guniujiang, Anhui.
 Fig. 12: *Potanthus confucius confucius* ♂, VS, Guniujiang, Anhui.
 Fig. 13: *Potanthus mingo ajax* ♂, VS, Hekou, S. Yunnan.
 Fig. 14: *Potanthus tibetana* spec. nov. holotype ♂, VS, Chayu, Tibet.
 Fig. 15: *Polytremis zina* ♂, VS, Qing-cheng Shan, Sichuan.
 Fig. 16: *Polytremis feifei* spec. nov. holotype ♂, VS, Qing-cheng Shan, Sichuan.
 (DS – dorsal surface, VS – ventral surface)

	13	14	15	16
9		10	11	12
5	6	7	8	
1	2	3	4	

Explanation of colour plate IIIa (p. 229):

- Fig. 1: *Polytremis mencia* ♂, DS, Guniujiang, Anhui.
 Fig. 2: *Polytremis caerulea* ♂, DS, Er-lang-shan, Sichuan.
 Fig. 3: *Polytremis discreta discreta* ♂, DS, Chayu, Tibet.
 Fig. 4: *Polytremis matsuii* ♂, DS, Qingchengshan, Sichuan.
 Fig. 5: *Polytremis theca fukia* ♂, DS, Guniujiang, Anhui.
 Fig. 6: *Polytremis zina* ♂, DS, Omei Shan, Sichuan.
 Fig. 7: *Polytremis pellucida pellucida* ♂, DS, Guniujiang, Anhui.
 Fig. 8: *Polytremis lubricans taiwana* ♂, DS, Guniujiang, Anhui.
 Fig. 9: *Polytremis lubricans lubricans* ♂, DS, Metok, Tibet.
 (DS – dorsal surface, VS – ventral surface)

1	4	7
2	5	8
3	6	9

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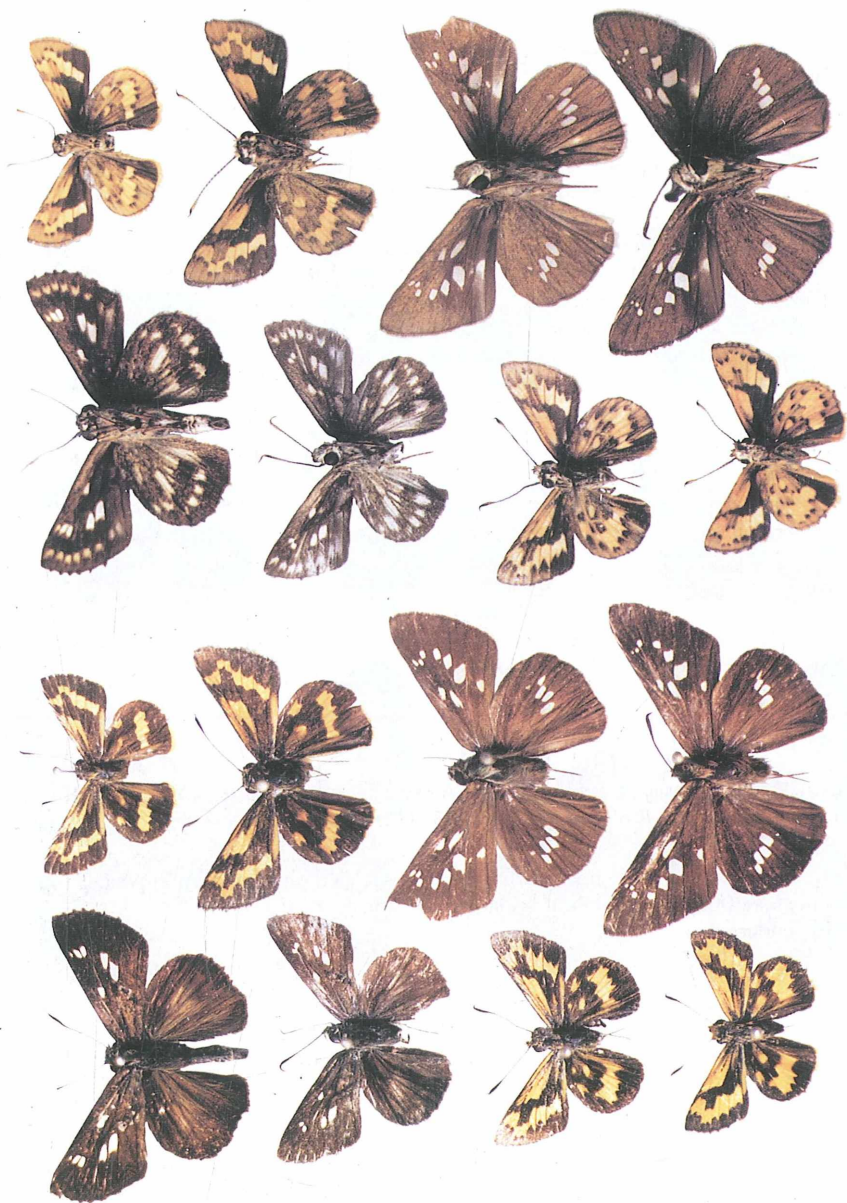
Colour plate II

