

Re-examination of the genus *Ragadia* WESTWOOD, [1851] from continental Asia focused on the Indochinese fauna, including descriptions of four new taxa

(Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae, Satyrinae)

by

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Abstract: The genus *Ragadia* WESTWOOD, [1851] from continental Asia was reexamined, with the focus on the Indochinese fauna. *Ragadia cryptica* spec. nov., *R. cryptica cryptolina* subspec. nov., *R. crisilda anora* subspec. nov. and *R. crisilda lamdongensis* subspec. nov. are described. Ranks of *R. critias* RILEY & GODFREY, 1921 stat. rev. and *R. crystallina* MONASTYRSKII & VU, 2021 stat. nov. are altered. A distribution map of these and other known taxa from continental Asia, *R. crisilda crisilda* HEWITSON, 1862, *R. crisilda crisildina* JOICEY & TALBOT, 1921, *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS, 1923, *R. crito* DE NICÉVILLE, 1890, *R. critolaus* DE NICÉVILLE, 1892, *R. latifasciata latifasciata* LEECH, 1891, *R. latifasciata cristata* MONASTYRSKII & VU, 2021, and *R. liae* LANG, 2017, is illustrated.

Genus *Ragadia* WESTWOOD, [1851] was originally established as a subgenus of the neotropical genus *Neonympha* HÜBNER, 1818 with the type species *Euptychia crisia* GEYER, [1832], which is a junior synonym of *Hipparchia makuta* HORSFIELD, [1829] (WESTWOOD in DOUBLEDAY et al. (1846-1852: 376 – type locality of both taxa: Java). According to AOKI et al. in TSUKADA (1982), the oriental genus *Ragadia* WESTW. consists of 10 species, including *R. annulata* GROSE-SMITH, 1887, *R. luzonia* C. & R. FELDER, 1861, *R. crohonica* SEMPER, 1886, *R. maganda* YAMAGUCHI & AOKI, 1982, *R. tsukadai* YAMAGUCHI & AOKI, 1982, *R. mindorana* SEMPER, 1892, *R. melindena* C. & R. FELDER, 1863, and *R. makuta* (HORSFIELD) described from South East Asian Islands. The identity of the remaining two species occurring in continental Asia has been under controversy for a long time, leading to the descriptions of many taxa from this area. Before the above statement of AOKI et al. (1982), taxa *crisilda* HEWITSON, 1862, *crito* DE NICÉVILLE, 1890, *latifasciata* LEECH, 1891, *critolaus* DE NICÉVILLE, 1892, *crisildina* JOICEY & TALBOT, 1921, *critolina* EVANS, 1923 and *critias* RILEY & GODFREY, 1921, had been described as distinct species or subspecies. In addition, taxa *liae* LANG, 2017, *cristata* MONASTYRSKII & VU, 2021, and *crystallina* MONASTYRSKII & VU, 2021 were recently described. This complicated situation prompted the present authors to re-examine these *Ragadia* WESTW. taxa occurring in the Indochina region except for peninsular Thailand south of the Isthmus of Kra, which is biogeographically not included in the Indochinese region. Accordingly, *R. makuta* (HORSFIELD) was not included in this work.

Wing venation of genus *Ragadia* WESTW. is characterized by forewing vein 12 dilated at the base, the open cell, and the position of the origin of vein 5 which is situated before that of vein 6 on vein 7. The ♂ is distinguished from the ♀ by the presence of an oblique pouch containing black dense scales near the base of the cell on both sides of the hindwing. Concerning the wing markings, all of the *Ragadia* WESTW. species are furnished with conspicuous postdiscal bands on both wings upperside, whose width and colouration are important for identification of several species. On the forewing underside, an ocellus exists in each of spaces 2 - 7 of all species, in addition to two conjoined ocelli in space 1b, eight ocelli in total. The hindwing underside is similarly furnished with ocelli, except for the absence of an ocellus in space 7. In some species the ocelli in spaces 3 - 5 are variable in number, size and shape, and can be utilized for species identification. The ground colour of both sides is also important. In the genitalia morphology, there are two types of intraspecific variance: in the lateral view, the dorsal edge of tegumen shows no conspicuous bulging at the junction with the uncus, forming an obtuse angle with the dorsal edge of the uncus (e. g. Fig. 1C-g) (hereafter termed 'Type A' genitalia), or the caudal end of the tegumen is bulging at the junction with uncus, forming a steep, nearly vertical angle with the dorsal edge of the uncus (e. g. Fig. 1I-g) (hereafter termed 'Type B' genitalia). Thus, in most species ♂ genitalia are intra-specifically variable, and only partly useful for differentiating species similar in appearance. However, the feature of variance is different from one taxon to another, and therefore the above two types of tegumen morphology are recorded in the data of specimens examined for future study. For species identification, these various characters stated above should be collectively taken into consideration.

Abbreviations: C.: Central; Coll.: Collection; D.: District; FW: forewing; FWL: forewing length; HN: HIDEKO NAKAMURA; HW: hindwing; HWA: HIROYUKI WAKAHARA; KK: KAZUMA KITAGAWA; MN: MASATOSHI NISHIMURA; LC: local collector; LSY: LANG SONG-YUN; NE: Northeastern; NHM: Natural History Museum, London; NK: NAOJI KATATANI; NN: NORIO NAKAMURA; NP: National Park; OD: original description; P.: Prefecture/Province; PP: PHUTTAVONG PHONSAVANH; RIEB: the Research Institute of Evolutionary Biology, Tokyo; S.: Southern; SE: Southeastern; TL: type locality; TS: TAMAMITSU SAITO; W.: Western; Un: underside; Up: upperside; YI: YUTAKA INAYOSHI.

Materials and methods: One hundred and seventy-four specimens of *Ragadia* WESTW. species from Thailand, Laos and Vietnam were examined. In addition, twenty-three specimens from N. Myanmar, China (Tibet, Yunnan and Hainan) and W. Malaysia were also examined for comparative study. Their collecting data are noted in the descriptions of the new taxa, and the 'Taxonomy' section below. All specimens are preserved in NN Coll., if not otherwise noted. Holotypes will be deposited at RIEB. All of the ♂♂ utilized in this study were dissected for genitalia examination. In several species, the width of the discal band on the vein 1b of forewing upperside and total length of vein 1b were measured on enlarged photographs, and the ratio of both lengths were calculated.

Summary of Literature on *Ragadia* WESTW. taxa from continental Asia: For the understanding of the *Ragadia* WESTW. fauna of Indochina, knowledge of the past findings on this genus from the whole continental Asia is essential. Thus, the related reports and reviews are summarized below. The literature referred to in this section includes only the articles with illustrations or descriptions which enable the present authors to identify the species noted. Literature listing only taxon names is not included. 'Sentences' were quoted from the referred literature. [Notes] were added by the present authors. Species are arranged in order of the date of their descriptions.

Ragadia crisilda crisilda HEWITSON, 1862

- R. crisilda* HEWITSON, 1862; Illustr. New spp. Exot. Butt. 4: (*Euptychia* and *Ragadia*) [44], pl. [23], figs 5-6, 1 ♀ (Up, Un; drawings) [Ocellus in spaces 3 on the HW underside are on the line connecting centers of the ocelli in spaces 5 and 4 (thereafter referred to as the 5-4 line)]. TL: [now Bangladesh] Silhet. [Specimens from Silhet might have been collected in Khasia Hills, Meghalaya, NE India.]
- R. crisilda*: MARSHALL & DE NICÉVILLE, 1882; 235, pl. XV, fig. 36, 1 ♀ (Up, Un; drawings), [NE India, Assam] Cachar. [Ocellus in space 3 on HW underside is on the 5-4 line.]
- R. crisilda*: MOORE, 1893; 110-111, pl. 120, fig. 1, 1 ♂ (Up); figs 1a, 1b, 1 ♀ (Up, Un; drawings); Khasias, Silhet, Cachar, Lushnais; Upper Tenasserim. [Ocellus in space 3 on HW underside is on the 5-4 line.] '♂, upperside dull brownish-black'; 'underside, hindwing with a series of seven prominent black ocelli upon the broad outer-discal black band'; '♀, upperside as in the ♂, except that the white bands are somewhat broader.'
- R. crisilda*: RILEY & GODFREY, 1921; 172, 'there are invariably seven [ocelli on hindwing underside], those in areas 3,4 and 5 being fused'.
- R. crisilda*: BINGHAM, 1905; 156, pl. III, fig. 23, 1 ♂ (Un); [NE India] Assam, Silhet, Shillong, Cachar, Arakan; Tenasserim. [Ocelli in spaces 3-5 of HW underside in a straight line.] 'Discal and postdiscal white bands far apart, intervening dark area broader than discal band.'
- R. crisilda*: FRUHSTORFER, 1911; 360, pl. 90, fig. e2, 1 ♂ (Up) [locality not stated].
- R. crisilda crisilda*: EVANS, 1923; 789, Cachar-Assam. 'Above pale band (3rd from base) clear white, narrow. Uph sub-marginal band very narrow. Uph dark band bearing the ocelli below much wider than the pale bands on either side'.
- R. crisilda crisilda*: TALBOT, 1947 (ed. SEWELL); 355-356, pl. I, fig. 4, 1 ♂ (Un) [same figure as pl. III, fig. 23 in BINGHAM (1905)]; [NE India] Cachar to Assam, southern Assam to Shillong.
- R. crisilda crisilda*: D'ABRERA, 1985; 444-445, Assam to S. Burma, Thailand, (?) Indochina; 1 ♂ (Up), 1 ♂ (Un). [Locality of the illustrated specimens not stated.]
- R. crisilda*: MONASTYRSKII, 2005; 100-101, pl. 27, fig. 1A-1B, 1 ♂ (Up, Un); fig. 1C-1D, 1 ♂ (Up, Un) [localities not stated]. [Seemingly belonging to a distinct species.]
- R. critias*: MIYAZAKI et al., 2006; 34-35, fig. S-40, 1 ♂ (Up, Un), 1 ♀ (Up, Un), C. Vietnam, Lam Dong P., Dambri. [Ocelli in space 3 on HW underside on the 5-4 line; apparently belonging to a distinct subspecies of *R. crisilda* Hwts.]
- R. crisilda*: NISHIMURA, 2008; 108, fig. 3, 1 ♂ (Up); fig. 4, 1 ♂ (Up); figs 5-6, 1 ♂ (Up, Un); figs 7-8, 1 ♀ (Up, Un); 111, fig. 29, ♂ genitalia, N. Vietnam, Tam Dao, 'tendency to be blackened.'; figs 12, 15 1 ♀ (Up, Un); 111, fig. 28, ♂ genitalia, N. Vietnam, Cao Bang P., Pia Oac [apparently belonging to a distinctive species]; 1 ♂ (Up, Un); 111, fig. 31, ♂ genitalia, C. Vietnam, Lam Dong P., Bao Loc [apparently belonging to a distinct subspecies].
- R. crisilda*: LANG, 2017; 238. 'Blackish postdiscal spots in each space on the FW upperside are square.' '[White discal band on the FW upperside] is obviously wider than the other whitish bands.' 'Outer [and inner] edges of the white postdiscal band are nearly straight.'
- R. crisilda crisilda*: LANG, 2017b; 25, 1 ♀, Jinxiu, Mt. Shengtang-shan [not illustrated].
- R. crisilda*: WU & HSU, 2017; 559-560, fig. 2, 1 ♂ (Up, Un), Guangxi [ocellus in space 3 on HW underside rudimentary; seemingly belonging to a distinct taxon].
- R. crisilda crisilda*: INAYOSHI, 2019; 2 ♂♂ (Up, Un), N. Vietnam, Vinh Phuc. [Apparently belonging to a distinct species.]
- R. crisilda* ssp.: INAYOSHI, 2019; 1 ♂ (Up, Un), S. Laos, Sekong.
- R. crisilda crisilda*: VAN GASSE, 2021; 171, 'fairly common in western part of NE India south of Brahmaputra, in S. Assam and Meghalaya, and in NE Bangladesh.'

Ragadia crisilda crisildina JOICEY & TALBOT, 1921

- R. crisilda crisildina* JOICEY & TALBOT, 1921; Bull. Hill Mus. 1 (1): 74, 1 ♀ (HT; pl. XXIII, fig. 22; Up, Un), 1 ♂ (allotype), 3 ♀♀, [Hainan], Five Finger Mountains. 'Both sides with the bands whiter and more sharply defined. Hindwing with the submarginal band a little broader than in typical form. Underside of forewing with white marginal line more heavily marked. Hind wing with a broader interspace between the marginal and submarginal lines.'
- R. crisilda crisildina*: GU & CHEN, 1997; 159, fig. 144, 1 ♂ (Up, Un), 1 ♀ (Up, Un); [China] Hainan. [Ocellus in space 3 on HW underside rudimentary.]
- R. crisilda crisildina*: CHOU, 1999; 377, 1 ♂ (Up, Un); [China] Hainan.
- R. crisilda crisildina*: LANG, 2017a; 239, fig. 6, 1 ♂ (Up, Un), China, Hainan, Wuzhi-shan. [Ocellus in space 3 on the 5-4 line.]
- R. crisilda crisildina*: LANG, 2017b; 25, 8 ♂♂, Hainan, Mt. Wuzhishan; 1 ♂, Hainan., Mt. Diaoluoshan; pl. I, fig. 6, 1 ♂ (Up, Un); pl. 1, fig. 5, ♂ genitalia.
- R. crisilda*: WU & HSU, 2017; 559-560, fig. 1, 1 ♂ (Up, Un); 2 ♀♀ (Up, Un), Hainan.

Ragadia crisilda critolina EVANS, 1923

- R. crisilda critolina* EVANS, 1923; J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 29 (3): 789, 797, pl. XIII, fig. 18.1, 1 ♂ (Un) [the ocellus in space 3 of HW underside absent]. Dawnas to S. Burma. 'Above as last [*R. crisilda critolaus* NICÉV.], but smaller and darker, white bands narrower. Upf submarginal band may be obsolete.'
- R. crisilda critolina*: TALBOT, 1947 (ed. SEWELL); 357, Burma (Dawna Range to southern Burma); Malaya and Siam. '♂, ♀. Smaller and darker than the nominotypical form, the white bands narrower.'
- R. crisilda critolina*: D'ABRERA, 1985; 444-445, W. Malaysia [not illustrated]. 'Differs minutely from *crisilda*, but principally in the slightly broader white marginal bands of the verso surface.'
- R. critolaus*: D'ABRERA, 1985, p. 444-445; S. Burma (Tenasserim); 1 ♂ (Up), 1 ♂ (Un).
- R. crisilda critolaus*: ELIOT in PINRATANA, 1988; 29, pl. 31, f. *critolina*, 1 ♂ (Up), 1 ♂ (Un) [vestigial ocellus in space 3 of HW underside]; 1 ♂ (Un); f. *crisilda*, 1 ♀ (Up), 1 ♂ (Un) [ocellus in space 3 of HW underside absent]. Distribution: Thailand, NE India, Burma, Malay Peninsula.
- R. crisilda critolina*: ELIOT in CORBET & PENDLEBURY, 1992; 133, pl. 17, fig. 8 (1 ♂, Un), fig. 9 (1 ♀, Up). [Apparently belonging to a distinct subspec., although ELIOT & KIRTON (2000) treated them as *R. critolaus* NICÉV.]
- R. crisilda critolina*: ELIOT & KIRTON, 2000; 132, pl. 1, fig. 1, 1 ♀ (Up), [W. Malaysia] Kedawi at low levels; 'differs from *R. critolaus* in

its small size, more rounded wings and, on the forewing upperside, in the pale submarginal band, which is fuscous throughout and contrasts only weakly with the black ground colour.'

