# An illustrated and annotated checklist of *Amblypodia* HORSFIELD, 1829, taxa occurring in the Indonesian provinces of North Maluku and Maluku (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)

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Abstract: This paper recognises four described taxa (one species) of the lycaenid genus *Amblypodia* HORSFIELD, 1829 that occur in the Indonesian provinces of North Maluku and Maluku. The provenance of *A. narada batjana* RILEY, 1922 is examined and the taxon is excluded from the Maluku fauna. One new subspecies is described: *Amblypodia annetta brayi* ssp. n. (holotype male, BMNH) from Morotai. Two new synonyms and a few new island locality records are introduced, a map shows the islands discussed in the text and all taxa are illustrated in colour.

Keywords: Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae, Theclinae, *Amblypodia*, *annetta*, *narada*, new subspecies, new locality records, Indonesia, North Maluku, Maluku.

#### Bebilderte und kommentierte Checkliste der Taxa von *Amblypodia* HORSFIELD, 1829 der indonesischen Provinzen Nord-Maluku und Maluku (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)

Zusammenfassung: Es werden 4 beschriebene Taxa (derselben Art) des Lycaeniden-Genus Amblypodia HORSFIELD, 1829 vorgestellt, die in den indonesischen Provinzen Nord-Maluku und Maluku. Die Herkunft von A. narada batjana RILEY, 1922 wird überprüft, und das Taxon wird aus der molukkischen Fauna ausgeschlossen. Eine neue Unterart wird beschrieben: Amblypodia annetta brayi ssp. n. (männlicher Holotyp im BMNH) von Morotai. Zwei neue Synonyme und einige Inselerstnachweise werden gegeben, die besprochene Gegend wird auf einer Karte gezeigt, und alle behandelten Taxa werden farbig abgebildet.

#### Introduction

This is the 4<sup>th</sup> in a series of similarly formatted papers on the lycaenid genera of the Indonesian provinces of North Maluku (Maluku Utara) and Maluku, published in NEVA. Here we provide an illustrated and annotated checklist of the species and subspecies of the genus *Amblypodia* HORSFIELD, 1829 (Lycaenidae, Theclinae, Amblypodiini) known to occur there, together with their known ranges.

The convoluted history of the generic name *Amblypodia* is briefly recorded and the provenance of *A. narada batjana* RILEY, 1922 is discussed and the taxon is excluded from the Maluku checklist. One new subspecies is described, two new synonyms are made and new locality records are introduced. We now recognise one *Amblypodia* species with four named subspecies confirmed in the Maluku area.

A map shows the main islands of Maluku and North Maluku and, where available, both surfaces of both sexes of each taxon are illustrated. We have examined the collections of the Natural History Museum, London (BMNH), and also some private collections.

### Biogeography and definitions of North Maluku and Maluku

This has been discussed in depth in the first paper in this series on the genus *Jamides* of Maluku and North Maluku by RAWLINS et al. (2014: 5–8).

Here we make the following key points:

- 1. We use the term Maluku to include both the Indonesian political Provinces of North Maluku (= Maluku Utara) and Maluku.
- 2. We also use the geographical terms "northern Maluku" and "central Maluku".
- 3. "Northern Maluku" includes the islands of Morotai, Halmahera, Ternate, Bacan, Kasiruta and Mandioli.
- 4. "Central Maluku" includes the islands of Buru, Ambelau, Manipa, Kelang, Buano, Seram, Ambon, Haruku, Saparua, Nusa Laut, Geser and Seram Laut.

As noted in the three previous papers in this series, RAWLINS et al. (2014: 8), RAWLINS & CASSIDY (2016: 146) and RAWLINS & CASSIDY (2017: 28). Maluku is an area of generally high butterfly endemicity and this is further supported here. Whilst the one confirmed species of *Amblypodia* occurring in Maluku is not endemic, all four of the subspecies present are endemic to the region.

Here we note that the Indonesian western half of the island of New Guinea along with its associated offshore islands (previously variously known as Irian, Irian Jaya, West Irian, Irian Barat) now consists of two political provinces: West Papua and Papua. We use the term "New Guinea" in its geographical sense to mean the whole island including these two Indonesian Provinces along with the mainland part of the country of Papua New Guinea.

