

**Notes on a Collection of Lepidoptera
made by William Doherty in Southern Celebes
during August and September, 1891.**

Part I. Rhopalocera.

By the Honbl. Walter Rothschild.

The Collection consisted of about 5000 Lepidoptera taken at the following places:— "Petunung Asui", Pengian, and Bantimurang, west of the watershed, and Bingo and Layi in the Bugis country east of it near Tjamba.

After detailing a number of misfortunes which prevented him carrying out the original arrangement of spending July and August in the Macassar region, and September in the Island of Buton, Mr. Doherty supplies the following information regarding his collecting tour.

"I found it a very dry year at Macassar, only two millimetres fell during August instead of the usual 80. So the broods came out very early, and most of the butterflies were old and worn, and in some species, which were really common enough, the *Cethosias* for instance, the proportion of worn specimens was so great that it seemed a waste of time to catch any at all. Finally the last stroke of bad luck came, when I was robbed in a peculiarly clever and daring manner. We were all asleep, and although I suppose I ought to be grateful for a whole throat, I could not help feeling the loss of Sterl. 60 in money, nearly all my clothes, my watch, a valuable microscope, patent lamp, and many other things, including my number 8-pins.

The up-country trip was the worst of all. The country was as dry as a bone and nothing flying but dust, and I had not time to penetrate the wet strip of coast near Boni. On the other hand the dry season was favourable to butterfly

catching for two reasons, there were no competing pursuits—no beetles to catch—and secondly there was no rain to keep us indoors. We had good health nearly all the time. Even in moths we did not do so badly, though they were nearly all taken by beating, and one rarely captures the finer species, *Attacus*, *Ophideres*, &c., in this way. The bats were out in immense numbers, and made my baits quite useless, and nothing at all came to my lights. There is a pretty fair variety of *Nyctimeridae* and other diurnal and semidiurnal *Bombyces*, but no really fine species. The collection of *Noctuae* is very small, as always happens in dry seasons, and as we always stuck to forest and uninhabited country we got no *Sphinges* to speak of.”

Although from the above report of Mr. Doherty it would appear that he had extremely bad luck, the collection sent shows that Mr. Doherty's ideas of bad luck, and those of home naturalists are very different, for in five weeks collecting only, with the help of his four *Lepchas* he caught these 5000 moths and butterflies.

For the sake of saving time I propose to divide this paper into two parts, the first part deals exclusively with the *Rhopalocera*, and the second part, which will take a long time to prepare, will treat upon the *Heterocea*, and at the end I propose to give a complete list of all the moths and butterflies hitherto described from Celebes. Of the moths—*Lycaenidae*, *Terias*, and *Hesperidae*—I have not given the number of specimens of each species as the series was large in every case.

Family *Nymphalidae*.

Subfam. *Danainae*.

Nectaria Blanchardii March. 80 specimens.

Ideopsis Vitrea Blanch. 66 specimens.

Chlorochropsis nov. gen. This genus differs from *Ideopsis* chiefly in the sex mark, which consists of a small round bare patch at the anal angle of the hind wings in the male. Female unknown. There is also wanting in this species the large semitransparent bar which occupies three parts of the forewings of *Ideopsis*.

Chlorochropsis Dohertyi n. sp. Taf. IV, Fig. 3. Male. Shape and markings almost identical with female „*Nasuma*.“ Ground colour dark blackish brown, forewings with a mar-

ginal and submarginal band of small yellow dots. The marginal band consists of nine spots and the submarginal of seven spots. About a third from the apex is another band of large irregular yellow patches, varying from $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, and seven in number. In the cell there is an indistinct yellow streak about a quarter of an inch long, and between the second and third and fourth median nervules are three large yellow spots.

Hindwings also with a marginal and submarginal row of yellow dots, the marginal row having thirteen and the submarginal ten.

Basal half of the hindwings yellow, but split up into a number of long narrow streaks by the nervures and nervules being broadly bordered with dark brown.