- R. crisilda critolina*: ELIOT, 2006; 7. 'The main difference between the two species [*R. critolaus* NICÉV. and *R. critolina* EVANS] lies in the pale submarginal band. In the former [*R. critolaus* NICÉV.] it is white near the dorsum, becoming gradually infuscated towards the apex. In the second, which is usually a little smaller and has a more rounded forewing, this band is infuscated throughout and this species has been universally accepted as the true *crisilda* HEWITSON, 1862.'
- R. crisilda crisilda*: EK-AMNUAY, [2007]; 586, pl. 118, 1 ♂ (Up), 1 ♀ (Up, Un) [ocellus in space 3 of HW rudimentary]; Thailand (Chiang Mai, Nan, Narathiwat, Ranong).
- R. crisilda critolaus*: EK-AMNUAY, [2007]; 586, pl. 118, 1 ♂ (Up, Un); Thailand (Nam Nao, Mae Wong).
- R. crisilda*: NISHIMURA, 2008; 108, figs 9-10, 1 ♂ (Up, Un); fig. 11, 1 ♀ (Up); 111, fig. 32, ♂ genitalia; N. Thailand, Wang Chin.
- R. crisilda crisilda*: EK-AMNUAY, 2012; 292, pl. 118, 1 ♂ (Up), 1 ♀ (Up, Un); Thailand (Chiang Mai, Nan, Narathiwat, Ranong).
- R. crisilda critolaus*: EK-AMNUAY, 2012; 292, pl. 118, 1 ♂ (Up, Un); Thailand (Nam Nao, Mae Wong).
- R. crisilda crisilda*: NAKAMURA & WAKAHARA, 2012; 68, Sa-72, 1 ♂ (Up, Un), S. Laos, Champasak P., Tad Yuang; 1 ♀ (Up, Un), N. Laos, Phongsali P., Ban Namley [postdiscal white bands broad; ocellus in space 3 on HW underside situated outside of 5-4 line; seemingly belonging to a distinct species].
- R. crisilda critolaus*: KIMURA et al., 2016; 191, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (Up, Un); Thailand (Doi Suthep, Nam Nao, Tam Chiang Dao, Phu Khiewo). [Post discal white bands on FW and HW surfaces narrower than in *R. critolaus* NICÉV.]
- R. crisilda critolina*: KIMURA et al., 2016; 191-192, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (Up, Un); Thailand (Muang shone, Khlong Naka, Than To).
- R. critolaus*: LANG, 2017b; 26, 1 ♀, Yunnan, Mengla; Pl. I, fig. 7, 1 ♀ (Up, Un). [Post discal white bands are not wide.]
- R. crisilda critolina*: G. & N. VAN DER POORTEN in CORBET & PENDLEBURY, 2020; 119, pl. 38, fig. 6, 1 ♂ (Up, Un); 1 ♀ (Up, Un).
- R. critolaus critolina*: INAYOSHI, 2019; Thailand, 1 ♂ (Up, Un), Kanchanaburi; 1 ♀ (Up, Un), Chiang Mai (Chiang Mai dist.); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (Up, Un), Phrae; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (Up, Un), Chaiyaphum.
- R. critolaus* ssp.: INAYOSHI, 2019; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (Up, Un), Thailand, Ranong.
- R. critolaus* ssp.: INAYOSHI, 2019; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (Up, Un), Thailand, Pattani.
- R. critolaus critolina*: LANG, 2022; 347, 1 ♂, Yunnan, Ximeng, Mengsuo; pl. XXXI, fig. 1, 1 ♂ (Up, Un).
- R. crisilda critolina*: ONODERA, 2022; 235, pl. 185, 1 ♂ (Up, Un), C. Laos, Bolikhamxai P., Thabok.

Ragadia crito DE NICÉVILLE, 1890

- Ragadia crito* DE NICÉVILLE, 1890; J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 5 (3): 199-200, pl. D, fig. 1 (1 ♂, Up, Un), fig. 2 (1 ♀, Up, Un) [ocelli in spaces 3-5 on the HW underside in a straight line]. TL: Bhutan. 'Upperside, rather deep powdery dead black, crossed by four obscure much sullied whitish bands.'
- R. crito*: MOORE, 1893; 111-112, pl. 120, fig. 2, 1 ♂ (Up); figs 1a, 1b, 1 ♀ (Un, Up; drawings) [Ocelli in spaces 3-5 of HW underside almost in a straight line]; Bhotan [sic]; Upper Assam. '♂, upperside dull cinerescens-black.'
- R. crito*: BINGHAM, 1905; 156; Bhutan, Upper Assam. 'Upperside, dusky black.'
- R. crito*: FRUHSTORFER, 1911; 360, pl. 90, fig. e1, [1 ♀ (Un)] [locality not stated].
- R. crisilda crito*: EVANS, 1923, p.788, Bhutan - Manipur. 'Above all 4 bands of the same shade, dusky.'
- R. crisilda crito*: TALBOT, 1947 (ed. SEWELL); 356, Bhutan to the Naga Hills and Manipur. '♂, ♀. Distinguished from the nominotypical form on upperside by having all four bands dusky.'
- R. crito*: D'ABRERA, 1985, p. 444-445; 1 ♂ (Up), 1 ♂ (Un), [localities of the illustrated specimens not stated]. [Ocellus in space 3 on HW underside is situated outside of the 5-4 line.]
- R. crisilda crito*: HARIBAL, 1992; 145, pl. 39, No. 353, 1 ♀ (Un). [Ocellus in space 3 on HW underside slightly outside of the 5-4 line.]
- R. crito*: SHIZUYA et al., 2005; 39, 43, 1 ♂ (Up, Un), Myanmar, Kachin St., Nung Mon District, Nga War-Lon Net. [Ocellus in space 3 on HW underside slightly outside of the 5-4 line.]
- R. crito*: NISHIMURA, 2008; 109, figs 22-23, 1 ♂ (Up, Un); fig. 26, 1 ♀ (Up); 111, fig. 35, ♂ genitalia. [Ocellus in space 3 on HW underside slightly outside of the 5-4 line.]
- R. crisilda*: KEHIMKAR, 2008; 345, 1 ♀ (Un). [Ocellus in space 3 on HW underside outside of the 5-4 line.]
- R. crito*: LANG, 2017a; 238, fig.5, 1 ♂ (Up, Un), China, Tibet P., Medog. [Ocelli in spaces 3-5 on the HW underside in a straight line]
- R. crito*: LANG, 2017b; 26, 5 ♂♂, Tibet, Medog; Pl. I, fig.7, 1 ♂ (Up, Un).
- R. crito*: SHEELA et al., 2019; 245, 1 ♀ (Type; Up, Un); 246, 1 ♂ (Type; Up), Bhutan.
- R. crisilda crito*: VAN GASSE, 2021; 171, 'Rare in E. Himalayas, in Sikkim, Bhutan, and Arnachal Pradesh, and in eastern part of NE India south of Brahmaputra, in E. Assam, Nagaland and Manipur, and even recorded from E. Meghalaya (Jaintia Hills).'

Ragadia latifasciata latifasciata LEECH, 1891

- R. latifasciata* LEECH, 1891; Entomologist 24 (Suppl.): 25. TL: [China, Sichuan P., Baoxing] Moupin. 'Allied to *R. crisilda*, but rather browner in colour.' '♂. The central area of primaries is traversed by a broad conical white fascia'. 'Secondaries have a broad white fascia before the middle of the wing, and interrupted white submarginal band'. 'Under surface brownish: there are eight ocelli (black spots with silver centres and yellowish rings) on the primaries, and four on the secondaries; of the latter the second is large, oval, and bipupilated, - the fourth also has two pupils.' 'Expanse, ♂ 50 mm., ♀ 54 mm.'
- R. latifasciata*: LEECH, 1892; 92, pl. X, fig. 2, 1 ♂ (Up, Un). [Ocellus in space 5 on HW underside absent.]
- R. crisilda latifasciata*: CHOU, 1999; 377, 1 ♂ (Up, Un); [China] Sichuan. [Modified photograph of *R. crisilda crisilda* HWTS. in D'ABRERA (1985).]
- R. crisilda latifasciata*: LANG, 2017b; 25, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Chongqing, Jiangjin, Mt. Simianshan [not illustrated].
- R. latifasciata latifasciata*: MONASTYRSKII & VU, 2021; 497-498, fig. 8E-8H, 1 ♂ (HT; Up, Un), 1 ♀ (PT; Up, Un). [♂ and♀: the white discal bands on both surfaces of both wings very wide.]
- R. latifasciata latifasciata*: LANG, 2022; 347, 1 ♀, Yunnan, Gongshan; pl. XXXI, fig. 2, 1 ♀ (Up, Un).

Ragadia latifasciata critias RILEY & GODFREY, 1921

- R. critias* RILEY & GODFREY, 1921; J. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam 4 (3): 171-173, pl. 4, fig. 4, Up, Un (drawings). TL: N. E. Siam, Nam Pat, 36 miles E. of Utaradit. 'A creamy white transverse oblique discal band' on forewing upperside; ocellus absent in spaces 3 and 5 of hindwing underside.'
- R. critias*: ELIOT in PINRATANA, 1988; 29, Thailand; 'might be an aberration of *R. crisilda*'.
- R. critias*: OSADA et al., 1999; 150, pl. 96, 1 ♂ (Up), N. Laos, Oudomxai; 1 ♀ (Un), C. Laos, Bolikhamxai P., Nam Dhua.
- R. critias*: EK-AMNUAY, [2007]; 586, pl. 118, 1 ♂ (Up, Un); Thailand (Doi Phu Kha, Nan).
- R. critias*: NISHIMURA, 2008; 108, figs 16-17, 1 ♂ (Up, Un); 111, fig. 34, ♂ genitalia, N. Thailand, Wang Chin.
- R. critias*: EK-AMNUAY, 2012; 292, pl. 118, 1 ♂ (Up, Un); Thailand (Doi Phu Kha, Nan).
- R. critias*: KIMURA et al., 2016; 192, 1 ♂ (Up, Un); Thailand (Nan).
- R. critias*: LANG, 2017b; 27, 9 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Yunnan, Mengla; pl. I, fig. 10, 1 ♂ (Up, Un); pl. 1, fig. 7, ♂ genitalia.
- R. critias critias*: INAYOSHI, 2020; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (Up, Un), Thailand, Nan; 1 ♂ (Up, Un), C. Laos, Bolikhamxai.
- R. latifasciata critias*: MONASTYRSKII & VU, 2021; 500-501, fig. 10A, 10B, 1 ♂ (Up, Un); fig. 9C, genitalia. 'The most important character separating *critias* from other subspecies is the absence of the eye spot in cell M_3 on the underside of the hindwing.'
- R. latifasciata critias*: ONODERA, 2022; 235, pl. 185, 1 ♂ (Up, Un), N. Laos, Oudomxai P., Laova; 1 ♀ (Up, Un), C. Laos, Luang Phabang P., Chamlong.

Ragadia latifasciata cristata MONASTYRSKII & VU, 2021

- R. crisilda*: NISHIMURA, 2008; 109, figs 24-25, 1 ♀ (Up, Un), N. Vietnam, Ha Giang. [Post discal white bands very wide.]
- R. latifasciata cristata* MONASTYRSKII & VU, 2021; Zootaxa 5048 (4): 498-500; fig. 8A-8D, 1 ♂ (HT; Up, Un), 1 ♀ (PT; Up, Un); Fig 9A, ♂ genitalia. TL: N. Vietnam, Ha Giang P., Dong Van district, Yen Minh commune. '♂ Upperside. Ground colour of both wings blackish with a broad, white postdiscal band broadened at dorsum on the forewing and to the costal edge on the hindwing'. 'Underside. Hindwing with series of subterminal eye ringed spots spreading from cell Cu_{1b} to R_5 ; spot in cell M_1 is missing.' ♀. The most conspicuous character is the absence of an eye spot in cell M_1 of the hindwing.'

Ragadia latifasciata crystallina MONASTYRSKII & VU, 2021

- R. critias*: MONASTYRSKII, 2005; 101-102, pl. 27, fig. 2A-2B, 1 ♂ (Up, Un); fig. 2C-2D, 1 ♀ (Up, Un) [localities unknown; seemingly HT and PT of *R. latifasciata crystallina* MONASTYRSKII & VU].
- R. critias* ssp.: INAYOSHI, 2019; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (Up, Un), S. Laos, Sekong.
- R. latifasciata crystallina* MONASTYRSKII & VU, 2021; Zootaxa 5048 (4): 500-502, fig. 10C-10F, 1 ♂ (HT; Up, Un), 1 ♀ (PT; Up, Un); fig 9B, ♂ genitalia. TL: C. Vietnam, Thua Thien Hue P., Bach Ma NP. 'Diagnosis. 1. Compared to the nominate subspecies, both sexes of *crystallina* have much narrower whitish postdiscal bands on both wings; 2. Similar to the nominate subspecies, the new taxon lacks an ocellus only in cell M_1 , while subspec. *critias* lacks submarginal ocelli in cells M_1 and M_3 .'

Ragadia critolaus DE NICÉVILLE, 1892

- R. critolaus* DE NICÉVILLE, 1892; J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 7 (3): 322-323, pl. H, fig. 1, 1 ♂ (Up, Un). TL: Burma, Daunat Range, Middle Tenasserim. 'Nearest to *R. crito*, from which it may be known at a glance by the greater extent of the white ground-colour on the upperside of both wings, that character will also separate it from *R. crisilda*, equally well, which from the figure I judge the type specimen to be taken from ♀, and it differs markedly from the same sex of *R. critolaus* in having on the upperside of both wings the outer discal black band (which on the underside bears the ocelli) twice as broad, thus considerably reducing the white area on each side of it.'
- R. critolaus*: MOORE, 1893; 112-113. [Quoting DE NICÉVILLE, 1892.]
- R. critolaus*: BINGHAM, 1905; 156, 157; Tenasserim. 'Discal and postdiscal white bands closer, intervening dark area narrower than discal band.' 'Upperside: discal white band crossing both wings very much broader than in *R. crisilda*, postdiscal white band also slightly broader.'
- R. critolaus*: FRUHSTORFER, 1911; 360, pl. 90, fig. e3, 1 ♂ (Up, Un) [locality not stated].
- R. critolaus*: RILEY & GODFREY, 1921; 172, 'there are six [ocelli on HW underside], that in area 3 being absent.'
- R. crisilda critolaus*: EVANS, 1923, p.789; Karens - Dawnas. 'Above discal white band broader on F also sub-marginal band H, where the dark band bearing the ocelli below is only slightly wider than the pale bands; upf sub-marginal band narrow white. Unh ocelli in 4 and 5 with irides conjoined or separate.'
- R. crisilda critolaus*: TALBOT, 1947 (ed. SEWELL); 356, Burma (Karen Hills to the Dawna Range), and in W. Siam. '♂, ♀. Upperside of both wings with post discal bands broader than in the nominotypical form; hindwing submarginal band broader than in nominotypical form.'
- R. crisilda critolina*: FLEMING, 1983; 35, pl. 27, S41, 1 ♀ (Up). [White postdiscal band conspicuously wide.]
- R. crisilda critolina* var near *critolaus*: ELIOT in CORBET & PENDLEBURY, 1992; 133, pl. 17, fig. 10 (1 ♀, Up). [See ELIOT & KIRTON (2000).]
- R. crisilda critolina*: ELIOT in CORBET & PENDLEBURY, 1992; 133; pl. 17, fig. 8 (1 ♂, Un, [ocellus in space 3 on HW underside absent]), fig. 9 (1 ♀, Up).
- R. critolaus*: ELIOT & KIRTON, 2000; 132, pl. 1, fig. 2, 1 ♂ (Up); [Malay Peninsula] Main Range at heights of about 1,000 m upwards. '[The pale submarginal band on the forewing upperside] is white from tornus to vein 2, above which it becomes increasingly infuscated.'
- R. critolaus*: ELIOT, 2006, 7; pl. fig. 3, 1 ♂ (Up); fig. 4, 1 ♀ (Up).
- R. critolaus*: NISHIMURA, 2008; 109, figs 20-21, 1 ♀ (Up, Un), N. Thailand, Umphang.
- R. critolaus*: SHEELA et al., 2019; 244, 1 ♀ (Type, Up, Un; [misidentified as ♂]); 245, 1 ♂ (Type, Up, Un; [misidentified as ♀]), Daunat Range, Burma. [Post discal white bands on both wings conspicuously wide; Ocellus in space 3 of HW underside absent.]
- R. critolaus critolaus*: INAYOSHI, 2019; 3 ♂♂ (Up, Un), N. Thailand, Chiang Mai; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (Up, Un), N. Thailand, Tak.
- R. critolaus*: G. & N. VAN DER POORTEN in CORBET & PENDLEBURY, 2020; 119, pl. 38, fig. 5, (1 ♂, Up, Un; 1 ♀, Up, Un).

R. liae LANG, 2017a: *Atalanta* **48** (1-4): 238-239, figs 1-2, 1 ♂ (HT; Up, Un); figs 1-2, 1 ♀ (PT; Up, Un); fig. 7, ♂ genitalia. TL: China, Yunnan P., Dulong-jiang. 'Whitish bands on the upperside are less dusky' [than in *R. crito* NICÉV.]. 'Blackish postdiscal spots in each space on the FW upperside are nearly rounded'. 'Outer [and inner] edges of the white postdiscal band are strongly wavy. White discal band on the FW upperside is not obviously wider than the other whitish bands.'

R. liae: LANG, 2017b; 26-27, 6 ♂♂, Yunnan, Gongshan, Dulongjiang, Xiongdang; pl. I, 1 ♂ (HT; Up, Un); pl. 1, fig.6, ♂ genitalia.

Diagnoses of known *Ragadia* WESTW. species and subspecies: The present authors examined the descriptions, drawings and photographs of *Ragadia* WESTW. taxa assembled in the above 'Summary of Literature on *Ragadia* WESTW. taxa from continental Asia' section, and recognized the following diagnostic characters in wing markings of the known *Ragadia* WESTW. species and subspecies.

R. crisilda crisilda HWTS.: On both wings and sides, the white postdiscal bands are obviously wider than the other whitish bands.

The discal and postdiscal white bands far apart, the intervening dark area broader than the discal band. Inner edge of the white postdiscal band is nearly straight. An ocellus is present in each of spaces 2-6 on the HW underside. The ocellus in space 3 is on the 5-4 line.