#### Abbreviations used

- BMNH The Natural History Museum, London, UK.
- CARR coll. Andrew Rawlins, Rainham, Kent, UK.
- HT holotype.
- PNG The country of Papua New Guinea.
- PT paratype.
- ssp. subspecies.
- ssp. n. subspecies nova.
- syn. n. new synonymy.
- uns. underside.
- ups. upperside.
- TL type locality.

### Annotated checklist of the *Amblypodia* taxa of North Maluku and Maluku

#### Amblypodia Horsfield, [1829]

*Amblypodia*: HORSFIELD ([1829]: 98). Type species: (*Thecla*) narada: HORSFIELD ([1828]: pl. 1, fig. 8), selected by BOISDUVAL (1870: 14) – but see discussion below.

= Horsfieldia: RILEY (1922: 25).

The key works on the genus include "A revision of the Amblypodia group of butterflies of the family Lycaenidae" (BETHUNE-BAKER 1903) and "The genus 'Amblypodia' Auctorum" (RILEY 1922). FRUHSTORFER (1907) described seven new Amblypodia taxa in "Neue indo-australische Lycaeniden", one of which is now included in the genus Surendra MOORE, [1879].

CORBET (1940), EVANS (1957) and HEMMING (1967) discussed the issue of the type species of *Amblypodia* and detailed the historical use and current status of the generic name *Amblypodia*. We will not repeat the whole story, but in brief, HORSFIELD (1829) introduced *Amblypodia* as a subgenus of *Thecla* FABRICIUS, 1807. He divided the *Amblypodia* taxa into 5 sections containing a total of 17 names including *narada* and *apidanus* CRAMER, 1777 (now in *Flos*). Apart from *narada* all the other taxa are now considered to belong to other genera. BOISDUVAL (1870: 14) selected *narada* as the type species but, for reasons both EVANS (1957: 133–134) and HEMMING (1967: 38–39) explained in detail, SCUDDER (1875: 108) and RILEY (1922: 25) considered it to be *apidanus*.

As a result of adopting *apidanus* as the type species of *Amblypodia*, RILEY (1922: 25) recognised it was necessary to transfer the name *Amblypodia* to the genus long known as *Arhopola* BOISDUVAL, 1832. He then introduced the name *Horsfieldia* with *Thecla narada* as the type species. Ultimately CORBET (1940: 4), EVANS (1957: 133–134) and HEMMING (1967: 38–39) all demonstrated that BOISDUVAL's type selection should stand and CORBET determined that *Horsfieldia* RILEY, 1922 "falls to *Amblypodia* HSF". HEMMING was of the same opinion. CORBET added that *Arhopala* must be "resuscitated for the species grouped under *Amblypodia* in SEITZ **9**: 947 [945–946]". *Amblypodia* now refers to the small group of species of which *narada* is the type species.

BETHUNE-BAKER (1903: 18) included Mangole in the Sula Islands in his range for *Amblypodia anita*. FRUHSTOR-FER (1907: 150) listed "*A. narada* subspec. Sula Mangoli (BETHUNE BAKER)" without any additional comment. We have been unable to find any *Amblypodia* specimens from Mangole, or other Sula islands, in the BMNH. However we consider it possible that *Amblyodia narada* (present on Sulawesi and Peleng as *A. narada confusa* RILEY, 1922) occurs there, but for now we consider *A. narada* as unconfirmed from the Sula Islands.

BRIDGES (1988: II.7) gave four species in his listing for *Amblypodia: anita* HEWITSON, 1862; *annetta* STAUDIN-GER, 1888; *narada* HORSFIELD, 1828 and *cephalus* WEBER,

1801. Below this he added a further species under the heading "*Amblypodia*(??)": "*obscura* MISKIN, 1891". In his later edition, BRIDGES (1994: IX.5) moved *cephalus* to join *obscura* in the "*Amblypodia*(??)" section, listing it as: "*cephalus* (WEBER), 1801; *Hesperia*".