Underside. Identical in marking, both with all spots and marking much more distinct.

Head and thorax black with six yellow dots three on each side, abdomen black above and white below.

Expanse of wings $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 4 males. Mimics *Ravadebra*.

Limnas Chrysippus L. var. One male.

Ravadebra Luciplena Butl. Fourteen specimens.

Radena Ishma Butl. 42 specimens.

Tirumala Choaspes Butl. (?) Nine specimens.

Salatura Conspicua Butl. 1866 (*S. Leucoglene* Feld. 1867). 31 specimens.

Nasuma Celebensis Stgr. Taf. IV, Fig. 4.

Differs from *N. Ismare* Cramer in its much smaller size, the very different cell of the hindwings and more indistinct markings on the marginal and submarginal areas. Basal markings of a clearer and of a purer pearl white.

Ground colour more blackish brown, and the three first submarginal spots on the fore wings are tinged with a bright rusty red colour in the male.

In the female the subapical spots are the ones tinged with red. The male only differs from the female in its more angular shape and greater indistinctness of the marginal and submarginal spots. Both sexes have the characteristic apical spot of the genus.

Underside. The markings are similar to those on the upper surface, only clearer and more opalescent in both sexes; however, an additional distinction on the underside is that the median and costal nervures on the fore wings are broadly bordered with rufous brown.

Both sexes have the characteristic markings of the genus on the head and thorax, abdomen brown on dorsal surface fading through rusty red on the sides to white on the ventral surface.

Expanse of wings — male $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, female 4 inches.

(Note. — The genus *Nasuma* up to 1890 contained only the one species, *Nasuma Ismare* of Cramer, but Doherty has described two new species from Sumba and Sumbawa respectively, and now has sent this fourth species, remarking: "These *Nasumas* are very interesting and mimic *Euploeas* in their general appearance and habits; this one mimics *Radena Ishma*!")

11 specimens.

Subfam. *Euploeinae*.

"These were very scarce, but we gradually got together most of the really good Celebesian species."

Salpinx Viola Butl. 78 specimens, males and females.

Vadebra Coracina Hopff. 8 specimens, 6 males and two females.

"From Bantimurang (Mr. Wallace's Waterfall). I stopped there a day or two as I came down the mountains; it is a most wonderful place."

? ***Selinda Mniszechii*** Feld. 6 specimens, 3 males and 3 females.

Tabada Hyacinthus Butl. 6 specimens.

All but one from Layi at from 2,000ft. to 2,500ft. altitude.

Satanga Eupator Hewits. 15 specimens, 12 males and 3 females.

Doherty's note on this species was evidently hastily written for he says: "Only one female which is very scarce; few of the males are in good condition."

Ribisana Horsfieldi Feld. 20 specimens.

Glinama Euctemon Hewits. (♂) (*Configurata* Feld. (♀)) 11 males and six females.

It has not been hitherto recognised that *Euploea Euctemon* of Hewitson was the male of *Euploea Configurata* of Felder. Doherty remarks as follows: —

"This species represents *Midamus* in Celebes and is extremely rare; I did not even see it on my first trip. I send half a dozen of the hitherto unknown female, which mimics

Radena Ishma. This species has hitherto never been found except at Menado".

Stictoploea Superba Voll. 1866 ♂, *Gloriosa* Butl. 1866 ♀. Two males, one worn.

Subfam. Satyrinae.

"I did badly in this group, the best species seem to be confined to the Menado district, which has no dry season like the one here, but we have the monopoly of the genus *Bletogona*".

Lethe Arete Cram. 17 specimens, males and females.

Melanitis Hylecoetes Holland. Two females and one male.

One of the females is very large and red, but appears to be only a casual variety of this species.

Melanitis Velutina Feld. Three fine males and one red female of this species, which seems very rare.

Mycalesis Iopas Hewits. 17 specimens, mostly worn.

Mycalesis Janardana Moore var. 5 specimens, 4 males and one female.