R. crisilda crisildina JOICEY & TALBOT: White postdiscal band on the FW upperside is wider than that of the nominotypical subspecies. Ocellus in space 3 on the HW underside may be rudimentary or absent, and, if present, is on the 5-4 line.

R. crisilda critolina EVANS: The dark area between the discal and post discal white bands is wider than the discal band, as in the nominate subspecies. Ocellus in space 3 on the HW underside may be rudimentary or absent. Submarginal band on FW upperside dusky, and may be obsolete.

R. crito NICÉV.: The whitish postdiscal band on the FW upperside is dusky, and not obviously wider than the other whitish bands. Outer and inner edges of the postdiscal band are nearly straight.

R. latifasciata latifasciata LEECH: Pure white postdiscal bands on both sides are much broader than the other whitish bands. Ocellus in space 5 on the HW underside absent.

R. latifasciata critias RILEY & GODFREY: Ocelli in spaces 3 and 5 on the HW underside absent. Whitish postdiscal bands on both wings much narrower than in *R. l. latifasciata* LEECH.

R. latifasciata cristata MONASTYRSKII & VU: Almost similar to the nominotypical subspecies, except that the postdiscal black band containing ocelli on HW underside narrower.

R. latifasciata crystallina MONASTYRSKII & VU: Much narrower whitish postdiscal bands on both wings than in the nominotypical subspecies. Ocellus in space 5 on the HW underside absent.

R. critolaus NICÉV.: White postdiscal bands on both sides are much broader than the other whitish bands. On both wings and sides, the discal and postdiscal white bands close, the intervening dark area is not broader than the discal bands. The pale submarginal band on the forewing upperside is white from tornus to vein 2, above which it becomes increasingly infuscated. The ocellus in space 3 on HW underside usually absent.

R. liae LANG: The whitish postdiscal band on the FW upperside is not obviously wider than the other whitish bands, and less dusky than in *R. crito* NICÉV. Outer and inner edges of the whitish postdiscal band are strongly wavy.

With such recognition of species and subspecies in mind, the present authors studied, not only the *Ragadia* WESTW. taxa occurring in Indochina, but also the features in the surrounding areas in order to understand the Indochinese fauna more precisely. The results are exhibited in the following sections.

Results (I-VI)

I) *Ragadia crisilda* HWTS. and related taxa recorded from surrounding areas of Indochina: In the northwestern side of Indochina, *Ragadia crisilda* HWTS. was described on a single ♀ from Silhet (now Bangladesh) (figs: 1A, 1B), and accordingly only its wing markings are the characters to be compared with other taxa. Later, BINGHAM (1905) pointed out that, in *R. crisilda* HWTS., the discal and postdiscal white bands are far apart, and the intervening dark area broader than the discal band. This character is clearly recognizable in the type (figs: 1A, 1B). In the type, the 5-4 line passes through the pupil of the ocellus in space 3 (figs: 1A-Un, 1B-Un). The present authors examined 1 ♂ of *R. crisilda crisilda* HWTS. from N. Myanmar collected by Mr. H. SHIZUYA at North Layshi Naga, (Sagaing Region) on the border with NE India (fig: 1C). In this specimen, as in the ♂ illustrated in MOORE (1893), the postdiscal white band is narrower than that of the type (♀), and the dark area between discal and postdiscal whitish bands is broader than the discal band. In addition, the three ocelli in spaces 3-5 of the hindwing underside in this specimen are in a straight line, suggesting that it belongs to *R. crisilda crisilda* HWTS. The ♂ genitalia is furnished with tegumen showing no conspicuous bulging at the junction with the uncus (fig: 1C-g) (hereafter termed Type A genitalia). In this region, *R. crisilda* HWTS. is sympatric with *R. crito* NICÉV. described from Bhutan (DE NICÉVILLE, 1890), which often has been treated as a subspecies of *R. crisilda* HWTS. (e. g., EVANS, 1923, 1932). It is noteworthy that the *R. crito* NICÉV. from Bhutan (DE NICÉVILLE, 1890) and SE Tibet (LANG, 2017a) shows three ocelli in spaces 3-5 on the hindwing underside in a straight line, while in the specimens from Myanmar the ocellus in space 3 is outside of the 5-4 line (fig: 1I-Un; NISHIMURA; 2008, p. 109, fig. 23). *R. crito* NICÉV. is furnished with tegumen bulging at the junction with uncus, forming a steep, nearly vertical angle with the dorsal edge of the uncus (fig: 1I-g) (hereafter termed Type B genitalia). This genitalia character is common in five examples from N. Myanmar, while the genitalia of *R. crito* NICÉV. shown in NISHIMURA (2008; Fig. 35) is Type A, indicating that this character may be variable within the taxon.

Ragadia liae LANG (figs: 1J) with Type B genitalia was recently described (LANG, 2017a) from Dulong-Jiang valley (the head water of Nmai Hka River) in NW Yunnan, close to N. Myanmar. Its range seems to be quite local.

In the eastern outer region of Indochina, *Ragadia crisilda crisildina* JOICEY & TALBOT was described from Hainan Island also based on a ♀ (fig: 1D). Another ♀ of this taxon is illustrated in Figs 1E. Later, GU & CHEN (1997; p. 159) illustrated 1 ♂, 1 ♀ and LANG (2017b; Pl. I, fig.6; Pl. 1 fig. 5) 1 ♂ and its genitalia (fig: 1F-g). Although these specimens show considerable differences in wing markings, e. g. width of bands and striae, from the nominotypical subspecies (figs: 1A-C), they exhibit the characters in the ocelli on the hindwing underside and tegumen mentioned above in common (figs: 1C, 1F; Type A). However, further examination of an additional 5 ♂♂ of *R. crisilda crisildina* JOICEY & TALBOT by the second author revealed that these characters are also variable. Among them, 3 ♂♂ were furnished with a similar ocellus in space 3 on hindwing underside as in Fig. 1F-Un, but another 1 ♂ lacked the ocellus (fig: 1H-Un),

and an intermediate form with a rudimentary ocellus in space 3 was also found (fig: 1G-Un). In the lateral view of tegumen, 3 ♂♂ (e. g. Fig. 1G-g1; Type B) showed considerable bulging at the caudal end, while another 2 ♂♂ (e. g. Fig. 1H-g1, Type A) did not. These characters are rather variable in *R. crisilda crisildina* JOICEY & TALBOT (see also WU & HSU, 2017; p. 561), suggesting that intrasubspecific variability both in wing markings and genitalia morphology should be anticipated in further studies.

Thus, subspecies of *Ragadia crisilda* HWTS. have been found and identified in regions on both sides of Indochina, but the subspecific feature of this species in Thailand, Laos and Vietnam has not been precisely elucidated. This and congeneric taxa in these areas are examined in the following sections.

II) Identity of *Ragadia critolaus* NICÉV. and *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS: *Ragadia critolaus* NICÉV. was described from ‘the foot of Daunat Range, Middle Tenasserim’ (DE NICÉVILLE, 1892; Figs 2A), and *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS from ‘Dawnas to S. Burma’ (EVANS, 1923; Fig. 2E-d). These two taxa have similar wing markings on the HW underside in that the ocellus in space 3 is lacking. Vicinity of the type localities of both taxa, in addition to the small differences in their wing markings (EVANS, 1923), suggests that they might be treated as forms of a single taxon as in PINRATANA (1988). Similarly, EK-AMNUAY ([2007], 2012) listed *R. crisilda crisilda* HWTS. and *R. crisilda critolaus* NICÉV., while deleting taxon *critolina* EVANS from Thai fauna. On the other hand, KIMURA et al. (2016) treated both taxa *critolaus* NICÉV. and *critolina* EVANS as subspecies of *R. crisilda* HWTS., following EVANS (1923, 1932). INAYOSHI (2019) and LANG (2022) adopted the names *R. critolaus critolaus* NICÉV. and *R. critolaus critolina* EVANS. The present authors consider the above authors seem to have overlooked or ignored the viewpoint of BINGHAM (1905; see above Summary of Literature) that the dark area separating the discal and postdiscal whitish bands on both sides of forewing is broader than the discal band in taxon *crisilda* HWTS., while narrower in taxon *critolaus* NICÉV. This difference is clearly recognizable in the photographs of the types and the drawings in the original description of both species (figs: 1A, 1B, 2A, 2E-Up, 2E-Un, 2E-d). On the other hand, ELIOT (in CORBET & PENDLEBURY, 1992) adopted *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS, and later, *R. critolaus* NICÉV. was added to the Malayan taxa (ELIOT & KIRTON, 2000; ELIOT, 2006; G. & N. VAN DER POORTEN in CORBET & PENDLEBURY, 2020). Among these chaotic treatments, ELIOT (2006) wrote that ‘EVANS, in his brief description of taxon *critolina* EVANS, included the phrase: upperside forewing submarginal band may be obsolete. From this it is apparent that EVANS had confused the two species as one and it became necessary to decide to which species *critolina* EVANS should belong. EVANS did not specify a type and ELIOT could find nothing suggestive of his type series in the collection of BMNH. ELIOT & KIRTON (2000), acting as first revisors, therefore decided to restrict taxon *critolina* to *R. crisilda* HWTS., in the interests of maintaining maximum nomenclatural stability.’

However, *Ragadia crisilda critolina* EVANS is in the list of type specimens in British Museum (RILEY & GABRIEL, 1924; B. M. Type No. Rh. 6207), and, on the present authors’ request, Dr. HUERTAS (NHM) kindly sent them the photographs of this type (B. M. Type No. Rh. 6207; BMNH # 141966; fig: 2E-Up, 2E-Un; ♂, from Pagaye, Tavoy). In this specimen, the dark area separating the discal and postdiscal whitish bands on both sides of forewing is conspicuously broader than the discal band, showing that it belongs to *R. crisilda* HWTS. Present authors consider this type preserved in NHM (considered to be a syntype) is more important than the above statements by ELIOT, and decide that taxon *critolina* EVANS belongs to *R. crisilda* HWTS. Fortunately, the decision is not different from the judgement by ELIOT (2006). Thus, the types (figs: 2A-m, 2A-f, 2E-Up, 2E-Un) and the original descriptions of both taxa including the drawings (figs: 2A-d, 2E-d) are available for the species identification. As the abdomen of the ♂ type of *R. critolaus* NICÉV. is lost (fig: 2A-m), ♂ genitalia comparison of the types of these two taxa is impossible.

INAYOSHI (2019) identified 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀ with wide white discal bands from NW Thailand, including 2 ♂♂ illustrated in this paper (figs: 2B, 2C), as *Ragadia critolaus* NICÉV. Judging from their close resemblance with the type (fig: 2A), it seems to be correct. In these specimens, the dark area separating the discal and post discal whitish bands on both sides of forewing is nearly equal in width as the discal band, and not conspicuously broader than the discal band as in *R. crisilda* HWTS. In 1 ♀ from Umphang (NW Thailand, Tak P.) illustrated in NISHIMURA (2008), the above dark area is clearly narrower than the discal band. One of the 2 ♂♂ from Omkoi D. of Chiang Mai P. (fig: 2B-g1) is furnished with Type A genitalia, while another (fig: 2C-g) exhibits Type B genitalia resembling that of *R. crito* NICÉV. (fig: 1I-g). Thus, ♂ genitalia morphology is variable also in *R. critolaus* NICÉV., as in *R. crisilda crisildina* JOICEY & TALBOT (see above). The range of *Ragadia critolaus* NICÉV. in Indochina seems to be restricted to the type location (Tenasserim) and neighboring W. Thailand (Chiang Mai P., Omkoi D.; Tak P.). It is noteworthy that this species is also distributed to highlands of W. Malaysia (fig: 2D, Type A; see also G. & N. VAN DER POORTEN in CORBET & PENDLEBURY, 2020).

In the original description of *Ragadia crisilda critolina* EVANS, EVANS (1923) wrote, ‘Above as last [*R. crisilda critolaus* NICÉV.], but smaller and darker, white bands narrower. Upf [upperside forewing] submarginal band may be obsolete.’ The present authors illustrate here specimens in accordance with the above description and the wing markings of the newly found type (fig: 2E) from diverse localities around Indochina (figs: 2F-2W), which are considerably variable in wing markings, wing shape and ♂ genitalia. The width of submarginal striae on the forewing upperside, which ELIOT (2006) adopted as the differentiating character between Malayan *R. critolaus* NICÉV. and *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS, is variable in the specimens from Indochina. In several examples, a rudimentary ocellus was found in space 3 on the hindwing underside (figs: 2I, 2J, 2L₁, 2L₂, 2T₁, 2T₂, 2U). Both Type A and Type B genitalia were found in specimens from the same localities (figs: 2K₁/2K₂, 2L₁/2L₂, 2M₁/2M₂, 2Q₁/2Q₂, 2T₁/2T₂). Specimens from peninsular Thailand are small in size and furnished with more rounded wing shape, and INAYOSHI (2019) suggested they belong to a different subspecies. The present authors include this population in *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS, because the wing markings are similar. Although the population from Kedawi of lowland W. Malaysia was included in *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS (ELIOT & KIRTON, 2000; ELIOT, 2006; G. & N. VAN DER POORTEN in CORBET & PENDLEBURY, 2020), it is different from northern populations in that the dark area between discal and postdiscal white bands is not clearly wider than the discal band. This population, including specimens from Yala and Pattani treated as subspec. of *R. critolaus* by INAYOSHI (2019), might be regarded as another subspec. of *R. crisilda* HWTS. These are questions to be answered in future. Records of *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS from N. & S. Laos and Vietnam are new to these areas.

III) *Ragadia crisilda* HWTS. and related species occurring in Vietnam and Laos: With the variance in characters of *Ragadia crisilda* HWTS. mentioned above in mind, the present authors examined a number of specimens with three ocelli in spaces 3-5 on the hindwing underside from diverse localities in Vietnam and Laos, and recognized the following four new taxa.

Ragadia crisilda anora subspec. nov. (figs: 3A-3I)

Holotype, 1 ♂ (fig: 3A, Type A), C. Vietnam, Thua Thien Hue P., A Luoi, A Nor Waterfall, 24. V. 2019, KK leg. Paratypes, 19 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀. Genitalia of all ♂♂ were examined, and genitalia types are noted. C. Vietnam: Quang Binh P., Tang Ky - A Xoc, Le Thuy, 2 ♂♂ (fig:

3G, Type A), 22. V. 2019, KK leg.; Thua Thien Hue P., A Luoi, A Nor Waterfall, 1 ♀ (fig: 3B), NN leg., 2 ♂♂ (Type A), HN leg., 13. IV. 2013, 1 ♂ (Type A), 16. IV. 2013, NN leg.; Thua Thien Hue P., A Luoi, A Min -A Tep, alt. 450-950 m, 1 ♂ (fig: 3C, Type B), 25. V. 2019, KK leg.; Thua Thien Hue P., Bach Ma NP, 3 ♂♂ (Type A), 16. IV. 2007, 1 ♂ (Type B), 1 ♀, 19. IV. 2007, 3 ♂♂ (fig: 3E, Type A), 1 ♂ (Type B), 20. IV. 2007, 1 ♂ (Type A), 24. IV. 2007, 1 ♂ (fig: 3F, Type B), 27. IV. 2007, R. KATSUYAMA leg. (RIEB Coll.); Quang Nam P., North of A Tep, alt 800 m, 1 ♂ (fig: 3D, Type A), 15. IV. 2013, NN leg., Kon Tum P., Kon Plong, 1 ♂ (fig: 3H, Type A), 28. V. 2019, KK leg. S. Laos, Sekong P., Dak Chueng, 1 ♂ (fig: 3I, Type A), 15. VII. 2012, K. PHONGPIYAMIT leg. (YI Coll.).

Description. Forewing length. ♂, 21.2 mm (holotype), 18.5-22.5 mm (paratypes, n = 19); ♀, 21.8-23.2 mm (paratypes, n = 2). Wing markings. ♂. Upperside: the ground colour of both wings dark brown; forewing, a white postdiscal band gradually widening from space 6 to dorsum, its width on vein 1b 22.0-32.0% of the length of vein 1b (average, 26.7%; n = 20), inner edge nearly straight and outer edge wavy, marginal and submarginal striae rudimentary; hindwing, a white broad postdiscal band from costa to dorsum, a narrow crescent white submarginal stria from vein 7 to vein 1a, an oblique pouch containing black dense scales near the base of the cell which is open. Underside: the ground colour of both wings brown; forewing, two narrow fuscous white striae from vein 7 to dorsum in the sub-basal - discal area, a wide white postdiscal band broadening from vein 9 to dorsum with wavy outer edge, a narrow white submarginal stria from vein 6 to dorsum with wavy inner edge, a minute white stria from vein 7 to vein 1b, an ocellus each in spaces 2-7 and two ocelli in space 1b in the dark brown band between the post discal and submarginal white bands; hindwing, two narrow fuscous white striae from costa to dorsum in the sub-basal - discal area, a wide white postdiscal band narrowing from costa to dorsum, a narrow white submarginal stria slightly curving outwards from vein 7 to vein 1b, a minute white stria from vein 7 to vein 1b, the last two striae contacting at both ends, a black ocellus with orange ring each in spaces 2-6 and two ocelli in space 1b in the dark brown band between the post discal and submarginal white bands; of the ocelli in spaces 3-5 rings conjoined, irides conjoined or separated, the whitish pupils in the ocelli in spaces 3-5 in line, the pupil of the ocellus in space 2 situated slightly inside of this line, the dark brown band containing the ocelli medium in width, an oblique pouch containing black dense scales near the base of the cell which is open. ♂ genitalia. Bulging at the caudal end of tegumen variable, but Type A (n = 16, Figs 3A-g, 3D-g1, 3E-g1, 3G-g, 3I-g) is more dominant than Type B (n = 4, Figs 3C-g1, 3F-g). ♀. Similar to ♂, except for the more rounded wing shape (fig: 3B) and lack of oblique pouch containing black dense scales near the base of hindwing cell on the underside.