WEBER (1801: 109) described *cephalus* in Latin under the heading *Hesperia* with the subheading "Rurales". He stated: "Ex india orientali misit DALDORF" – indicating the specimen/s was/were sent by DALDORF from "India Orientalis" – in those days that included everywhere from India to Vietnam. His description was not clear or specific enough to identify the taxon. We have tried unsuccessfully to identify the taxon but make the following observations:

- 1. FABRICIUS (1793: 258) introduced the genus *Hesperia* for small butterflies previously grouped under LIN-NAEUS'S subdivision of *Papilio*, the *Plebeii*. *Hesperia* as originally used by FABRICIUS, thus included skippers as well as riodinids and lycaenids. The name *Hesperia* is retained in current usage but is now restricted to a genus of Holarctic skippers, and is the type genus of the family Hesperiidae.
- 2. Rurales is a Latin adjective (plural form) literally meaning "from the countryside". LINNAEUS fancifully divided his "*Plebeii*" the commoners into the *Plebeii Rurales* commoners of the countryside (peasants) and the *Plebeii Urbicolae* commoners of the towns (burgers or townspeople). The latter included many skippers, the former many lycaenids. WEBER evidently retained "Rurales" (the subgroup you would expect for a lycaenid) as a division of *Hesperia*.
- 3. Apart from the listings in BRIDGES (1988: II.7 & 1994: IX.5) the only other reference to this taxon we have found is in KIRBY (1871: 420). He listed cephalus as the fifth of 90 taxa in the genus Amblypodia, recording it as "A. Cephalus, WEB. (Hesperia C.)" and noted its location as "India?". The large majority of these taxa are now classified as Arhopala species and we note that the true Amblypodia species - narada and anita - are the 88th and 89th listings. The BMNH database has "Amblypodia cephalus cephalus WEBER, 1801", described in Hesperia, but no collection drawer number, which is unusual but suggests there are no specimens. We have not been able to identify WEBER's taxon cephalus but it is likely to be referrable to Arhopala. In any case, it is clear that *cephalus* is not from Maluku, so we leave further research to others.

MISKIN (1891: 122) described *Amblypodia obscura* in his paper on the collection made by Sir William MAcGRE-GOR'S expedition to the Owen Stanley Range in S.E. New Guinea. The other two taxa listed under *Amblypodia* were the well-known *Arhopala* species *azenia* HEWITSON, 1863 and *aexone* HEWITSON, 1863. We have been unable to locate the type or any illustration of *obscura* and the only references we can find to it are in BRIDGES (1988: II.7 and 1994: IX.5) and PARSONS (1998: 386). MISKIN'S description of *obscura* included "Tails, black, tipped with white." He



Map: Provinces of North Maluku and Maluku with island names used in the text.

also refers to "four sub-marginal oval spots of metallic green" on the underside hindwing. Both these features are consistent with a number of *Arhopala* taxa present in New Guinea, but not with any known *Amblypodia* taxon. PARSONS stated that it was evident that *obscura* belonged in the *Arhopala centaurus* species group of Evans. He gave no reason, but added that it was impossible to identify the taxon from the original description and its type had not been located. We consider *obscura* almost certainly a taxon of *Arhopala* and not of *Amblypodia* and anyway, it is reported only from New Guinea, so is outside the region covered by this paper.

We conclude that the genus is comprised of just the three species: *narada* HORSFIELD, 1828, *anita* HEWITSON, 1862 and *annetta* STAUDINGER, 1888.

The species *annetta* is found only to the east of WEBER's line, whilst the other two species are distributed to the west (or north) of it. As fully explained below, we consider the taxon *A. narada batjana* RILEY, 1922, to be from Mindanao, not Bacan, and thus conclude that only one of these species - *annetta* - is confirmed as occurring in Maluku.

#### Amblypodia annetta Staudinger, [1888]

Amblypodia annetta: STAUDINGER (1888: 281, pl. 96); TL: Bacan.

Range: Maluku, Waigeo, Salawati, Biak, New Guinea, Bismarcks, Faisi Island and Bougainville (BMNH; PARSONS 1998), Russell Island in the Solomons (TENNENT 2000).