HUANG, H.: Some new butterflies from China 2 (Lepidoptera, HesperIIDae). *Atalanta* **33** (1/2): 109–122.

- Fig. 1: *Halpe nephele* ♂, DS, Omei Shan, Sichuan.
 Fig. 2: *Halpe dizangpusa* spec. nov. holotype ♂, DS, Jiu-hua Shan, Anhui.
 Fig. 3: *Potanthus yani* spec. nov. holotype ♂, DS, Guniujiang, Anhui.
 Fig. 4: *Potanthus confucius confucius* ♂, DS, Guniujiang, Anhui.
 Fig. 5: *Potanthus mingo ajax* ♂, DS, Hekou, S. Yunnan.
 Fig. 6: *Potanthus tibetana* spec. nov. holotype ♂, DS, Chayu, Tibet.
 Fig. 7: *Polytremis zina* ♂, DS, Qing-cheng Shan, Sichuan.
 Fig. 8: *Polytremis feifei* spec. nov. holotype ♂, DS, Qing-cheng Shan, Sichuan.
 Fig. 9: *Halpe nephele* ♂, VS, Omei Shan, Sichuan.
 Fig. 10: *Halpe dizangpusa* spec. nov. holotype ♂, VS, Jiu-hua Shan, Anhui.
 Fig. 11: *Potanthus yani* spec. nov. holotype ♂, VS, Guniujiang, Anhui.
 Fig. 12: *Potanthus confucius confucius* ♂, VS, Guniujiang, Anhui.
 Fig. 13: *Potanthus mingo ajax* ♂, VS, Hekou, S. Yunnan.
 Fig. 14: *Potanthus tibetana* spec. nov. holotype ♂, VS, Chayu, Tibet.
 Fig. 15: *Polytremis zina* ♂, VS, Qing-cheng Shan, Sichuan.
 Fig. 16: *Polytremis feifei* spec. nov. holotype ♂, VS, Qing-cheng Shan, Sichuan.
 (DS – dorsal surface, VS – ventral surface)

13	14	15	16
9	10	11	12
5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4

Colour plate II



Colour plate IIIa

HUANG, H.: Some new butterflies from China 2 (Lepidoptera, Hesperiiidae). Atalanta 33 (1/2): 109–122.