Range. C. Vietnam (Quang Binh P., Thua Thien Hue P., Quang Nam P., Kon Tum P.), S. Laos (Sekong P.).

Etymology. The holotype was collected at A Nor Waterfall (Thua Thien Hue P., A Luoi), hence the subspecies name.

Diagnosis. *Ragadia crisilda anora* **subspec. nov.** is differentiated from *subspec. crisilda* HWTS. and *crisildina* JOICEY & TALBOT by its much lighter ground colour of underside. Submarginal stria on FW upperside rudimentary. The ocellus in space 3 of hindwing underside may be rudimentary (fig: 3D-Un), as in *R. crisilda crisildina* JOICEY & TALBOT (fig: 1G-Un).

Remarks. This taxon was recorded from Laos for the first time by INAYOSHI (2019) as *subspec. of R. crisilda* HWTS.

Ragadia crisilda lamdongensis **subspec. nov.** (figs: 4A-4G)

Holotype, 1 ♂ (fig: 4A, Type A), 8. X. 2012, C. Vietnam, Lam Dong P., Dam Rong, alt. 1,240m, NN leg. Paratypes, 19 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ from C. Vietnam. Genitalia types are noted for the specimens with genitalia examined. Lam Dong P.: same locality and date as holotype, 3 ♂♂ (Type A), 1 ♂ (Type B), 1 ♀, NN leg.; Dam Rong D., Lan Tranh, alt. 1,510-1,520m, 2 ♂♂ (Type A), 1 ♂ (Type B), 1. VI. 2019, KK leg.; Lam Ha, Phu My Pass, 2 ♂♂ (Type B), 31.V. 2019, KK leg.; Dalat, Nong Trai, 1 ♂ (fig: 4F, Type B), 6. III. 2009, K. KISHI leg. (TS Coll.), 1 ♂ (Type B), 21. IV. 2013, NN leg., 1 ♂ (fig: 4E, Type A), 27. XII. 2016, TS leg. (TS Coll.); Di Linh, near Bao Lak, 1 ♂ 3. I. 2003, T. & K. SAITO leg. (TS Coll.); near Bao Lak, 1 ♂ (Type A), 19-21. V. 1992, MN leg. (LIEB Coll.); Dam Bri, 1 ♂ (Type A), 22. IV. 2013, HN leg., 1 ♀ (fig: 4B), 9. IX. 2008, TS leg. (TS. Coll.); Dai Duc Me, 1 ♂, 26. XII. 2006, TS leg. (TS. Coll.). Khanh Hoa P., Mt. Hon Ba, near Nha Trang, 1 ♂ (fig: 4G, Type B), 29. IV. 2015, 1 ♀ (fig: 4C), 30. IV. 2011, 1 ♂ (Type B), 4. V. 2015, TS leg. (TS Coll.).

Description. Forewing length. ♂, 21.2 mm (holotype), 18.5-23.4 mm (paratypes, n = 19); ♀. 21.6-22.9 mm (paratypes, n = 3). Wing markings. ♂. Upperside: the ground colour of both wings blackish brown; forewing, a white postdiscal band gradually widening from space 6 to dorsum, width on vein 1b is 24.0-33.3% (average, 28.5%; n=20) of the length of vein 1b, inner edge nearly straight and outer edge wavy, a narrow white submarginal stria from the middle of space 3 to vein 1b, inner edge irregular and outer edge almost straight; hindwing, a white broad postdiscal band from costa to dorsum, a crescent white submarginal stria from vein 6 to vein 1b, an oblique pouch containing black dense scales near the base of the cell which is open. Underside: the ground colour of both wings brown; forewing, two narrow fuscous white striae from vein 9 to dorsum in the sub-basal - discal area, a wide white postdiscal band broadening from vein 8 to dorsum with wavy outer edge, a narrow white submarginal stria from vein 7 to dorsum with wavy inner edge, a minute white stria from vein 7 to vein 1b, the last two striae contacting in space 6, an ocellus each in spaces 2-7 and two ocelli in space 1b in the brown band between the post discal and submarginal white bands; hindwing, two narrow fuscous white striae from costa to dorsum in the sub-basal - discal area, a wide white postdiscal band narrowing from costa to dorsum, a narrow white submarginal stria slightly curving outwards from vein 7 to vein 1b, a minute white stria from vein 7 to vein 1b, the last two striae contacting at both ends, an ocellus with orange ring and black iris each in spaces 2-6 and two ocelli in space 1b in the narrow brown band between the post discal and submarginal white bands, in spaces 3-5 rings of ocelli conjoined, their irides conjoined or separated, the pupils almost in line, the pupil of the ocellus in space 2 situating slightly inside of this line, the ocellus in space 3 occasionally rudimentary, an oblique pouch containing black dense scales near the base of the cell which is open. ♂ genitalia. Bulging at the caudal part of tegumen variable, and Type A (n = 10, Figs 4A-g, 4E-g) individuals almost in similar number to Type B (n = 8, Figs 4D-g, 4F-g, 4G-g). ♀. Similar to ♂, except for the more rounded wing shape, slightly but evidently wider dark brown band including the ocelli on the hindwing underside (figs: 4B, 4C), and lack of oblique pouch containing black dense scales near the base of hindwing cell on upper - and underside.

Range. C. Vietnam (Lam Dong P.).

Etymology. The center of distribution of this taxon is Lam Dong P., hence the subspecies name.

Diagnosis. Wing markings: similar to *subspec. anora* **subspec. nov.** except for the wider discal white bands on both wings, and the narrower dark brown band including the ocelli on the HW underside.

Remarks. In several individuals, the ocellus in space 3 on hindwing underside is rudimentary (figs: 4F-Un, 4G-Un), but it is regarded as intrasubspecific variation, as other underside wing markings are similar. It is noteworthy that such individuals illustrated in Figs 4F and 4G resemble *Ragadia critolaus* NICÉV. (figs: 2B, 2C, 2D), but different in that the dark area between discal and postdiscal bands on the forewing upperside is broader than the discal band, showing that they are belonging to *R. crisilda* HWTS.

Ragadia cryptica spec. nov. (figs: 5A-5M)

Holotype ♂ (fig: 5A, Type B), Ha Giang P., near Coc Pai, alt. 1,300-1,360 m, 1 ♂ (Type B), 22. IV. 2019, HN leg. Paratypes, 31 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀ from Vietnam. Genitalia of all ♂♂ were examined and tegumen types are noted. Ha Giang P., near Coc Pai, alt. 1,300-1,360m, 1 ♂ (Type B), 3. V. 2017, KK leg., 1 ♂ (Type A), 22. IV. 2019, HN leg., 4 ♂♂ (fig: 5C, Type B), 22. IV. 2019, NGUYEN NGOC ANH leg., 1 ♀ (fig: 5B), 22. IV. 2019, 1 ♂ (Type B), 3. V. 2019, 1 ♂ (Type B), 22. V. 2019, 1 ♂ (Type B), 26. V. 2018, NN leg., 1 ♂ (fig: 5D, Type A), 21. IX. 2018, KK leg.; Cao Bang P., Phia Den, alt. 1,270-1,300 m, 1 ♂ (fig: 5E, Type B), 2. VI. 2017, KK leg.; 1 ♂ (fig: 5F, Type A), Cao Bang P., near Mt. Pia Oac, 28-30. V. 2000, MN leg. (RIEB Coll.); Cao Bang P., NW of Tinh Tuc, alt. 1,100-1,150 m, 1 ♂ (Type B), 29. IV. 2017, KK leg.; Lang Son P., Mt. Mau Son, 2 ♀♀, 30. IV. 2019, NN leg.; Lao Cai P., Muang Hum, near Sapa, alt. 720 m, 1 ♀, 25. IV. 2019, 1 ♂ (Type B), 19. IV. 2019, NN leg.; Lao Cai P., near Minh Luong, alt. 780-1,200 m, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (Type B), 27. IV. 2019, 1 ♂ (Type A), 12. IX. 2018, 1 ♂ (Type B), 16. IX. 2018, NN leg.; Lao Cai P., near Van Ban, alt. 590-660 m, 1 ♂ (fig: 5H, Type A), 7. V. 2017, 1 ♂ (Type B), 2 ♀♀, 2. VII. 2015, 2 ♀♀, 3. VII. 2015, 1 ♂ (Type B), 15. IX. 2018, NN leg., 1 ♂ (fig: 5G, Type B), 7. V. 2017, KK leg.; Yen Bai P., 20 km west of Khau Pha, alt. 1,110-1,130 m, 1 ♂ (Type B), 9. V. 2017, 1 ♂ (Type A), 10. V. 2017, 1 ♂ (Type B), 15. V. 2017, KK leg.; Yen Bai P., Khau Pha, alt. 1,120-1,380 m, 1 ♀, 20. V. 2014, NK leg., 1 ♂ (Type A), 14. VI. 2017, KK leg., 1 ♂ (Type B), 6. VII. 2015, NN leg.; Vinh Phuc P., Tam Dao, 1 ♂ (fig: 5I, Type B), 1 ♀ (fig: 5J), 23-25. V. 1996, MN leg. (RIEB Coll.); Ninh Binh P., Cuc Phuong, 18-21. 1 ♂ (Type B), 18-21. VI. 1997, MN leg. (RIEB Coll.); Bac Giang P., near An Chau, 1 ♂ (fig: 5K, Type B), 2 ♀♀, 26. IV. 2017, NN leg.; Ha Tinh P., Huong Son D., Khe Bin, 2 ♂♂ (fig: 5L, Type A), 26. V. 2010, D. M. CUONG leg. (TS Coll.); Thua Thien Hue P., A Luoi, A Min -A Tep, alt 450-490 m, 1 ♂ (fig: 5M, Type B), 26. V. 2019, KK leg.

Description. Forewing length. ♂, 22.9 mm (holotype), 21.0-24.5 mm (paratypes, n = 31); ♀, 21.7-26.7 mm (paratypes, n = 14). Wing markings. ♂. Upperside: the ground colour of both wings deep blackish brown, nearly black; forewing, a white postdiscal band gradually widening from vein 6 to dorsum, its width on vein 1b variable and 14.4-29.1% (average 20.3%, n = 32) of the length of vein 1b, inner and outer edge slightly wavy, a rudimentary fuscous submarginal stria from vein 7 to vein 1b; hindwing, a white broad postdiscal band from costa to dorsum, a narrow but clearly white submarginal stria from vein 6 to vein 1b, an oblique pouch containing black dense scales near the base of the cell which is open. Underside: the ground colour of both wings dark brown; forewing, two narrow fuscous white striae from vein 9 to dorsum in the sub-basal - discal area, a wide white postdiscal band broadening from vein 8 to dorsum with slightly wavy outer edge, a narrow white submarginal stria from vein 6 to dorsum with slightly wavy inner edge, a minute white marginal stria from vein 7 to vein 1b, an ocellus each in spaces 2-7 and two ocelli in space 1b in the dark brown band between the post discal and submarginal white bands; hindwing, two narrow fuscous white striae from costa to dorsum in the basal - discal area, a wide white postdiscal band slightly narrowing from costa to dorsum, a narrow white submarginal stria curving outwards from vein 7 to vein 1b, a minute white stria from vein 7 to vein 1b, the last two striae contacting at both ends, an ocellus with orange ring and black iris each in spaces 2-6 and two ocelli in space 1b in the broad dark brown band bulging outwards between the post discal and submarginal white bands, the ocelli in spaces 3-5 well developed and conjoined, one in space 4 largest, the bluish white pupil of the ocellus in space 3 situated slightly outside of the line connecting the pupils in spaces 5 and 4, while the pupil in space 2 situated inside of the line, an oblique pouch containing black dense scales near the base of the cell which is open.

♀. Similar to ♂, except for the more rounded wing shape and lack of oblique pouch containing black dense scales near the base of hindwing cell on upper- and underside (figs: 5B, 5J).

♂ genitalia (figs: 5A, 5C-5I, 5K-5M). Tegumen: considerable intraspecific variation, Type B (n = 23) more dominant than Type A (n = 9); uncus: long, slightly curved downwards and pointed at the posterior end; valvae: nearly as long as tegumen-uncus, tip of ampulla pointed; saccus: considerably developed, slightly bent dorsally.

Range. N. Vietnam (Lao Cai P., Ha Giang P., Cao Bang P., Lang Son P., Vinh Phuc P., Bac Giang P., Ninh Binh P.), C. Vietnam (Ha Tinh P., Thua Thien Hue P.).

Etymology. This taxon is cryptic among *Ragadia crisilda* Hwts. subspec., hence the species name.

Diagnosis. Larger than *Ragadia crisilda* Hwts. subspec. (fig: 6). Ground colour of FW upperside is deep black, much darker than that of other species; striae other than the postdiscal white band are obsolete. The dark postdiscal brown band including ocelli of HW underside much wider than other species, and bulging outwardly on both sides. Ocelli in spaces 1b-6 on the HW underside always present. In most individuals, the pupil of the ocellus in space 3 of HW underside slightly outside of the 5-4 line.

Remarks. Two ♂♂ of *Ragadia crisilda critolina* EVANS (figs: 2V, 2W) were recorded for the first time from N. and C. Vietnam where *R. cryptica* spec. nov., is distributed. *R. cryptica* spec. nov. was also found in Thua Thien Hue P. of C. Vietnam (fig: 5M), the distribution area of *R. crisilda anora* subspec. nov. Type B tegumen is dominant than Type A in *R. cryptica* spec. nov., while Type A is more dominant in *R. crisilda anora* subspec. nov.

The true identity of '*R. crisilda crisilda* Hwts.' (Chinese *Ragadia* WESTW. spec. and subspec. incert.) in LANG (2022) should be reexamined in future, in view of the descriptions of *R. crisilda* Hwts. and *R. cryptica* spec. nov. in this paper.

Ragadia cryptica cryptolina subspec. nov. (figs: 5N-5Q)

Holotype, 1 ♂ (fig: 5N, Type B), N. Laos, Phongsali P., B. Yo - Boun Tai, alt. 650-690 m, 19. IV. 2016, NN leg. Paratypes, 8 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀. Same location and date as holotype, 4 ♂♂ (fig: 5O, Type B), HWA leg., 1 ♂ (Type B), NN leg., 1 ♀ (fig: 5Q), NK leg.; Phongsali P., Pakha, alt. 890-920 m, 1 ♂ (Type B), 19. IV. 2016, NN leg.; Phongsali P., B. Aya, 25 km south of Boun Tai, alt. 1,050-1,380 m, 1 ♂ (fig: 5P, Type A), 20. IV. 2014., 1 ♂, 21. IV. 2014, NN leg.; 1 ♂ (Type B), 1 ♀, Phongsali P., B. Namly, alt. 830 m, 5. X. 2009, HWA leg.; Phongsali P., B. Aya, 1,050-1,300 m, 1 ♂ (Type A), 20. IV. 2014., PP leg. Genitalia of holotype and 8 ♂♂ of paratypes were examined, and genitalia types noted.

Description. ♂. Forewing length, 20.9 mm (holotype), 18.6-21.0 mm (paratypes, n = 9); ♀. Forewing length, 22.0-22.4 mm (paratypes, n = 2). Wing markings. ♂, ♀. In comparison with the nominotypical subspecies, general pattern of wing markings including width of the postdiscal white band on forewing upperside (ratio of width on vein 1b against vein length: ♂, 17.4-23.6%, average 21.0%, n = 9; ♀, 22.0-22.2%, average 22.1%, n = 2) is similar.

♂ genitalia. Similar to the nominotypical subspecies, Type B (n = 8) more dominant than Type A (n = 1).

Range. N. Laos (Phongsali P.).

Etymology. The subspecies name was created reflecting the tradition in the nomenclature of *Ragadia* WESTW. taxa.

Diagnosis. In comparison with the nominate subspec., size is smaller, ocelli on hindwing underside less developed, and the brown band including the ocelli slightly narrower.

Remarks. Differences of *Ragadia crisilda anora* subsp. nov., *R. crisilda lamdongensis* subsp. nov., *R. cryptica* spec. nov. and *R. cryptica critolina* subsp. nov. in wing markings and size mentioned above are recognized in Fig. 6.