Note 1: There are currently seven named subspecies, the most recent description being A. annetta russellensis TENNENT, 2000. There may be further undescribed subspecies present in New Guinea. FRUHSTORFER (1907: 150) described eberalda and stated the "Patria" to be a pair from German New Guinea (PNG) and a Q from Dutch New Guinea (Papua & West Papua). Examination of the many specimens from New Guinea in the BMNH shows at least two phenotypes. Most  $\partial \partial$  have the upperside basal area on both wings a purple colour matching FRUHSTORFER's "dunkelviolett" description. The extent of the purple is variable. However,  $\partial \partial$ from Bulolo River have these areas bright blue and may represent a new subspecies. PARSONS (1998) noted the subspecies eberalda to be widespread but sporadic throughout the mainland (of PNG) but did not comment on this phenotypic variation, only noting that the species annetta had a quite variable underside. Interestingly the three 33 in the BMNH from Biak Island exhibit some variation but are more similar to those from Bulolo River. This needs further research but is beyond the scope of this paper.





Plate 1, Figs. 1–18: Subspecies of *Amblypodia annetta*. – Figs. 1–4: *A. annetta annetta*. 1–2: ♂, ups./uns., Bacan (Makian, xi. 2004, CARR). 3–4: ♀, ups./uns., Bacan (Makian, xii. 2003, CARR). – Figs. 5–6 & 11–12: *A. annetta brayi* ssp. n. 5–6: ♂, HT, ups./uns., Morotai (Daeo, xi. 2005). 11–12: ♀, PT, ups./uns., Morotai (Daeo, xi. 2004, CARR). – Figs. 7–10 & 13–16: *A. annetta anna*. 7–8: ♂, ups./uns., Buru (viii. 2005, CARR). 9–10: ♀, ups./uns., Buru (Leksula, iii. 2005, CARR). 13–14: ♂, ups./uns., Seram (Central Seram, 3000 ft., xii. [19]19, C.F & J. Pratt). 15–16: ♀, ups./uns., Seram (Central Seram, 3000 ft., xii. [19]19, C.F & J. Pratt). Figs. 17–18: *A. annetta annettia*. ♂, ups./uns., Obi (Type *elga*, Obi, H. FRUHSTORFER).

Plate 2, Figs. 19–20: *A. annetta* ssp. n.? J, ups./uns., Kei (Key, Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1.). – Figs. 21–30: *Amblypodia narada* plateni. 21–22: J, ups./uns., Mindanao. 23–24: J, ups./uns., Mindanao (Davao, S.E. Mindanao, STAUDINGER, III. 1890). 25–27: J, HT, ups./uns./labels, Mindanao (Davao, S.E. Mindanao, STAUDINGER, III. 1890). 25–27: J, HT, ups./uns./labels, Mindanao (Davao, S.E. Mindanao, Dr. PLATEN, GODMAN-SALVIN Coll. 1908-168.). 28–30: J, ups./uds./labels, (HT *batjana*, "Batchian" (*recte* Mindanao), Dr. PLATEN, ex STAUDINGER, GODMAN-SALVIN Coll. 1908-168.). – All specimens are in the BMNH unless otherwise indicated.

Three subspecies are currently known to occur in Maluku, and here we add a further subspecies from Morotai.

#### Amblypodia annetta annetta STAUDINGER, [1888]

(Figs. 1-2: &, Bacan; Figs. 3-4: Q, Bacan.)

*Amblypodia annetta:* STAUDINGER (1888: 281, pl. 96); TL: Bacan – see note 1.

**Range:** northern Maluku (excluding Morotai): Bacan (BMNH) and new records from Halmahera (1 Q, vi. 2005) and Kasiruta (1 a, iv. 2003) (CARR). See notes 3, 4 & 5.

Note 1: STAUDINGER described *annetta* in German and stated that he was sent a small number of  $\partial \partial$  from Bacan by Dr. PLATEN. He noted that this new species was closely related to *narada* HORS-FIELD, 1828 as well as to *anita* HEWITSON, 1862.