Mycalesis Persens Fabr. One male.

Mycalesis Medus Fabr. 3 specimens.

Mycalesis Dinon Hewits. 36 specimens.

Ypthima Loryma Hewits. 20 specimens.

Distinguished from *Ypthima Pandocus* by its smaller size, the ocellus of the forewing being obscure and not pupilled and the underside heavily blotched.

Ypthima Asterope Klug. 2 specimens. Caught in dry meadow at 2,500 feet.

Ypthima Philomela Hübn. 6 specimens. The meadow form is smaller than the woodland one.

Ypthima Celebensis n. sp. Taf. V, Fig. 3 ♂, Fig. 4 ♀.

Male. Upper surface velvety brownish black with a slight plum coloured bloom. The apical areas of forewings paler in ground colour with black ocelli outlined by pale greyish brown, which is again bordered by a darker area. These ocelli are duplicate and the pupils are brilliant silvery white.

Underwings similar, only the ocelli in the anal area of the hindwings single. In the anal angles themselves are two very minute single ocelli, followed by still smaller imperfectly formed eye-like spots. Fringe of all four wings brownish white bordered on the inner side by two narrow black marginal lines.

Female. Slightly larger and paler in every respect, and the apical patches and ocelli much paler and larger.

Underside Male. Ground colour smoky brown, reticulated all over with dirty white vermiculations corresponding in intensity to the paler or less pale portions of the upper surface. The ten ocelli identical with those on the upper surface only larger and more distinct.

Female same as male, only all the light parts slightly clouded with yellow. Thorax, head, and abdomen in both sexes smoky black.

Expanse—male $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches, female $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Nearest to *Y. Pandocus*. 10 specimens. Nine males and one female.

Bletogona Lathyrus. 18 specimens, males and females.

Subfam. Elymniinae.

Elymnius Hewitsoni, Wall. 47 specimens, males and females.

Elymnius Hicetas, Wall. 7 specimens, males good, females worn.

Subfam. Morphinae.

Amathusia Phidippus L. var. Virgatus. 8 specimens, 7 males and 1 female.

Pseudamathusia Ribbei, Honrath. 11 specimens. 9 males and 2 females.

This genus contains only this single species, and is confined to Celebes: the female closely resembles *Amathusia Phidippus*.

Zeuxamathusia Plateni, Stdgr. 9 specimens, 7 males and 2 females.

Doherty says—"This is one of my most valuable, and has hitherto only been known from a few male specimens captured in Northern Celebes. Besides a fine lot of males I send two females—one fair, the other magnificent. They cost us a lot of work."

Discophora Celebensis Holland. 7 specimens, 6 males and 1 female.

Doherty's note:—"I cannot explain why it was so scarce."

Clerome Chitone Hewits. 33 specimens.

Doherty says—"Though plentiful, it was much scarcer than on my first trip."

Subfam. *Acraeinae*.

Acraea Dohertyi Holland. Taf. VI, Fig. 1. Two females.

Female description. Upper wings similar to female of *A. Moluccana* Hewitson, but more thickly powdered with black scales, also darker at the end of the discoidal cell. The dark marginal border is also much wider and less sharply defined. Underwings black, with a submarginal row of seven large olive grey spots. Centre of the wings crossed by a broad zig-zag bar, which has an exterior border of olive grey. Colour of the scales on whole of the upper surface much blacker than in *A. Moluccana*. Underside forewings without any markings, but with the black scales of upper surface showing through. Hindwings similar in pattern to the upper surface, but submarginal and central bands clean white, and the black ground colour very intense. Head black, upper surface of thorax black, with two buff and six white spots, abdomen black, with two rows of white spots down the dorsal surface. Ventral surface of body black, with white dots at base of legs, palpi yellow, legs black, antennæ black. Expanse of wings, $3\frac{5}{6}$ in.