IV) *Ragadia latifasciata* LEECH and *R. critias* RILEY & GODFREY stat. rev.: *Ragadia latifasciata* LEECH was described from Moupin (Baoping, Sichuan) by LEECH (1891), who wrote, 'there are eight ocelli (black spots with silver centres and yellowish rings) on the primaries, and four on the secondaries; of the latter the second is large, oval and bipupillated, - the fourth also has two pupils.' CHOU (1999) listed *R. crisilda latifasciata* LEECH, and illustrated both sides of ♂ from Sichuan which shows three ocelli in spaces 3-5 conjoined on the hindwing underside, 'tripupillated' after LEECH's expression (fig: 7A₁). Present authors noticed that these figures seem to be modified copies of the figures illustrated in D'ABRERA (1985) as *R. crisilda crisilda* HWTS. (fig: 7A₁), and exclude this record from the *Ragadia* WESTW. fauna of China. LANG (2017b) also listed *R. crisilda latifasciata* LEECH (misidentification of Chinese *R. crisilda* HWTS. subsp. incert.), but without illustration. Recently, MONASTYRSKII & VU (2021) examined the types of *R. latifasciata* LEECH, and elucidated this problem, illustrating the hindwing underside in which ocelli in spaces 3 and 4 are conjoined and without an ocellus in space 5. Two ♀♀ of *R. latifasciata latifasciata* LEECH from Yunnan are illustrated here (figs: 7B, 7C).

MONASTYRSKII & VU (2021) also newly described *Ragadia latifasciata cristata* MONASTYRSKII & VU from N. Vietnam, *R. l. crystallina* MONASTYRSKII & VU from C. Vietnam, and downgraded *R. critias* RILEY & GODFREY to a subspecies of *R. latifasciata* LEECH. In wing markings, *R. l. latifasciata* LEECH (fig: 7B), *R. l. cristata* MONASTYRSKII & VU (figs: 7D, 7E), *R. l. crystallina* MONASTYRSKII & VU and *R. l. critias* RILEY & GODFREY have these characteristics in common that a distinct ocellus is present in space 4 on the hindwing underside and none in space 5, although an exceptional example furnished with a small ocellus in space 5 was found in *R. l. latifasciata* LEECH (fig: 7C-Un). On the other hand, *R. latifasciata cristata* MONASTYRSKII & VU is furnished with distinctively wide postdiscal white bands on both wings, as the species name indicates. In the postdiscal white band on forewing upperside of *R. l. cristata* MONASTYRSKII & VU (figs: 7D, 7E), the width on vein 1b is 32.8-37.2% in ♂ (n = 3, including holotype) and 35.4-43.4% in ♀ (n = 3, including paratype) of the length of vein 1b. In *R. l. crystallina* MONASTYRSKII & VU (figs: 7F-7H), the similar data are 14.3-18.8% (♂, n = 8) and 17.6-20.0% (♀, n = 3, including paratype), and in *R. l. critias* RILEY & GODFREY (figs: 7I-7P) 9.7-22.5% (♂, n = 19) and 9.5-20.5% (♀, n = 10). Thus, in the latter two taxa, the width of the postdiscal white band is distinctively narrower than in *R. l. cristata* MONASTYRSKII & VU. In size, *R. l. critias* RILEY & GODFREY (FWL, ♂, 18.3-20.6 mm, n = 19; ♀, 17.6-20.9 mm, n = 10) is smaller than *R. l. cristata* MONASTYRSKII & VU (FWL, ♂, 21.4-23.5 mm, n = 2; ♀, 21.7-24.7 mm, n = 2), and *R. l. crystallina* MONASTYRSKII & VU (FWL, ♂, 20.9-22.3 mm, n = 7; ♀, 24.0 mm, n = 1) is in the middle. In addition, the ground colour of *R. l. cristata* MONASTYRSKII & VU is much lighter than that of *R. l. crystallina* MONASTYRSKII & VU and *R. l. critias* RILEY & GODFREY. On these differences, *R. l. cristata* MONASTYRSKII & VU should be separated from *R. l. crystallina* MONASTYRSKII & VU and *R. l. critias* RILEY & GODFREY at species level.

In *Ragadia latifasciata cristata* MONASTYRSKII & VU (figs: 7D-7E) and *R. l. crystallina* MONASTYRSKII & VU (figs: 7F-7H), a smaller but distinctive ocellus is always present also in space 3 in addition to a larger one in space 4, while in *R. l. critias* RILEY & GODFREY from Thailand and Laos (figs: 7I-7P) it is rudimentary or lacking. Two forms of *R. l. critias* RILEY & GODFREY with or without tiny ocellus in space 3 were sympatric at several localities (figs: 7I/7J; 7K/7L), and also found in ♀ (figs: 7N-7P). For the species status of the taxon *critias* RILEY & GODFREY, the absence of ocellus in space 3 on the HW underside should be regarded as important, considering that the absence of an ocellus in space 5 on the HW underside of *R. latifasciata* LEECH is important for its separation from *R. crisilda* HWTS. Similarly, the constant presence of a distinctive ocellus in space 3 on the HW underside of *R. l. crystallina* MONASTYRSKII & VU is important in considering its status.

The following differences in ♂ genitalia morphology of these three taxa were recognized. In *Ragadia latifasciata cristata* MONASTYRSKII & VU, dorsal edge of tegumen is smoothly curving and the caudal end is not bulging (fig: 7D-g1; see also MONASTYRSKII & VU, 2021, fig. 9A), while the caudal end of tegumen is slightly but recognizably bulging in *R. l. crystallina* MONASTYRSKII & VU and *R. l. critias* RILEY & GODFREY (figs: 7F-g, 7H-g1, 7I-g, 7J-g1, 7K-g, 7L-g, 7M-g; see also MONASTYRSKII & VU, 2021, fig. 9B, 9C). Saccus of *R. l. cristata* MONASTYRSKII & VU (fig: 7D-g1) and *R. l. crystallina* MONASTYRSKII & VU (n = 8, e. g. Fig. 7F-g, Fig. 7H-g1) are always nearly straight, while that of typical *R. l. critias* RILEY & GODFREY, which lacks the ocellus in space 3 on the hindwing underside, is bent dorsally (7J-g1; see also MONASTYRSKII & VU, 2021, fig. 9C, and LANG, 2017, pl. 1, fig. 7). In the specimens of *R. l. critias* RILEY & GODFREY with a tiny ocellus in space 3 on the hindwing underside, the saccus is less bent (figs: 7I-g1, 7K-g, 7M-g). These two characters seem to be correlated. Based on these differences in size, wing markings (especially presence or absence of an ocellus in space 3 on the HW underside) and genitalia morphology, the present authors propose to elevate *Ragadia latifasciata crystallina* MONASTYRSKII & VU to species status and revive the species status of taxon *critias* RILEY & GODFREY: *R. crystallina* MONASTYRSKII & VU **stat. nov.** and *R. critias* RILEY & GODFREY **stat. rev.**

V) Distribution map. The distribution of *Ragadia* WESTW. in continental Asia and Hainan Island was illustrated in Map 1, based on the results of the present study and records noted below.

Records plotted in Map 1. *Ragadia crisilda crisilda* HWTS.: Bangladesh, Silhet, 1 ♀ (holotype), [HEWITSON, 1862]; India (KUNTE et al., 2022), Dzongu, N. Sikkim, 1 ♂; Megalaya, East Khasih Hills, 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀; Arnachal Pradesh, Namsapha NP, 1 ♂. *R. crito* NICÉV.: Bhutan, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (DE NICÉVILLE, 1890; OD). India (KUNTE et al., 2022), Megalaya, East Khasih Hills, Saitbakon, 1 ♂; Megalaya, Jaintia Hills, Jawai, 1 ♀; Arnachal Pradesh, Namdapha NP, 1 ♀. Myanmar, Kachin State, Naung Mon D., Nga War-Lon Net, 1 ♂ (SHIZUYA et al., 2005); Kachin St., Chudu Razi, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (NISHIMURA, 2008); Sagaing Region, Mt. Saramati, 1 ♂, 4. III. 2018, Y. KUSUMOTO leg., Yawpami -Kye Kot, 1 ♂, 7. VIII. 2018, H. SERA leg. (pers. com., wing images confirmed). *R. crisilda lamdongensis* subsp. nov.: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, C. Vietnam, Lam Dong. P. (MIYAZAKI et al., 2006; S-40, as *R. critias* RILEY & GODFREY **stat. nov.**). *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS: S. Myanmar, Tavoy, Pagaye, 1 ♂ (Type, Fig. 2E); Dawnas, 1 ♂ (OD; EVANS, 1923; pl. XIII); China, Yunnan P., Mengla, 1 ♀, V. V. TSHIKOLOVETS leg. (LANG, 2017; Pl. I, fig. 7, as *R. critolaus* NICÉV.); W. Thailand, Kanchanaburi, 1 ♂ (INAYOSHI, 2019); C. Thailand, Chaiyaphum, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (INAYOSHI, 2019; as *R. critolaus critolina* EVANS). *R. critolaus* NICÉV.: Myanmar, Middle Tenasserim, Dawna Range, 1 ♂ (DE NICÉVILLE, 1893; OD); W. Thailand, Tak P., 1 ♂ (INAYOSHI, 2019); 1 ♀, Tak P., Umphang (NISHIMURA, 2008). *R. latifasciata* LEECH: China, Sichuan P., Baoping, Moupin (LEECH, 1891). *R. crystallina* MONASTYRSKII & VU **stat. nov.**: ♂, holotype, Central Vietnam, Thua Thien Hue province, Bach Ma N.P. (MONASTYRSKII & VU, 2021); *R. critias* RILEY & GODFREY **stat. rev.**: Laos, Oudomxay, 1 ♂, 16. IX, 1996 (OSADA et al., 1999); 14km north of Muang Kham, 1 ♀, 1. V. 2006; near B. Lat Khoai, 30. IV. 2006; Laksao, near border to Vietnam, 1 ♀, 24. IV. 2006 (UÉMURA, 2007).

VI) Taxonomy of genus *Ragadia* WESTW. from continental Asia: In conclusion, continental *Ragadia* WESTW. taxa are classified as follows. Original descriptions are cited in the 'Summary of Literature on *Ragadia* WESTW. taxa from continental Asia' section. Diagnoses are mentioned in 'Diagnoses of known *Ragadia* WESTW. Species and subspecies' or '*Ragadia crisilda* HWTS. and related species occurring in Vietnam and Laos' sections above. Some diagnostic characters are briefly mentioned again in the 'Notes' below.

Ragadia crito DE NICÉVILLE, 1890 (fig: 1I)

Specimens examined. N. Myanmar, N. Sagaing Region, Tarung Hka River, Hkasi, 1 ♂, 25. V. 2007, LC leg., 1 ♂ (fig: 1I), 3. VIII. 2007, LC leg. (RIEB Coll.); N. Myanmar, Kachin State, northeast of Putao, 1 ♂, 1. VI. 1996, 1 ♂, 8. VI. 1996 (RIEB Coll.), 1 ♂, 13. IV. 2013 (YI Coll.) (personal communication with YI, genitalia confirmed); China, SE Tibet, Medog, 6 ♂♂, 27. VII. - 6. VIII. 2012, LSY leg. (LSY Coll.).

Notes. The whitish postdiscal band on the FW upperside is not obviously wider than other whitish bands in this species and *Ragadia liae* LANG, while obviously broader in other congeneric species. Ocelli in spaces 1b-6 on the HW underside always present.

Range. NE India; China, SE Tibet; N. Myanmar.

Ragadia liae LANG, 2017 (fig: 1J)

Specimens examined. China, Yunnan, Gongshan, Dulong-jiang, Xiongdang, 2,000 m, 1 ♂ (holotype) (fig: 1J), 5 ♂♂ (paratypes), 9 - 12. VII. 2015, LSY leg. (LSY Coll.).

Notes. Outer and inner edges of the whitish postdiscal band on the FW upperside are strongly wavy. Inner edge of this band is nearly straight in congeneric species. Ocelli in spaces 1b-6 on the HW underside always present.

Range. China, NW Yunnan.

Ragadia cryptica spec. nov. (figs: 5A-5M)

Specimens examined. See the above '*Ragadia crisilda* HWTS. and related species occurring in Vietnam and Laos' section.

Notes. Larger in size than *Ragadia crisilda* HWTS. subspec. In the FW upperside, striae other than the white discal band obsolete; the discal band invisible. Ocelli in spaces 1b-6 on the HW underside always present; the ocellus in space 3 is outside of the 5-4 line in most individuals. Sympatric with *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS in N. & C. Vietnam, and *R. crisilda anora* subspec. nov. in C. Vietnam.

Range. N. & C. Vietnam.

Ragadia cryptica cryptolina subspec. nov. (figs: 5N-5Q)

Specimens examined. See the above '*Ragadia crisilda* HWTS. and related species occurring in Vietnam and Laos' section.

Notes. Smaller in size than the nominate subspec. Ocelli in spaces 1b-6 on the HW underside always present; the ocellus in space 3 is outside of the 5-4 line in most individuals.

Range. N. Laos.

Ragadia crisilda crisilda HEWITSON, 1862 (figs: 1A-1C, 7A,)

Specimens examined. 1 ♂ (fig: 1C), Sagaing Region, North Layshi Naga, Pain Hle Kone - Kyet Kot, alt. 1,000-600 m, 13. V. 2014, H. SHIZUYA leg. (SHIZUYA Coll.).

Notes. The dark area between the discal and post discal white bands is wider than the discal band. Ocelli in spaces 1b-6 on the HW underside always present; the ocellus in space 3 is on the 5-4 line in most individuals.

Range. NW India, N. Myanmar.

Ragadia crisilda critolina EVANS, 1923 (figs: 2E-2W)

Specimens examined. Genitalia types noted. Thailand: Chiang Mai P., Chiang Dao, 1 ♂ (fig: 2F, Type A), 25. III. 1990, LC leg. (RIEB Coll.); Chiang Mai P., Tha Ton, 1 ♂ (fig: 2G, Type B), 18. IV. 1977, S. YAMAGUCHI & T. AOKI leg. (RIEB Coll.); Chiang Mai P., Huay Kao, 1 ♂ (fig: 2H, Type A), 27-28. III. 2005, MN leg. (RIEB, MN Coll.); Chiang Mai P., Doi Suthep, 1 ♂ (fig: 2I, Type B), 22. IV. 1977, S. YAMAGUCHI & T. AOKI leg. (RIEB Coll.); Phrae P., Wang Chin, 5 ♂♂ (fig: 2J, Type A), 25-30. XI. 1993 (RIEB, MN Coll.); Phetchabun P., Nam Nao NP, 2 ♂♂ (figs: 2K₁, 2K₂; Type A, Type B), 7. XII. 1975, Y. KIMURA leg. (RIEB Coll.); Chumphon P., Heae Lome, 1 ♂ (fig: 2L₁, Type A), 29. VIII. 1986, S. OKAMOTO leg. (RIEB Coll.); Tenasserim, near Chum Phon, 1 ♂ (fig: 2L₂, Type B), 23. III. 1985, Y. KIMURA leg. (RIEB Coll.); Ranong P., Ranong, 1 ♂ (fig: 2M₁, Type A), 15. XI. 1978, S. YAMAGUCHI & T. AOKI leg. (RIEB Coll.); Ranong P., Ranong, Hot Spring, 1 ♂ (Type A), 16. III. 1986, Y. KIMURA leg. (RIEB Coll.); Ranong P., Kh-long Naka, 1 ♂ (fig: 2M₂, Type B), 14. II. 1976, 1 ♂ (Type B), 18. IV. 1987, Y. KIMURA leg. (RIEB Coll.); Ranong P., Bo Nam Ron, 1 ♂ (Type A), 29. VIII. 2009, 1 ♂ (Type B), 28. VIII. 2011, S. OKAMOTO leg. (RIEB Coll.). S. W. China: Yunnan P., Ximeng, 1 ♂ (fig: 2N, Type B), 2 ♀♀, 7. V. 2019, LSY leg. (LSY Coll.). N. Laos: Oudomxai P., 11km south of Oudomxai, alt. 850 m, 1 ♂ (fig: 2O, Type A), 18. X. 2004, HN leg. C. Laos: Xieng Khouang P., near Phou Yang, alt. 1,300-1,320 m, 1 ♂ (fig: 2P, Type A), 30. III. 2012, PP leg.; Xieng Khouang P., Ban Yordkha, near Nong Het, alt. 1,190-1,230 m, 1 ♂ (fig: 2Q₁, Type A), 1 ♂ (fig: 2Q₂, Type B), 9. VI. 2014, 1 ♀, 4. VI. 2014, HWA leg.; Bolikhamxai P., Nam Kata, 1 ♂ (fig: 2R, Type B), 27. III. 2003, HN leg.; Khammouane P., Nakhai, 1 ♂ (fig: 2S, Type A), 17. IX. 2002, HW leg.; Champasak P., Tad Yuang, alt. 950 m, 2 ♂♂ (fig: 2T₁, Type A), 4. X. 2006, HN leg., 1 ♂ (fig: 2T₂, Type B), 1. V. 2006, 1 ♂ (Type A), 10. VI. 2013, NN leg.; Attapeu P., near Katamtok, alt. 400-480 m, 2 ♂♂ (fig: 2U, Type A), 25. X. 2007, NN leg. Vietnam: Lao Cai P., Van Ban D., alt. 590-660 m, 1 ♂ (fig: 2V, Type A), 1. VII. 2015, NN leg.; Ha Tinh P., Huong Son D., Rao An, 1 ♂ (fig: 2W, Type A), 1. VI. 2010, D. M. CUONG leg. (TS Coll.).