Note 2: In his paper on type specimens of Lycaenidae from S. E. Asia preserved in the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, TAKANAMI (1992: 43) noted a  $\eth$  labelled "Batjan (Dr. PLATEN), 3.8.1882" which he considered must be one of the syntypes.

Note 3: BETHUNE-BAKER (1903: 19) included Waigeo in the range for this taxon. Subsequently FRUHSTORFER (1907: 150) considered the taxon from Waigeo to be a distinct subspecies and described *fabiana* from 1  $\bigcirc$  from there. RILEY (1922: 52) stated that *annetta* was only known from Bacan. We add new records from Halmahera and Kasiruta. The  $\bigcirc$  from Halmahera is a rather faded specimen so hard to assess the blue/purple colouration but for now we place it here.

Note 4: We have examined a series of  $5 \sigma \sigma$  and 2 q q from Morotai. They are very similar to *annetta* except in one key character – in both sexes the uppersides of the Morotai specimens consistently show more reflective and brighter blue markings than the specimens from Bacan, Halmahera and Kasiruta. We consider the Morotai specimens to represent a new subspecies described here.

Note 5: A female with the following labels has been placed with the Bacan *annetta* specimens in the BMNH: "ROTHSCHILD Bequest, B.M. 1939-1." and "Mt. Mada, Buru, 3000', Sept. 98. (DUMAS)". As has been discussed by RAWLINS & CASSIDY (2016: 149) and TEN-NENT (2016: 128) some of the specimens bearing these labels do not come from Buru, but rather from Morotai. We have examined this specimen and find it indistinguishable from known Morotai females. Buru is therefore excluded from the range of *annetta* and the specimen is considered to be an example of the new subspecies from Morotai.

#### Amblypodia annetta brayi ssp. n.

(Figs. 5-6: HT ♂, Morotai; Figs. 11-12: PT ♀, Morotai.)

Holotype *ざ*: Indonesia, Morotai, Daeo, xi. 2005 (BMNH). Paratypes (in total 3 *さd*, 2 ♀♀): All Morotai, Daeo: 1 *d*, x. 2003; 1 *d*, 1 ♀, xi. 2004; 1 *d*, 1 ♀, xi. 2005 (CARR).

**Etymology:** named for the first author's lifelong friend Nigel BRAY.

Range: endemic to Morotai.

#### Diagnosis

 $\sigma$  (Figs. 5-6): Forewing length 21.5 mm. Upperside similar to *annetta* (Fig. 1) except a much brighter glossy royal blue compared to the duller matt dark purple-blue of *annetta*. Underside similar to *annetta* (Fig. 2) with very little variation in either taxon.

**Q** (Figs. 11-12): Forewing length 23.5 mm. Upperside similar to *annetta* (Fig. 3) except slightly lighter and brighter blue in *brayi*. Underside similar to *annetta* (Fig. 4) with very little variation in either taxon.

#### Amblypodia annetta annettina FRUHSTORFER, 1903

(Figs. 17–18: Type & *elga*, Obi.)

- Amblypodia annetta annettina: FRUHSTORFER (1903: 357); TL: Obi see notes 1 & 2.
- = Amblypodia annetta elga: FRUHSTORFER (1907: 150); TL: Obi syn. n. see notes 1 & 3.

#### Range: endemic to Obi.

Note 1: FRUHSTORFER (1903) described annettina in a very short paper in the journal *Insekten-Börse* published in Leipzig. Four years later he described *elga* along with several other new *Amblypodia* taxa in the better known *Entomologische Zeitschrift*. As with most FRUHSTORFER new taxa there are no illustrations and the descriptions are vague. However in both cases he compared the new taxa to *annetta* and *anna* and noted the more red-brown colouration of the underside compared to both and (in slightly different phrases) the lighter blue colour on the upperside compared to *annetta*. There is no doubt that these descriptions refer to the same taxon. It appears that FRUHSTORFER had forgotten about his description of *annettina* when he described *elga*.