Doherty says:—"This was one of my disappointments; we hunted high and low, but got no males—only two specimens of the undescribed female. Holland has one male, Neumøgen another, and these are all that are known of this species."

Subfam. *Nymphalinae*.

Ergolis.—In this genus we did very badly, catching only a single male of each of the two Celebesian species.

Ergolis Merionoides Holland. 1 male.

Ergolis Celebensis Holland. 1 male.

Doherty remarks:—"Holland has five or six and Neumøgen two of each of these species: otherwise they are not represented in collections."

Cethosia Picta Feld. 17 specimens, mostly worn. 14 males and 3 females.

Cethosia Myrina Feld. 32 specimens, males and females mostly worn. Both sexes are fragrant.

Cynthia Celebensis Butl. 31 specimens, males and females.

Cupha Mœnoides. 66 specimens, males and females.

Atella Celebensis Wall. 39 specimens, males and females.

Doherty remarks:—"I got all I could of the beautiful female."

Terinos Abisares Feld.

A fine series. 61 specimens, males and females.

Doherty remarks:—“ The females are very variable, the blue being evanescent in some specimens.”

Cirrhochroa Satyrina Feld. 79 specimens, 75 males and 4 females.

Cirrhochroa Thule Feld. 48 specimens, but very few females.

Cirrhochroa Semiramis Feld. 24 specimens, 20 males and 4 females.

Doherty says: “We did badly in this species nearly all that were seen being worn.”

Symbrenthia Hippoclus Cram. 11 specimens, 9 males and 2 females.

Doherty says:—“ In Java the female is white.”

Junonia Erigone Cram. 10 specimens.

Junonia Atlites Joh. 2 specimens.

Junonia Asterie L. 2 specimens.

Junonia Almanax L. 1 specimen.

Precis Intermedia Feld. 24 specimens, 22 males and 2 females.

Pseudergolis Avesta Feld. 14 specimens, 10 males and 4 females.

Doherty says:—“ The female is very rare, and is a discovery of my own. The colour is fuscous instead of fulvous, and it mimics *Precis Intermedia*.”

Rhinopalpa Megalonice Feld. 7 specimens, 5 males and 2 males.

Doherty says:—“ The almost equal proportion of sexes shows the lateness of the season, as the proportion is usually 20 males to 1 female”.

Xoma Sabina Cram. 3 specimens in rags.

Doleschallia Polybete Cram. 3 specimens, 2 males and 1 female.

Cyrestis Thyonaeus Cram. 47 specimens.

Cyrestis Celebensis n. sp. Very similar to *C. Peraka* of Distant, but larger and paler, with more indistinct markings. A large series. 37 specimens.

Cyrestis Strigata Feld. 32 specimens.

Doherty says:—“ This species is very common.”

Hypolimnas Fraterna Wall. 8 specimens, 2 males and 6 females.

Doherty says:—“ A very scarce species mimicing *Euploea Eupator*.

Hypolimnas Celebensis Holland. 10 males.

Euripus Robustus Wall. 4 specimens. 1 good male and 3 females, all imperfect.

Doherty says:—"On my former trip I got several males but no female. The female is a queer thing, looking like *Zethera Incerta*, and probably also is a mimic of *Nectaria Blanchardii*; it is curiously unlike the male."

Rohana Macar Wall. 13 specimens, 9 males and 4 females.

Rohana Athalia Butl. 1 male.

Doherty says:—"There is also a single male, larger and differing somewhat: perhaps it is *R. Athalia*, Butler, a species I do not know."

Genus *Charaxes*.

Doherty says:—"In this genus we did well, though we only got one red species instead of two as on my last trip."

Charaxes Nitebis Hewits. Taf. VI, Fig. 3♀. 18 specimens, 17 males and 1 female.

Doherty says:—"We got a very fine series of males and one female, somewhat alike below but wholly unlike above."

Charaxes Hannibal Butl. 3 males of this very rare species, near to *C. Fabius*.

Charaxes Cognatus Voll. 7 specimens, all males.