- Fig. 1: *Polytremis mencia* ♂, DS, Guniujiang, Anhui.
 Fig. 2: *Polytremis caerulescens* ♂, DS, Er-lang-shan, Sichuan.
 Fig. 3: *Polytremis discreta discreta* ♂, DS, Chayu, Tibet.
 Fig. 4: *Polytremis matsuii* ♂, DS, Qingchengshan, Sichuan.
 Fig. 5: *Polytremis theca fukia* ♂, DS, Guniujiang, Anhui.
 Fig. 6: *Polytremis zina* ♂, DS, Omei Shan, Sichuan.
 Fig. 7: *Polytremis pellucida pellucida* ♂, DS, Guniujiang, Anhui.
 Fig. 8: *Polytremis lubricans taiwana* ♂, DS, Guniujiang, Anhui.
 Fig. 9: *Polytremis lubricans lubricans* ♂, DS, Metok, Tibet.
 (DS – dorsal surface, VS – ventral surface)

1	4	7
2	5	8
3	6	9

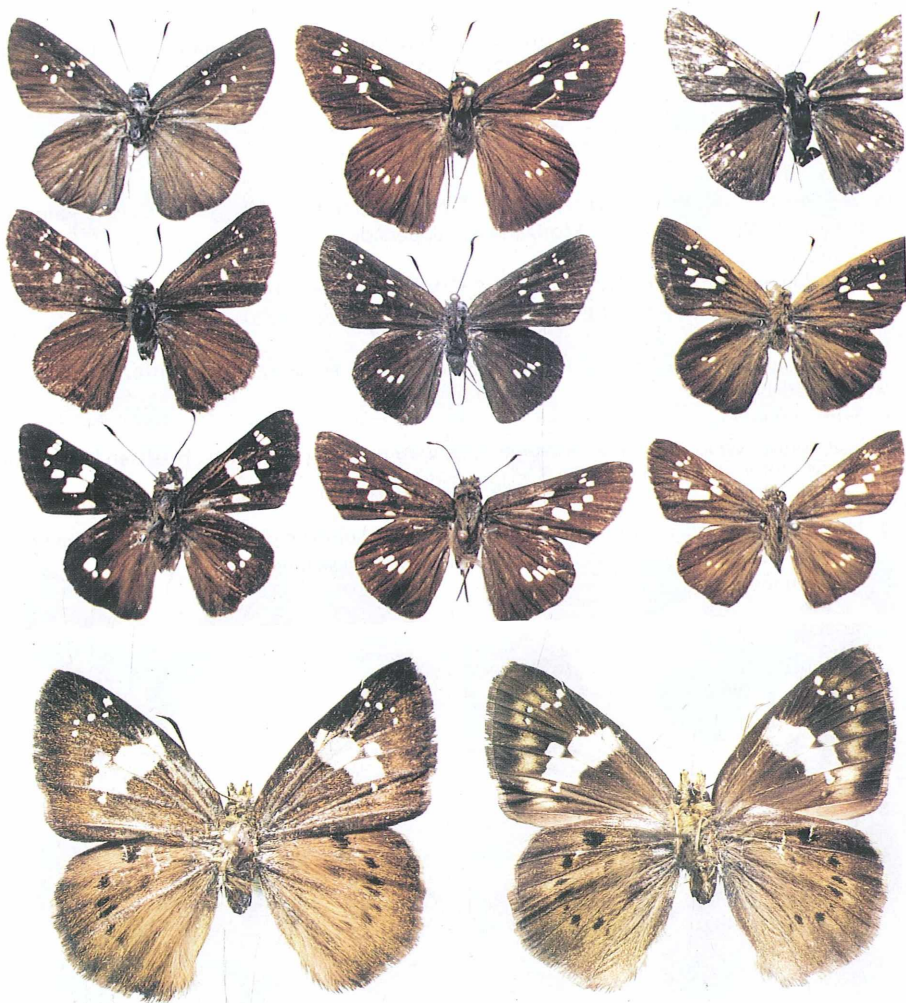
Colour plate IIIb

DEVYATKIN, A. L.: Hesperiiidae of Vietnam, 10. A new species of *Coladenia* MOORE, [1881] (Lepidoptera, Hesperiiidae). – Atalanta 33 (1/2): 123–125.

- Fig. 1: *Coladenia tanya* spec. nov., paratype ♂. North Vietnam, Bac Can Province, Xuan Lac Commune, 6.V.2001, BUI XUAN PHUONG leg., upperside.
 Fig. 2: Id., underside.

1	2

Colour plate IIIa/IIIb



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