Notes. The dark area between the discal and post discal white bands is wider than the discal band, as in the nominate subspec. Ocelli in spaces 4 and 5 on the HW underside always present; the ocellus in space 3 lacking or rudimentary.

Range. Thailand; N., C. & S. Laos; N. Vietnam; China, S. Yunnan.

Ragadia crisilda crisildina JOICEY & TALBOT, 1921 (figs: 1D-1H)

Specimens examined. China, Hainan, Wuzhi-Shan, alt. 800-1,300 m, 5 ♂♂ (figs: 1F, 1G), 1 ♀ (fig: 1E), 14-15. IV. 2015; Diaoluo-Shan, 1 ♂ (fig: 1H), 20. IV. 2015, LSY leg. (LSY Coll.).

Notes. The dark area between the discal and post discal white bands is wider than the discal band, as in the nominate subspec. Ocelli

in spaces 4 and 5 on the HW underside always present; the ocellus in space 3 present, rudimentary or absent.

Range. China, Hainan.

Ragadia crisilda anora **subspec. nov.** (figs: 3A-3I)

Specimens examined. See the description in the above ‘*Ragadia crisilda* HWTS. and related species occurring in Vietnam and Laos section’.

Notes. The dark area between the discal and post discal white bands is wider than the discal band, as in the nominate subspec. Underside, the ground colour light brown. Ocelli in spaces 4 and 5 on the HW underside always present; the ocellus in space 3 may be rudimentary as in subspec. *crisildina* JOICEY & TALBOT.

Range. C. Vietnam.

Ragadia crisilda lamdongensis **subspec. nov.** (figs: 4A-4G)

Specimens examined. See the description in the above ‘*Ragadia crisilda* HWTS. and related species occurring in Vietnam and Laos’ section.

Notes. Similar to *Ragadia crisilda anora* **subspec. nov.**, except for the wider discal white bands on both wings, and the narrower dark brown band including the ocelli on the HW underside.

Range. C. Vietnam.

Ragadia critolaus DE NICÉVILLE, 1892 (figs: 2A-2D)

Specimens examined. Thailand: Chiang Mai P., Omkoi D., 1 ♂ (fig: 2B, Type A), 7. II. 1994, 1 ♂ (fig: 2C, Type B), 9. III. 1993 (YI Coll.). W. Malaysia: Pahang P., Tana Rata, 1 ♂ (fig: 2D, Type A), 29. III. 1974, Y. MIYAKE leg. (RIEB Coll.).

Notes. The dark area between the discal and post discal white bands is not wider than the discal band. On the HW underside, ocelli in spaces 4 and 5 always present; the ocellus in space 3 usually lacking. An exceptional ♀ with rudimentary ocellus in space 3 on HW underside was recorded (NISHIMURA, 2008).

Range. S. Myanmar, NW Thailand, Malay Peninsula.

Ragadia latifasciata latifasciata LEECH, 1891 (figs: 7B-7C)

Specimens examined. China, Yunnan, Gongshan, Gazu - Qiqi, 3 ♀♀ (fig: 7B, 7C), 5. VIII. 2021, SI-YAO HUANG leg. (LSY Coll. LANG, 2022; pl. XXXI, fig. 2, ♀).

Notes. The white post discal band on both sides very wide. On the HW underside, ocelli in spaces 3 and 4 always present; the ocellus in space 5 usually lacking. An exceptional ♀ with a small ocellus in space 5 on HW underside was recorded (fig: 7C).

Range. China, Sichuan; NW Yunnan.

Ragadia latifasciata cristata MONASTYRSKII & VU, 2021 (figs: 7D-7E)

Specimens examined. N. Vietnam, Ha Giang P., Dong Van, Lao Xa, 1 ♂ (fig: 7D), 1-5. VI. 2019, T. CHO leg. (TS Coll.); Dong Van, 1 ♂, VI. 2006 (TS Coll.); Ha Giang P., Ha Tuyen, Mt. Tha Cha, 2 ♀♀ (fig: 7E), VI. 2005 (RIEB Coll.).

Notes. Almost similar to the nominotypical subspec., except that the postdiscal black band containing ocelli on HW underside narrower.

Range. N. Vietnam.

Ragadia crystallina MONASTYRSKII & VU, 2021 **stat. nov.** (figs: 7F-7H)

Specimens examined. C. Vietnam: Thua Thien Hue P., A Luoi, A Nor Waterfall, alt. 600 m, 1 ♀ (fig: 7G), 16. IV. 2013, HN leg., 1 ♂, 24. V. 2019, KK leg.; Thua Thien Hue P., Cau Cha Linh, alt. 880 m, 1 ♂, 15. IV. 2013, HN leg., 1 ♂, 17. IV. 2013, NN leg.; Thua Thien Hue P., A Luoi, A Min-A Tep, alt. 450-950m, 2 ♂♂, 25-26. V. 2019, KK leg.; Kon Tum P., Kon Plong, 1 ♂ (fig: 7F), 28. V. 2019, NGUYEN ANH DUNG leg., 1 ♂, 28. V. 2019, KK leg. Laos: Sekong P., Dak Chueng, 1 ♂ (fig: 7H), 2. IV. 2013., K. PHONGPIYAMIT leg. (YI Coll.).

Notes. White discal bands on the FW upperside narrower than in *Ragadia latifasciata latifasciata* LEECH and *R. latifasciata cristata* MONASTYRSKII & VU. On the HW underside, the ocellus in space 5 usually lacking; the ocellus in space 4 always present; in space 3, a small but distinctive ocellus always present. ♂ genitalia: succus always almost linear.

Range. C. Vietnam, S. Laos.

Ragadia critias RILEY & GODFREY, 1921 **stat. rev.** (figs: 7I-7P)

Specimens examined. C. Thailand: Nan P., Pua D., Doi Phu Kha, 1 ♂ (fig: 7I), 21. V. 1991, 1 ♂ (fig: 7J), 24. VIII. 1993 (RIEB Coll.). N. Laos: Phongsali P., Pakha, alt. 890-920 m, 1 ♂ (fig: 7K), 19. IV. 2014, HWA leg., 1 ♂, 1 ♀ 19. IV. 2014, PP leg.; Phongsali P., 40 km north of Boun Neua, alt. 930 m, 1 ♂ (fig: 7L), 16. IV. 2014, HWA leg.; Phongsali P., 4 km east of Boun Neua, alt. 1,140 m, 1 ♂, 22. III. 2012, PP leg.; Oudomxai P., 11 km north of Oudomxai, alt. 800 m, 1 ♀, 20. III. 2012, PP leg. C. Laos: Luang Phrabang P., Phou Yang, 15-16 km east of Phou Khoune, alt. 1,210 m, 1 ♀ (fig: 7N), 14. IV. 2012, HWA leg.; 2 ♂♂, 17. V. 2013, NN leg.; Vientiane P., near Kasi, 16 km north of Pathong, alt. 400 m, 1 ♂, 14.X. 2009, HWA leg.; Vientiane P., Huay Hin Sor, near Vang Vieng, 1 ♂, 24. IV. 2014, NN leg., 1 ♀, 29. VI. 2012, NK leg.; Bolikhamxai P., Nam Dhua, alt. 180 m, 1 ♀, 6. III. 2007, NN leg., 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 25. IV. 2006, HWA leg., 1 ♀, 2. X. 2006, HWA leg., 3 ♂♂, 29. X. 2007, NN leg., 4 ♂♂ (fig: 7M), 1 ♀ (fig: 7O), 29. X. 2007, HWA leg.; Bolikhamxai P., Vieng Thong, near Namthone, 1 ♀ 12. X. 2003, HWA leg. S. Laos: Champasak P., Paksong, alt. 1,200-1,260 m, 1 ♀ (fig: 7P), 28. IX. 2009, HWA leg; China, Yunnan, Mengla, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 2. V. 2017, LSY leg. (LSY Coll.).

Notes. White discal bands on the FW upperside narrow. On the HW underside, ocelli in spaces 3 and 5 usually lacking; the ocellus in space 4 always present; in space 3, a rudimentary ocellus may be present. ♂ genitalia: anterior end of saccus often bending dorsally. Sympatric with *R. cryptica cryptolina* **subspec. nov.** in N. Laos, with *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS in S. Yunnan and Laos.

Range. NE Thailand, Laos, S. Yunnan.

Discussion: Concerning the status of the two taxa *critolaus* NICÉV. and *critolina* EVANS in *Ragadia* WESTW., different opinions have been documented as shown in the above ‘Summary of literature’ section. After examining the photographs of type specimens, including that of *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS illustrated for the first time in this paper, and the drawings in the original descriptions of both taxa (figs 1A, 1B, 2A-m, 2A-f, 2A-d, 2E-Up, 2E-Un and 2E-d), the authors conclude that *critolaus* NICÉV. is a distinct species and *critolina* EVANS is a subspecies of *R. crisilda* HWTS. In these two taxa, the ocellus in space 3 on HW underside is lacking or rudimentary, and this character is often regarded as important in treating these two taxa as conspecific. However, it is also found in other *R. crisilda* HWTS subspecies (figs 1G-Un, 1H-Un, 3D-Un, 4G-Un and 4F-Un), and is not decisive in species identification. 2 ♂♂ identified as *R. crisilda*

critolina EVANS (figs 2V and 2W) were collected from N. and C. Vietnam, where *R. cryptica* **spec. nov.** is distributed. Also, 1 ♂ of *R. cryptica* **spec. nov.** (fig. 5M) was captured in the distribution area of *R. crisilda anora* **subspec. nov.** These facts support the species status of *R. cryptica* **spec. nov.** If it might be treated as a subspecies of *R. crisilda* HWTS., the status of *critolina* EVANS should be changed in a rational manner. The photographs of *R. crisilda crisilda* HWTS. (fig. 1A), *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS (figs 2E-2W), *R. crisilda crisildina* JOICEY & TALBOT (figs 1E-1H) and *R. cryptica* **spec. nov.** (figs 5A-5M) indicate that the wing markings of taxon *critolina* EVANS are similar to those of *R. crisilda crisilda* HWTS., while *R. cryptica* **spec. nov.** is different from *R. crisilda* HWTS. **subspec.** in that the dark brown band containing ocelli on the hindwing underside is well developed and outwardly curved, the upperside ground colour blackened, the discal band on the forewing is invisible. The dusky discal band on the forewing is always visible in *R. crisilda* HWTS. **subspec.** and *R. critolaus* NICÉV., and was utilized as a criterion for the identification of these two species (BINGHAM, 1905). Thus, the present authors consider that their conclusion above is rational. In the distribution map (Map 1), vast vacancies can be seen in Myanmar, SW China and Cambodia. Future surveys in these areas may bring results to change the present authors assertions in this paper.