Both SEITZ (1926: 946) and RILEY (1922: 52) noted *elga* as the subspecies occurring on Obi and made no mention of *annettina*. It appears subsequent authors followed this. BRIDGES (1988: II.7 & 1994: IX.5) listed *elga* but not *annettina*, as did D'ABRERA (1971: 316 & 1990: 317). Apart from the original description the only published reference to the name *annettina* we have found, has been online in the funet website – see: ftp.funet.fi/ index/ Tree\_ of\_ life/ insecta/ lepidoptera/ ditrysia/ papilionoidea/ lycaenidae/ theclinae/ amblypodia/.

Even though the name *annettina* has been largely overlooked and the name *elga* has been in common usage, the conditions (ICZN 23.9.1) for "Reversal of precedence" are not met, as *annettina* was published after 1899. Thus *annettina*, 1903 takes priority over *elga*, 1907 and we synonymise these taxa here.

Note 2: FRUHSTORFER (1903: 357) did not specify the number of specimens (but he did use the plural) or even the sex (though likely to be  $\partial \partial$ ) in his description of *annettina*, just stating after the brief description "Patria: Insel Obi". We have not been able to locate any syntypes – the name *annettina* is not in the BMNH database, nor is it included in the list of FRUHSTORFER's types (TAL-BOT 1923), and S. SCHRÖDER (pers. comm.) believes they are not in the Museum für Tierkunde (now Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden), Dresden, or the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin.

Note 3: FRUHSTORFER (1907:150) described *elga* in German from  $5 \sigma \sigma$  in his collection. The type collection in the BMNH contains one FRUHSTORFER *elga* specimen bearing the red holotype label. We illustrate this specimen with its labels in Figs. 17–18.

#### Amblypodia annetta anna Staudinger, [1888]

(Figs. 7–8: ♂, Buru; Figs. 9–10: ♀, Buru; Figs. 13–14: ♂, Seram; Figs. 15–16: ♀, Seram.)

Amblypodia annetta var. anna: Staudinger (1888: 282); TL: Ambon & Saparua.

Range: Seram, Ambon, Saparua – see note 3.

Note 1: STAUDINGER (1888: 282) considered "var. Anna" a small local form of annetta from the south Moluccas (central Maluku). He recorded that he had received a Q from Ambon and a  $\sigma$  from Saparua from "Herrn Hauptmann Holz". We have not been able to locate the types and S. SCHRÖDER (pers. comm.) believes they are not in the Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden, Dresden, or the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin.

**Note 2:** BETHUNE-BAKER (1903: 19) considered *anna* should not be separated from *annetta*, however RILEY (1922: 52) treated *anna* as a distinct subspecies and our illustrations clearly show the two taxa to be phenotypically different, particularly in the QQ.

#### Amblypodia annetta ?ssp. n.

(Figs. 19-20: J, Kei.)

There is  $1 \circ \sigma$  from the Kei Islands in the BMNH bearing two labels – handwritten "Key" and "ROTHSCHILD Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.". The blue colour is clearly different from other named subspecies and it may represent a new subspecies but in the absence of further material we do not describe it here.

#### Amblypodia narada Horsfield, [1828]

*Thecla narada:* Horsfield ([1828]: pl. 1, fig. 8); TL: Java – see note 1.

*Thecla (Amblypodia) narada:* Horsfield ([1829]: 98); TL: Java – see note 1.

Range: Thailand (PINRATANA 1981), Myanmar (Burma), Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Borneo, Indonesia (Nias, Siberut, Sumatra, Banka, Java, Sulawesi, Peleng), Palawan, Philippines (BMNH), Kangean (KALIS 1933). We exclude Bacan – see note 3 below.

Note 1: After publishing a picture of *Thecla narada* in 1828, HORSFIELD (1829) listed *Amblypodia* as a subgenus of *Thecla* and described *Amblypodia narada* in Latin and English noting "Our museum contains one male and one female specimen". He did not specify a type locality in the description but his work was a *Descriptive Catalogue of the Lepidoptera* in the "general entomological collection from Java, contained in the Museum of the Honourable East-India Company."

Note 2: There are approximately 12 subspecies of narada.

Note 3: In the earlier section on the genus *Amblypodia* we noted it possible that *Amblypodia narada* occurs in the Sula islands as subspecies *confusa* or as a closely related undescribed subspecies, but in the absence of any specimens we cannot confirm it.