Doherty remarks "I send half a dozen males besides a bad one of this splendid species near to *C. Schreiberi*. It is very difficult to catch."

Charaxes Mars Stgr. var. *Dohertyi* n. var. Tafel VI, Fig. 2.

This magnificent insect differs from typical *Mars* of Staudinger in having the forewings of a much more brilliant blue, and the hindwings reddish instead of greyish brown. Doherty's notes are as follows:—"This is one of my most valuable captures. I got seven males, one with one tail gone, another slightly chipped, but both fresh; the remaining five are flawless. There is, or was till lately, only one specimen known of Staudinger's *Mars* from Menado, in what condition I know not. I am not certain that this is the same form, for to the best of my recollection Staudinger describes the hindwings of this species as *matt-braun* instead of, as in this form, *roth-braun*; so this may be a local form of the other. It is certainly one of the finest butterflies in the world, and exceedingly hard to catch. The first specimen—the one with the broken tail—raised the wildest excitement in our camp, and the next day we simply neglected everything else, so that *financially I lost by the capture.*"

Staudinger's *Mars* is a fine specimen and Honrath has another, and these, with my seven, are all that exist in collections of this perhaps the finest *Charaxes* known.

Charaxes Affinis Butl. 20 specimens, all males.

Parthenos Sylvia Cram. 11 specimens, 10 males and one female.

Genus *Neptis*.

"In this genus we did badly", says Doherty, "getting only a few specimens of four species."

Neptis Ida Moore. 8 specimens.

Neptis Antara Moore. 3 specimens.

Neptis Matuta Hübn. var. **alba** Holland. 5 specimens.

Neptis Nirvana Feld. 40 specimens.

Neptis Vikasi Horsf. var. **Dohertyi** Holland. 2 specimens.

Neptis Albescens n. sp. Taf. VII, Fig. 3 ♂.

Neptis Variabilis n. sp. Taf. VII, Fig. 1 ♂, 2 ♀. These two forms, which are distinct from all known species, might be best distinguished by the figures.

Athyma Eulimene Godt. 14 specimens, 10 males and 4 females.

Symphædra Aetes Hewits. 51 specimens. This species has a dimorphic female, the yellow form—var. *Tyrtaeus* Stgr.

Euthalia Dermoides n. sp. Differs from *Derma* only in its duller colour and more indistinct markings. The male moreover on the upper surface is dull black.

Euthalia Amanda Hewits. 5 specimens, 2 males and 3 females.

Genus *Limnitis*.

Doherty's note is as follows:—"We did rather badly in this genus, for I had to catch most of the specimens myself. I never could succeed in persuading my Lepchas that the way to hunt the *Limnitis* was to let them hunt you."

Limnitis Lymire Hewits. 39 specimens.

Limnitis Lyncides Hewits. 12 specimens. Mostly worn.

Limnitis Libnites Hewits. 10 specimens. 2 males and 8 females.

Limnitis Lycone Hewits. 8 specimens.

Doherty says: "This species agrees with *Lycone* Hewits., but wants the basal vermilion spots. Both sexes were taken, but it is very scarce. It flies feebly like a *Lebadea*." Of the eighth specimen he says:—"One female somewhat

similar to the preceding." I have carefully compared all his 8 specimens, and they agree with Hewitson's *Lycone* and all belong to this species, which varies considerably.

Limentis Lysanias Hewits. One male and two ragged females.

Doherty remarks: Standinger says he has never received this species. I kept the two rags, as I believe the female is undescribed. We were very unlucky in this species."

Family **Lycaenidae.**

Owing to the unexpected difficulties in identifying Holland's, Snellen's and Neumoegen's species of *Lycaenidae*, I have been obliged, at the last moment, to defer these together with the *Hesperidae*, until the second part of this paper, which therefore will consist of *Lycaenidae*, *Hesperidae* and *Heterocera*, instead of solely *Heterocera*.