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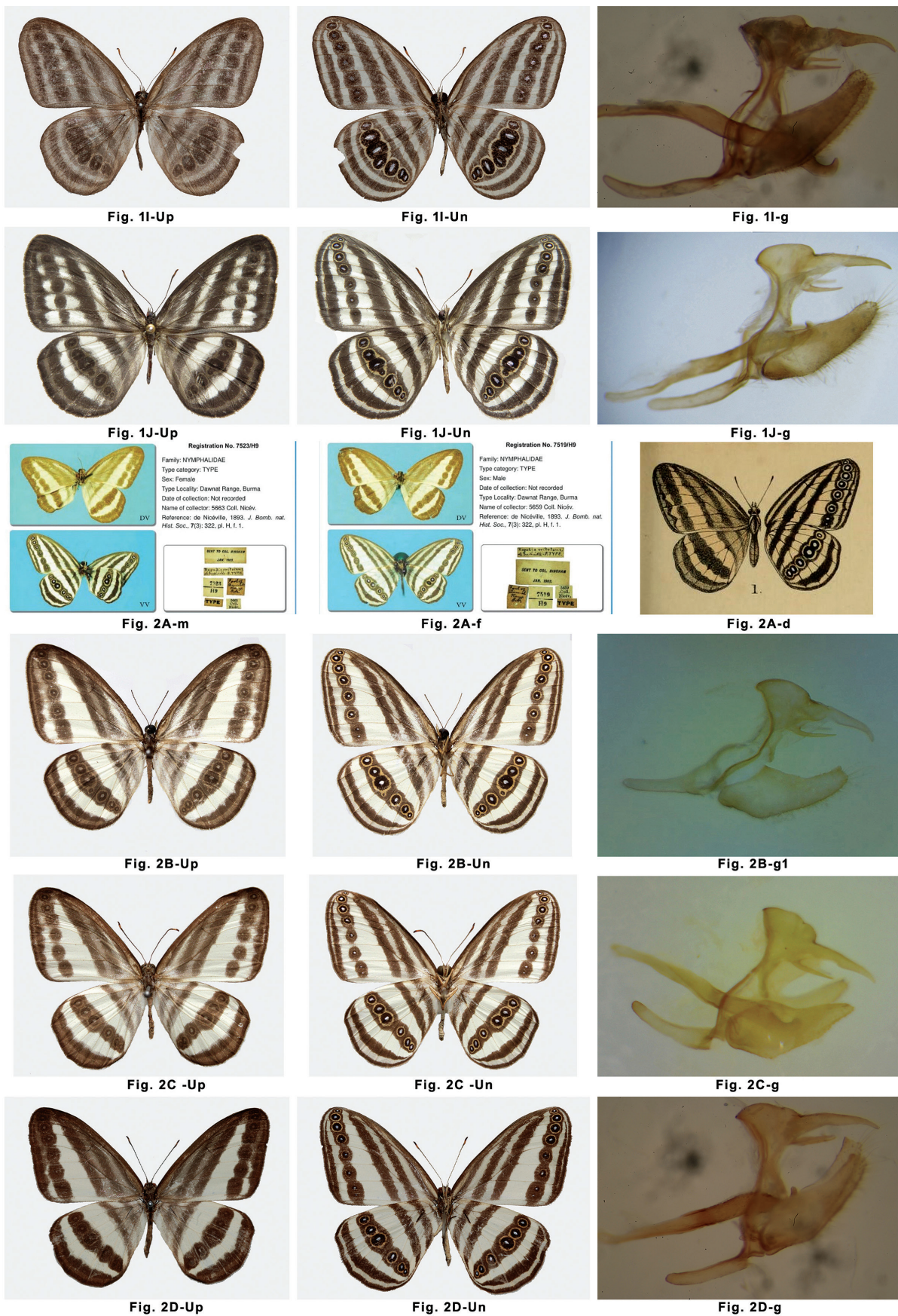
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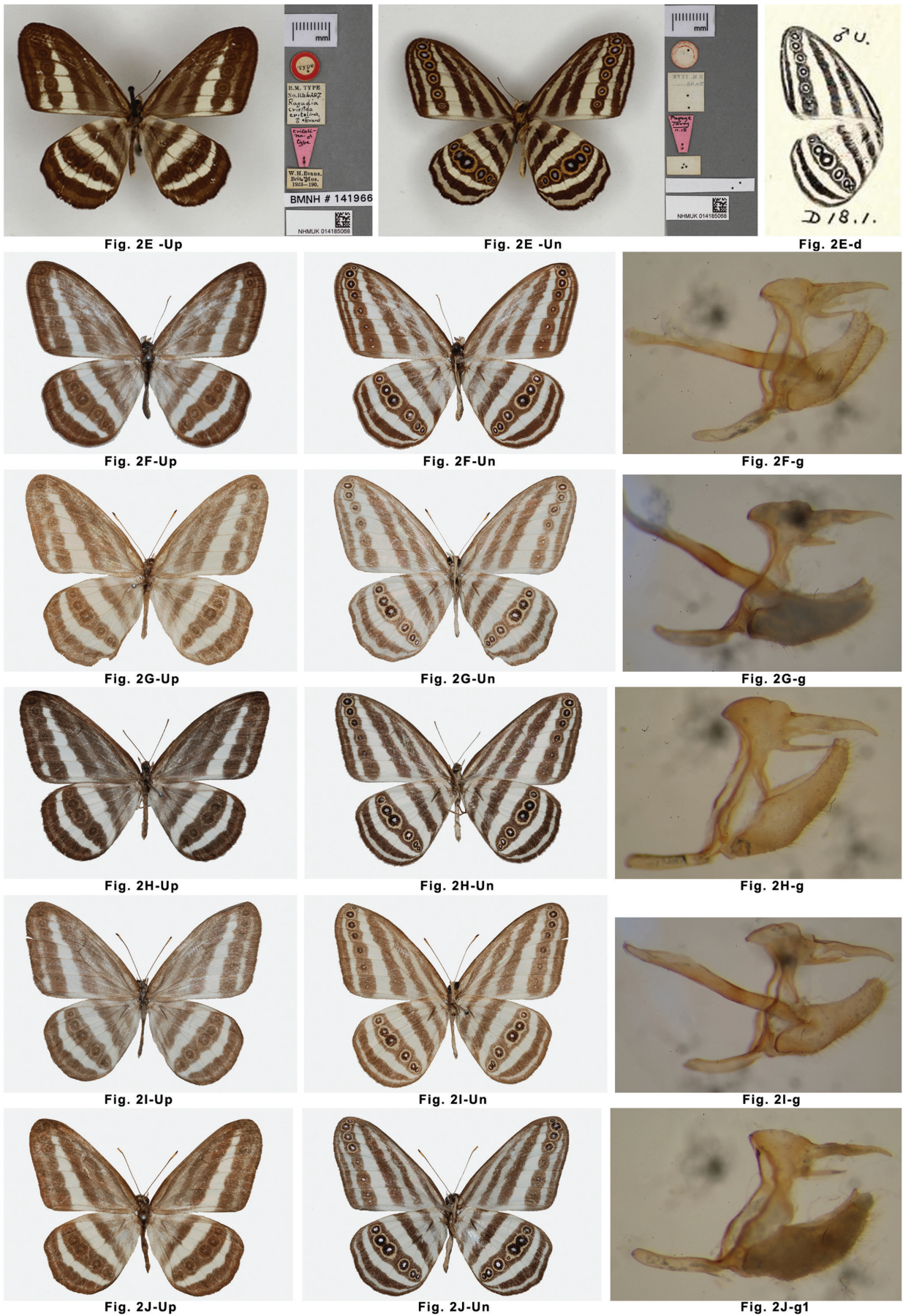
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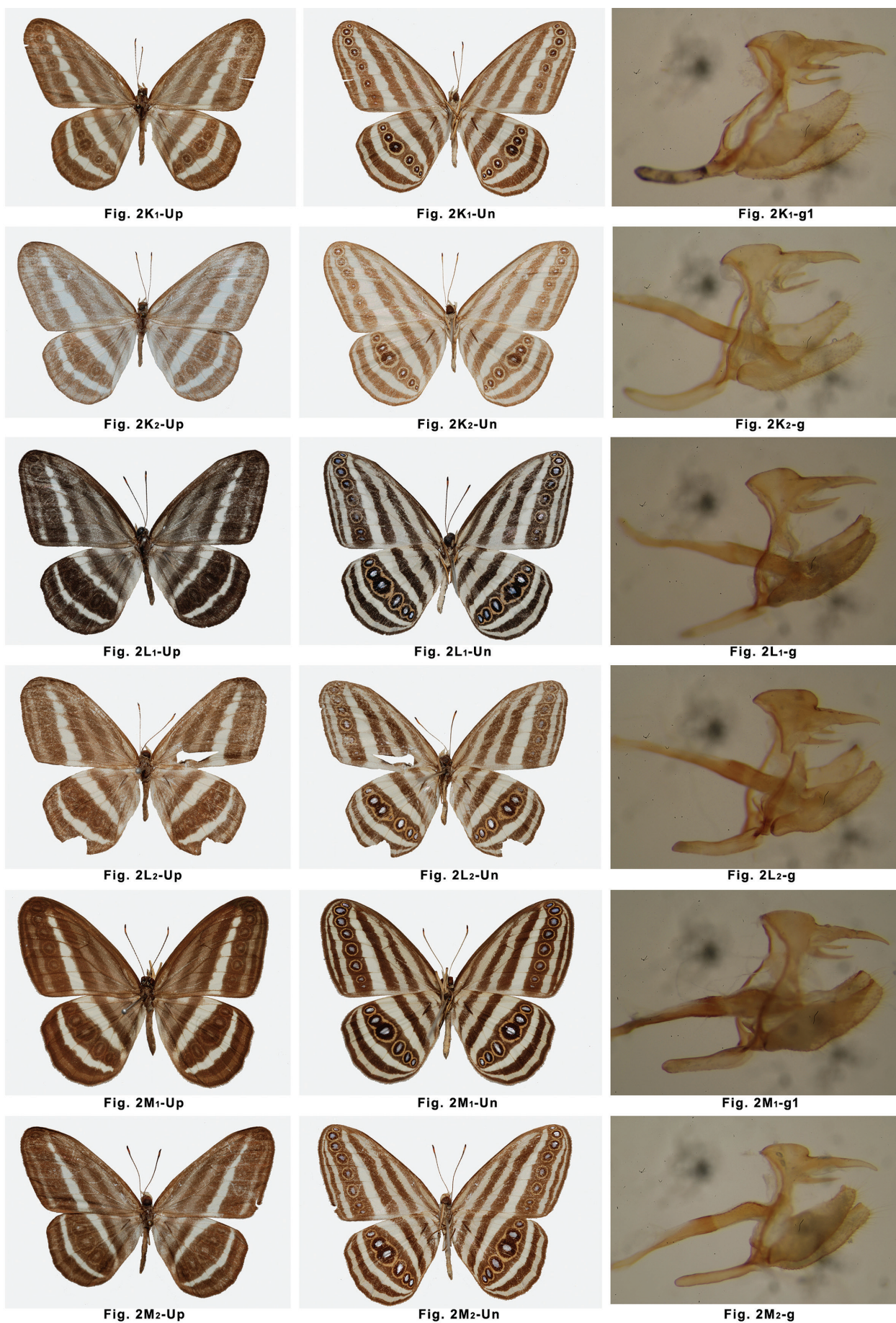
Pl 1: Fig. 1: *Ragadia* WESTW., [1851] species from NE India, Myanmar, NW Yunnan and Hainan (partim): **1A:** *R. crisilda crisilda* HWTS., 1862 ♀ (type; from Silhet; Image by Dr. KUNTE; Copyright: NHM, London). **1B:** *R. crisilda crisilda* HWTS. ♀ (OD; HWTS.). **1C:** *R. crisilda crisilda* HWTS. ♂ from N. Myanmar (Sagaing Region, Layshi), FWL 22 mm. **1D:** *R. crisilda crisildina* JOICEY & TALBOT, 1921, holotype ♀ from Hainan (JOICEY & TALBOT, 1921). **1E-H:** *R. crisilda crisildina* JOICEY & TALBOT from Hainan. **1E:** ♀, FWL 22 mm; **1F:** ♂, FWL 21 mm; **1G:** ♂, 20.5 mm; **1H:** ♂, FWL 20 mm.



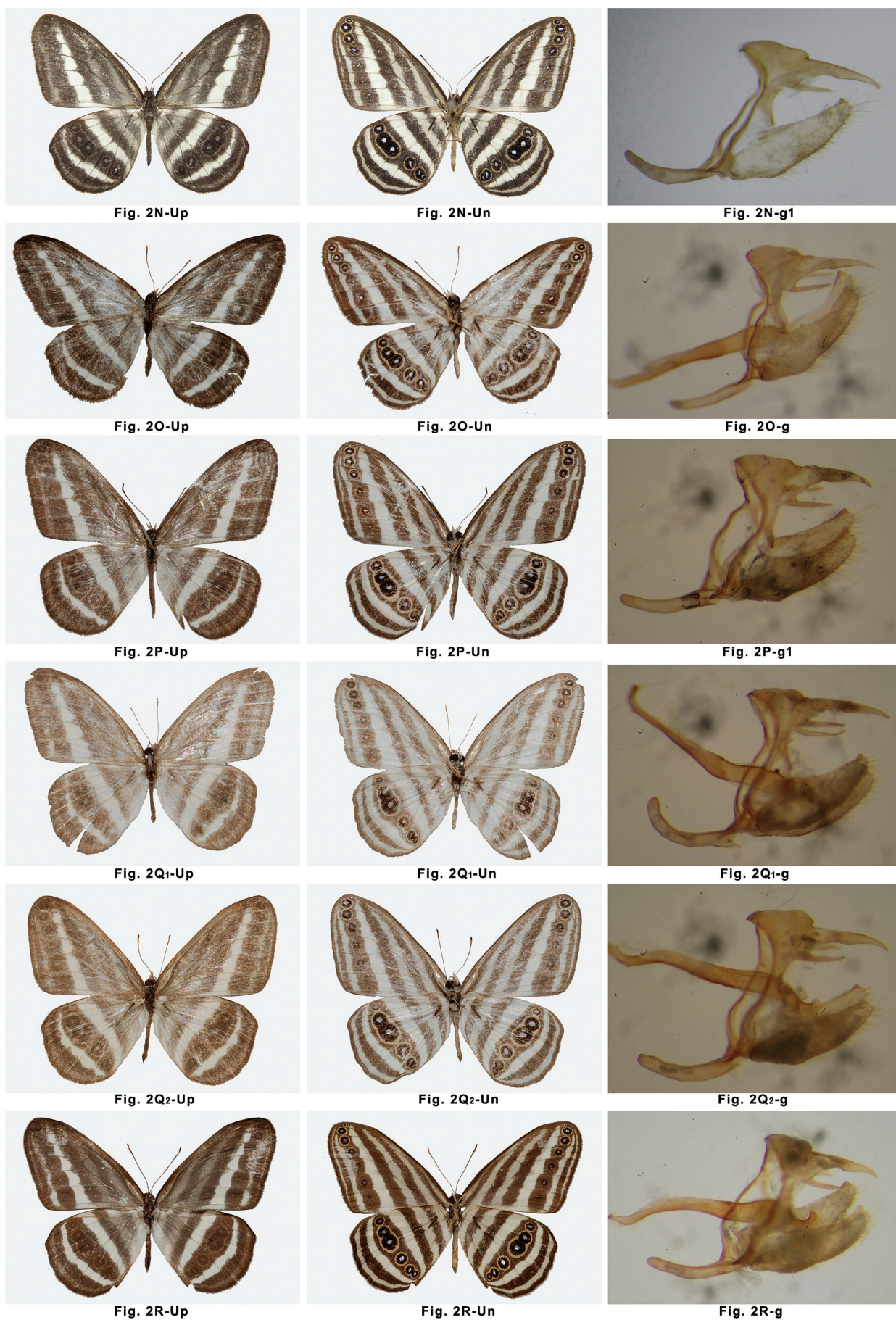
Pl 2: Fig. 1: *Ragadia* WESTW., [1851] species from NE India, Myanmar, NW Yunnan and Hainan (concl.): **1I:** *R. crito* DE NICÉVILLE, 1890 from N. Myanmar (N. Sagain Region, Tarung Hka River, Hkasi), ♂, FWL 24.5 mm. **1J:** *R. liae* LANG, 2017, holotype ♂ from NW Yunnan (Dulongjiang), FWL 24 mm. Up: upperside; Un: underside; g: ♂ genitalia, lateral view; g1: ♂ genitalia aedeagus removed, lateral view; these indications are applied for Figs 1-7. **Fig. 2:** *R. critolaus* DE NICÉVILLE, 1892 and *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS, 1923 ♂ (partim); **2A-2D:** *R. critolaus* DE NICÉVILLE; **2A-m:** type (♂, misidentified as ♀, SHELA et al., 2019) **2A-f:** (♀, misidentified as ♂); **2A-d:** drawing in OD (DE NICÉVILLE, 1893; Pl. H, fig. 1); **2B:** W. Thailand, Chiang Mai P., Omkoi D. (courtesy of Mr. INAYOSHI), FWL 24.0 mm; **2C:** ditto, FWL 23.0 mm; **2D:** W. Malaysia, Pahang P., Tana Rata, FWL 22.4 mm.



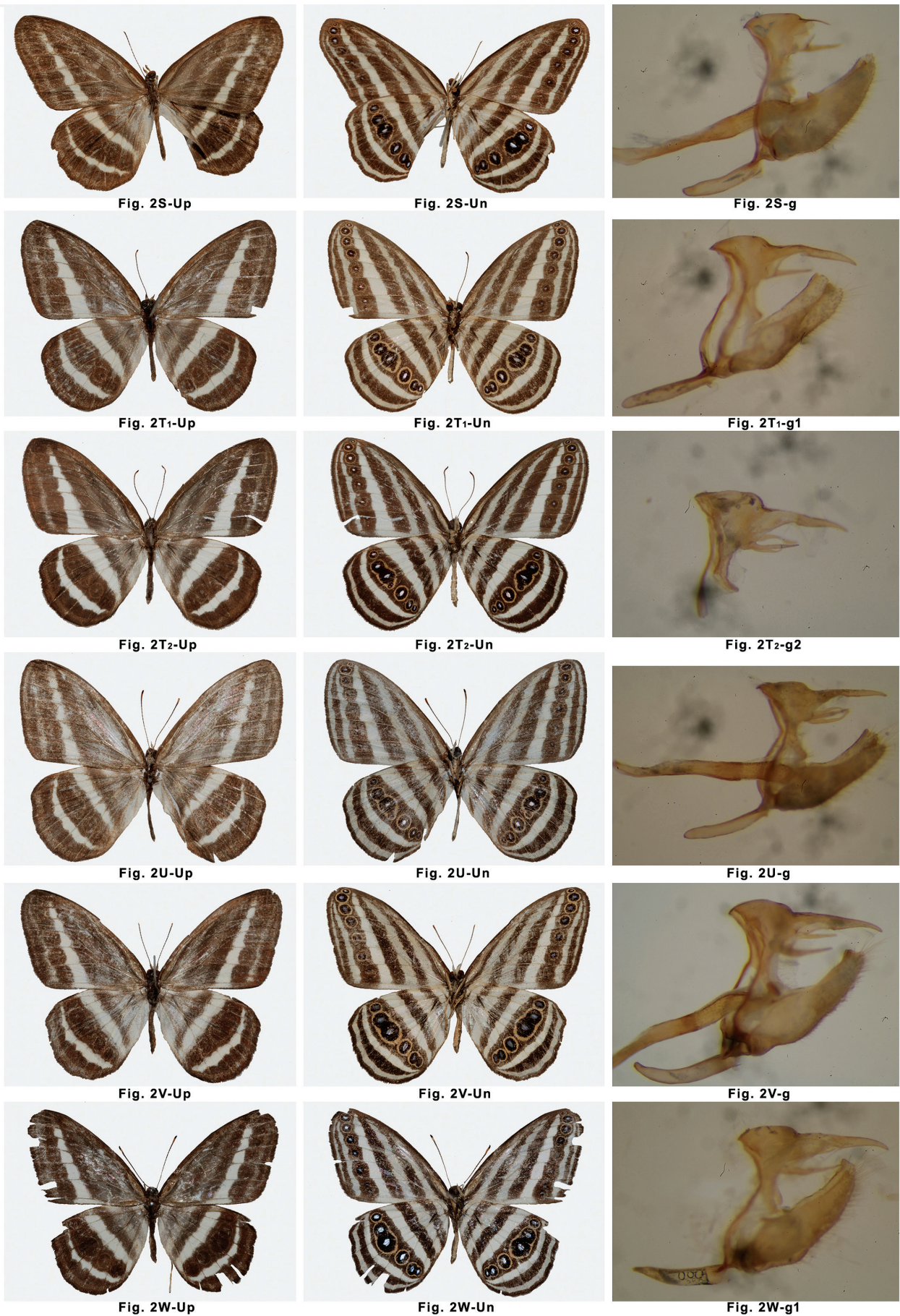
Pl 3: Fig. 2: *Ragadia critolaus* NICÉV., 1892 and *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS, 1923 ♂ (partim): **2E-2W:** *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS (partim); **2E:** type (♂, S. Myanmar, Tavoy; Courtesy of NHM, London; BM TYPE No. Rh 6207, BMNH # 141966; © The Trustees of the NHM, London), **2E-d:** drawing in OD (EVANS, 1923; Pl. XIII, fig. 18); **2F:** N. Thailand, Chiang Mai P., Chiang Dao, FWL 21.0 mm; **2G:** N. Thailand, Chiang Mai P., Tha Ton, FWL 22.0 mm; **2H:** N. Thailand, Chiang Mai P., Huay Kaeo, FWL 21.2 mm; **2I:** N. Thailand, Chiang Mai P., Doi Suthep, FWL 21.2 mm; **2J:** N. Thailand, Phrae P., Wang Chin, 25-30. XI. 1993, FWL 21.0 mm.