Note 4: As discussed in detail below, we conclude that the unique ♂ type specimen of subspecies *batjana* RILEY, 1922, is from Mindanao, not Bacan.

We therefore exclude the species *A. narada* from this checklist of confirmed taxa from Maluku.

#### Amblypodia narada plateni (RILEY, 1922)

(Figs. 25–27: Type & *plateni*, Mindanao; Figs. 28–30: Type & *narada*, "Batchian"; Figs. 21–22: &, Mindanao; Figs. 23–24: &, Mindanao.)

Horsfieldia narada plateni: RILEY (1922: 29); TL: Mindanao – see discussion below.

= Horsfieldia narada batjana: RILEY (1922: 51); TL: "Batchian" – syn. n. – see discussion below.

Range: Mindanao, Philippines - see discussion below.

#### Discussion

RILEY (1922) described three new subspecies of *narada* – *plateni* (p. 29) from Davao, Mindanao (Philippines), *confusa* (p. 51) from Makassar in Sulawesi and *batjana* (p. 51). Both *plateni* ( $\mathcal{J}$  and  $\mathcal{Q}$ ) and *batjana* ( $\mathcal{J}$  only) were described from specimens obtained by Dr. PLATEN and "*ex* GODMAN and SALVIN Coll."

RILEY labelled the *batjana*  $\mathcal{J}$  as "B.M. type No. Rh. 205" and noted "Somewhat similar to *plateni*, the distal black border being very broad; its inner edge, however, is very much curved (not nearly straight as in *plateni*), and it does not extend at all into the basal portions of areas 4, 5, 6 or even 7. On the hind wing the blue reaches partly into area 6." In his description of the *plateni*  $\mathcal{J}$  (B.M. Type No. Rh. 203) he stated "the distal black border occupies the whole of the area from costa to upper edge of cell, the whole of the apical area, areas 4 and 5 with the exception of a few scattered scales proximally, more than half of area 3, rather less than half of area 2, and is 3 mm wide at its narrowest point in area 1b". He added "On the hind wing the blue [purple] does not extend into area 6 at all." In both descriptions he recorded "greenish" undersides.

We have compared the 3 types of *plateni* (Figs. 25-27) and *batjana* (Figs. 28-30) at the BMNH and the two specimens exhibit an identical shade of purple and their undersides are indistinguishable. As noted by RILEY the only clear difference between the specimens is the extent of the upperside black borders, being broader in the *plateni* type. As well as the type, there is a series of  $4 \ 3 \ 3 \ 0 \ f A$ . *narada plateni* from Mindanao in the BMNH. The  $3 \ type$  is the only known specimen of *batjana*. The *plateni* specimens exhibit variation (Figs. 21 & 23) in the width of the black borders and one specimen (Fig. 21) demonstrates narrower borders than the *batjana* type.

For the following reasons we doubt the provenance of this unique male type of *batjana*:

- 1. As far as we are aware the type is the only known specimen of *batjana*. There has been extensive collecting in Bacan over many years and it seems unlikely such a distinctive butterfly would not have been collected again.
- 2. Within Indonesia the species *narada* occurs from Sumatra (and some of its offshore islands) in the west, as far as east as Sulawesi and Peleng. We can find no other records of the occurrence of the species in Maluku or anywhere further east. All other subspecies are distributed to the west of WEBER'S Line.
- 3. *Amblypodia annetta annetta* occurs in Bacan and there are no other islands where the two species, *narada* and *annetta*, are sympatric.
- 4. We have shown that the width of the upperside distal black border is somewhat variable in *plateni* specimens from Mindanao and overlaps with that of Bacan.
- 5. As noted above, RILEY described both *plateni* and *batjana* from specimens obtained by Dr. PLATEN which came from the GODMAN & SALVIN Collection. We think there was a mix-up in labelling.

We conclude that the type of *batjana* originates from Mindanao and we consider *batjana* (RILEY 1922: 51) to be a synonym of *plateni* (RILEY 1922: 29). We therefore exclude the taxon from our Maluku checklist.

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