Family **Papilionidae.**

Subfam. **Pierinae.**

Doherty remarks: "No *Delias* or *Nychitona* turned up, though both were common on my first visit." (Doherty in the face of this note, however, sent one female *Delias*, which turns out to be new.)

Huphina Affinis Voll. 64 specimens.

Huphina Eperia Boisd. 26 specimens.

Huphina Timuatha Hewits. 109 specimens.

Huphina Celebensis. n. sp. Taf. IV. Fig. 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

Male. Upper surface pure white, costal margin black, apical third of forewings black with the spaces between the nervules powdered with white scales. Margin of hindwings grey, forming a marginal band an $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch wide. Underside—Forewings white with all nervures and nervules broadly bordered on each side with black, spaces between the nervules in the apical third primrose yellow. Basal third of costa bordered with bright yellow. Half-way between the apex and the discoidal cell is a black elbowed band running across the wings from the costa to the second median nervule. Hindwings—Base of wings golden yellow fading into white in the centre. All nervures and nervules broadly bordered with black, and a black central band crossing the hindwings two-thirds from the base. The whole of the wings have a black marginal band. Thorax and head olive green, also base of

abdomen, rest of abdomen greyish above, white below. Antennæ, black ringed with white and tipped with buff. *Female*—Whole of the upper surface smokey brown with various patches of white between the nervures. Under surface—Same in pattern as upper surface but has a distinct submarginal band of oblong white spots shaded with primrose yellow. Base of hindwings much less tinged with yellow than in the male. Body same colour as in the male. Expanse of wings male, 3in.; female $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. A small set. 6 males and a few females.

Huphina Dissimilis n. sp. Taf. V, Fig. 5 ♂, 6 ♀.

Male. Upper surface—Similar to Huphina Phryne, but markings much less distinct. Underside—All markings very strongly pronounced and deep rusty brown. *Female*. Upper surface—White with a smoky brown border and one large brown spot within the border towards the middle of submarginal area of forewings. Base of forewings grey. Underside—Pale brown, except basal two-thirds of forewings, which are white. Expanse—male, $2\frac{1}{3}$ in; female, 2in. 5 specimens.

Catopsilia Flava Butl. (Island form). Female very variable. A small set.

Catopsilia Catilla Cram. A small set.

Catopsilia Scylla L. 4 specimens.

Genus **Terias**.

Doherty says, "I send a large number of this genus, including all the females taken, because the Celebesian *Terias* are very interesting and in great confusion. There seem to be three species besides *T. Harina* and *T. Hecabe*."

Terias Harina Horsf. A large set.

Terias Eumede Feld. A large set.

Terias Tilaha Horsf. A large set.

Terias Hecabe L. (Var.) A very large series.

Terias Rahel Fabr. A fine series.

Terias Celebensis Wall. A very large set.

Eronia Tritaea Feld. 38 specimens. Male and female. The female mimics *Radena Ishma*.

Hebomoia Celebensis Wall. 24 specimens, 22 males and 2 females.

Appias Zarinda Boisd. 95 specimens, 88 males and 7 females.

This species has a dimorphic female which was long considered a distinct species under the name of *Appias Fatime* Vollenh.

***) Appias Panda Godt. var. Nigerrima** Holland. A number of specimens.

Appias Dohertyi. n. sp. Taf. V, Fig. 1 ♀.

Female. Similar to *A. Nigerrima* but white area on forewings much narrower, more clavate, and very indistinct. A row of subapical whitish spots also serves to distinguish it from *Nigerrima*. Hindwings have also a much smaller area of light colour, and it is primrose yellow instead of white. Underside—Basal half of forewings is white instead of yellow as in *Nigerrima*, and within the cell it is yellowish green instead of yellow. Hindwings as in *Nigerrima*, but crossed by an irregular black bar a third from the margin. Expanse. $2\frac{2}{3}$ in. 2 female specimens.

(Standingger writes me, that this is the ♀ of *App. Albata* Hopff.)

Appias Affinis Voll. A large series.

Appias Lycaste Feld. 11 specimens, 9 males and 2 females.

Doherty says "Usually this species is very common".

Appias Hombroonii Luc. 2 males.

Catophaga Paulina Voll. 3 specimens.

Catophaga Polisma Hewits. 20 specimens, all males.

Belenois Coronea Cram. A fair set.

Delias Periboea Godt. var. Wallacei n. var. Taf. V, Fig. 2.

Female. Upper surface almost identical with female of *Niasana*, but the light markings pale grey instead of primrose yellow. Underside forewings similar to *Niasana*, but less distinctly marked. Hindwings like *Argenthona*, but without the red spot in the cell, and the black central band is broken up into six oval spots by the broad white borders of the nervures and nervules. Basal third of hindwings more orange than in *Argenthona*. Expanse—3 in. This single specimen is similar to a female of *D. Periboea* in my collection, but it must at present stand as a new variety, as it differs from *Periboea* ♀ in its somewhat smaller size, darker colour and much bolder dark markings. Further material of both males and females from Celebes would be acceptable to throw more light upon this form.

*) Das vom Rev. W. J. Holland als *App. Panda* var. *nigerrima* beschriebene ♀ ist meiner Ansicht nach die dimorphe weibliche Celebes-Form der *App. Panda* Godt. var. *Nathalia* Feld. Ich erhielt ein ganz gleiches ♀ unter einer grösseren Anzahl von ♂♂. Die gewöhnliche ♀-Form von *Nathalia* dürfte auf Celebes gar nicht vorkommen. O. Staudinger.

Subfam. Papilioninæ.**Genus Ornithoptera.**

Doherty says:—"All species of this genus were very scarce during my entire stay."

Ornithoptera Hephestus Feld. 11 specimens, 8 males and 3 females.

Ornithoptera Hippolytus Cram. 19 specimens, males and females.

Ornithoptera Haliphron Boisd. 2 males.

Papilio Polyphontes Boisd. 8 males and 10 females.

Papilio Aristolochiae Fabr. 1 male.

This species is new to the Celebes list. Doherty's note is as follows:—"I secured a single male of this species. If this identification is correct, it adds one more *Papilio* to the Celebensian Fauna." It is identical with *P. Aristolochiae*.

Papilio Gigon Feld. 17 specimens.

Doherty says: "We had no luck with this or the next species".

Papilio Ascalaphus Boisd. 16 specimens. 1 damaged female and 15 males.

Papilio Alphenor Fabr. A single male.

Doherty remarks, "Very odd."

Papilio Sataspes Feld, Hecuba Wall. 22 males.

Papilio Pertinax Wall. 1 fine male.

Doherty says, "The only one seen; this species must be exceedingly rare."

Papilio Adamantius Feld. 8 males.

Papilio Blumei Boisd. 3 males, 1 female.

Papilio Encelades Boisd. 32 males

Papilio Veiovis Hewits. 6 males and one of the unknown female which resembles the male, but is coarser and has all markings and angles more accentuated.

Papilio Deucalion Boisd. 14 males and 1 female, mostly worn.

Papilio Rhesus Boisd. 25 specimens.

Papilio Androcles Boisd. 25 specimens.

Doherty says, "I send a fair set of this splendid species, representing a good deal of hard work."

Papilio Agamemnon L. 2 males.

Papilio Miletus Wall. 29 specimens.

Papilio Milon Feld. A large and fine series.

Papilio Telephus Wall. Pamphilus Feld. 19 specimens.

Papilio Meyeri Hopff. 11 specimens.

Papilio Codrus Cram. Was seen but not taken.

Leptocircus Ennius Feld. 53 specimens, 51 males and 2 females.

(To be continued.)

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Artikel/Article: [Notes on an Collection of Lepidoptera made by William Doherty in Southern Celebes during August and September 1891 429-442](#)