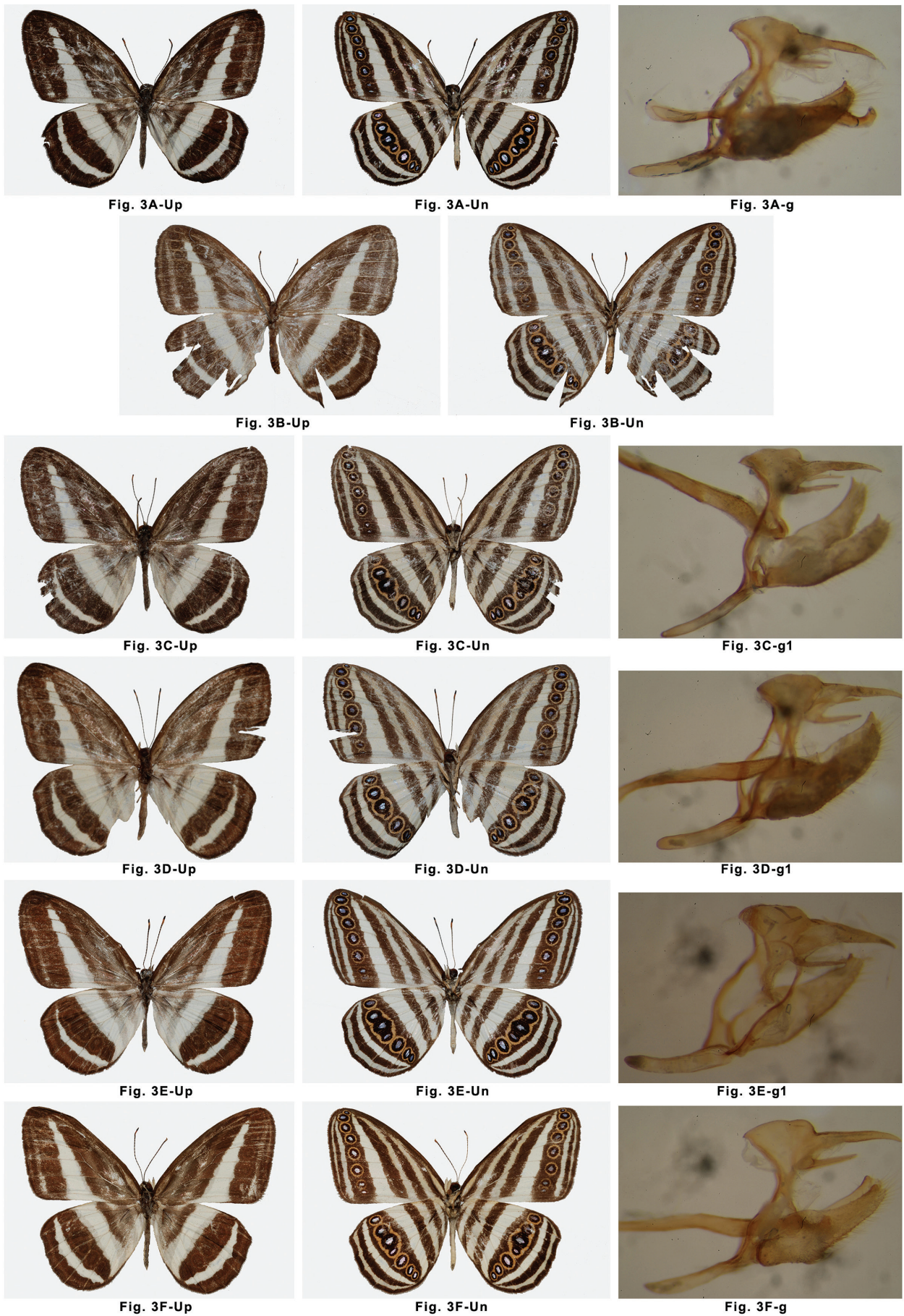
Pl 4: Fig. 2: *Ragadia critolaus* NICÉV., 1892 and *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS, 1923 ♂ (partim): **2E-2W:** *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS (partim): **2K₁:** C. Thailand, Phetchabun P., Nam Nao NP, FWL 21.1 mm; **2K₂:** ditto, FWL 21.4 mm; **2L₁:** S. Thailand, Chumphon P., Heae Lome, FWL 18.9 mm; **2L₂:** Tenasserim, near Chumphon, FWL 18.2 mm; **2M₁:** S. Thailand, Ranong P., FWL 19.9 mm; **2M₂:** S. Thailand, Ranong P., Khlong Naka, FWL 18.6 mm.



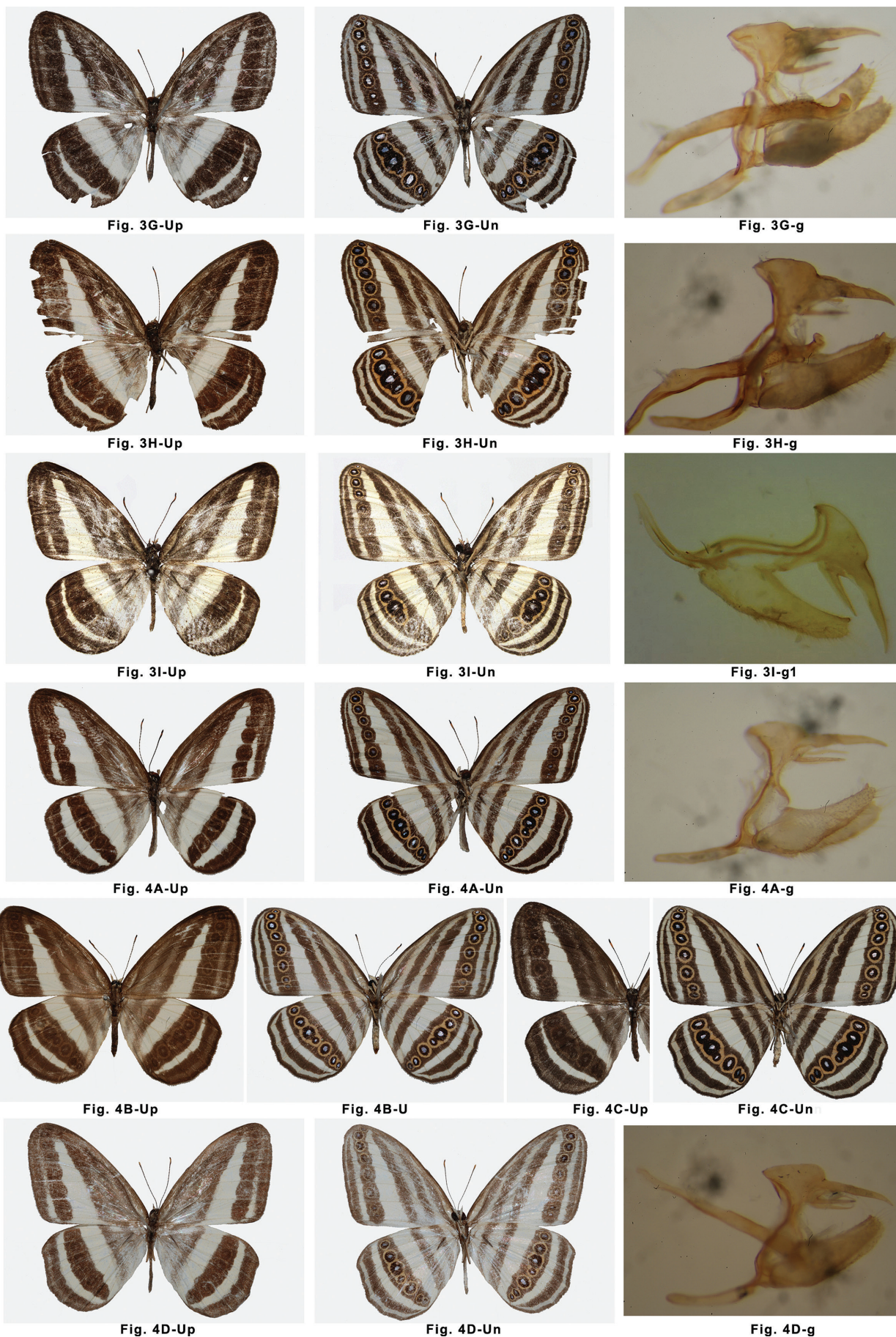
Pl 5: Fig. 2: *Ragadia critolaus* DE NICÉVILLE, 1892 and *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS, 1923 ♂ (partim); **2E-2W:** *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS (partim); **2N:** SW China, Yunnan, Ximen, FWL 21 mm; **2O:** N. Laos, Oudomxai P., FWL 17.8 mm; **2P:** C. Laos, Xieng Khouang P., near Phou Yang, FWL 21.9 mm; **2Q₁:** C. Laos, Xieng Khouang P., B. Yordkha, FWL 22.7 mm; **2Q₂:** ditto, FWL 21.0 mm; **2R:** C. Laos, Bolikhamxai P., Nam Kata, FWL 21.5 mm.



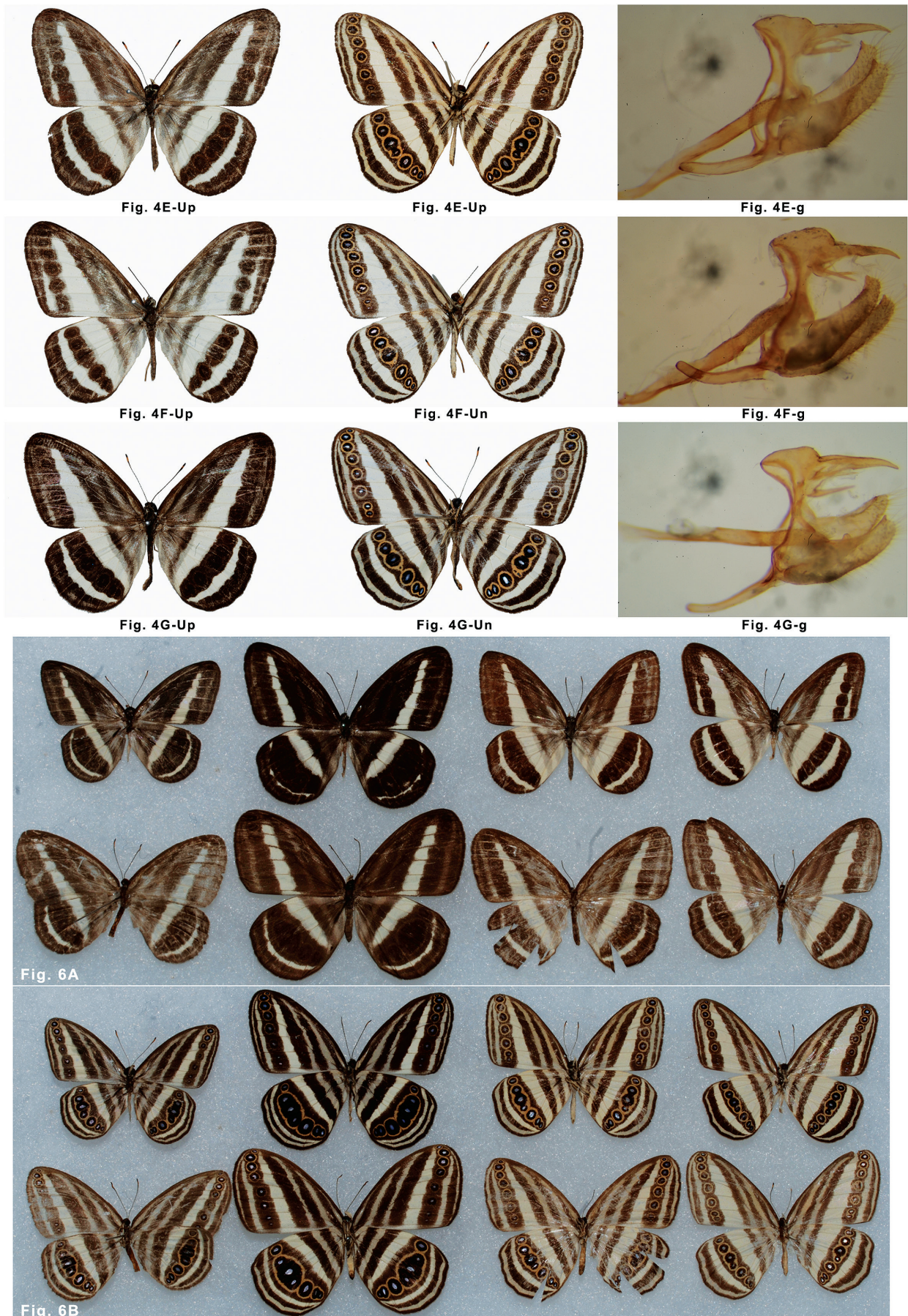
Pl 6: Fig. 2: *Ragadia critolaus* DE NICÉVILLE, 1892, 1892 and *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS, 1923 ♂ (concl.): **2E-2W:** *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS (concl.): **2S:** C. Laos, Khammouane P., Nakhai, FWL 20.5 mm; **2T₁:** S. Laos, Champasak P., Tad Yuang, FWL 21.9 mm; **2T₂:** ditto, FWL 22.0 mm; **2U:** S. Laos, Attapeu P., Katamtok, FWL 20.1 mm; **2V:** N. Vietnam, Lao Cai P., Van Ban D., FWL 21.9 mm; **2W:** N. Vietnam, Ha Tinh P., Huong Son D., FWL 21.3 mm.



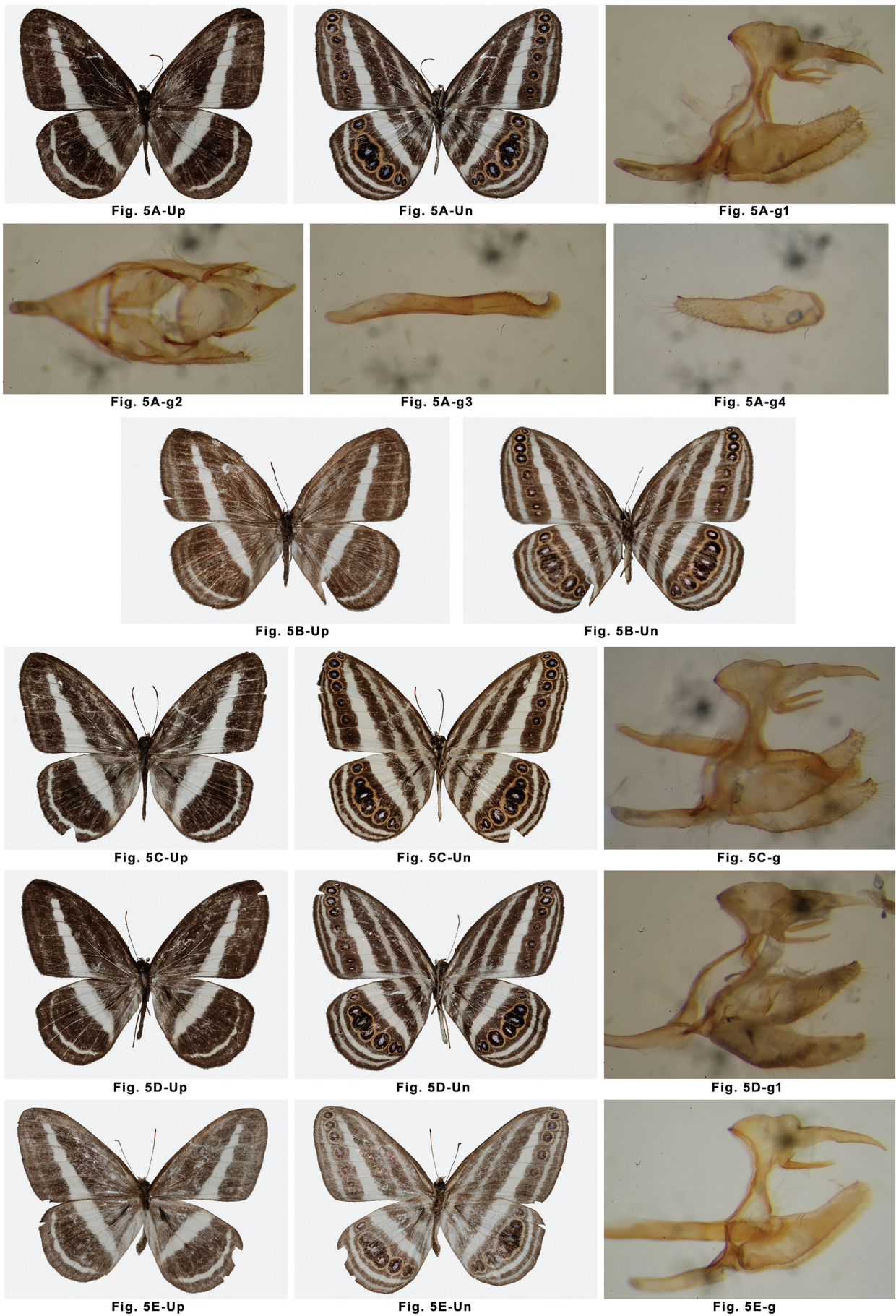
Pl 7: Fig. 3: *Ragadia crisilda anora* subspec. nov. from C. Vietnam (partim): **3A:** holotype, ♂, Thua Thien Hue P., A Luoi, FWL 21.2 mm. **3B - 3G:** paratypes. **3B:** ♀, same location as holotype, FWL 21.8 mm; **3C:** Thua Thien Hue P., A Luoi, A Min -A Tep, FWL 21.2 mm; **3D:** ♂, Quang Nam P., North of A Tep, FWL 20.6 mm. **3E:** ♂, C. Vietnam, Thua Thien Hue P., Bach Ma NP, FWL 21.7 mm; **3F:** ditto, FWL 21.2 mm.



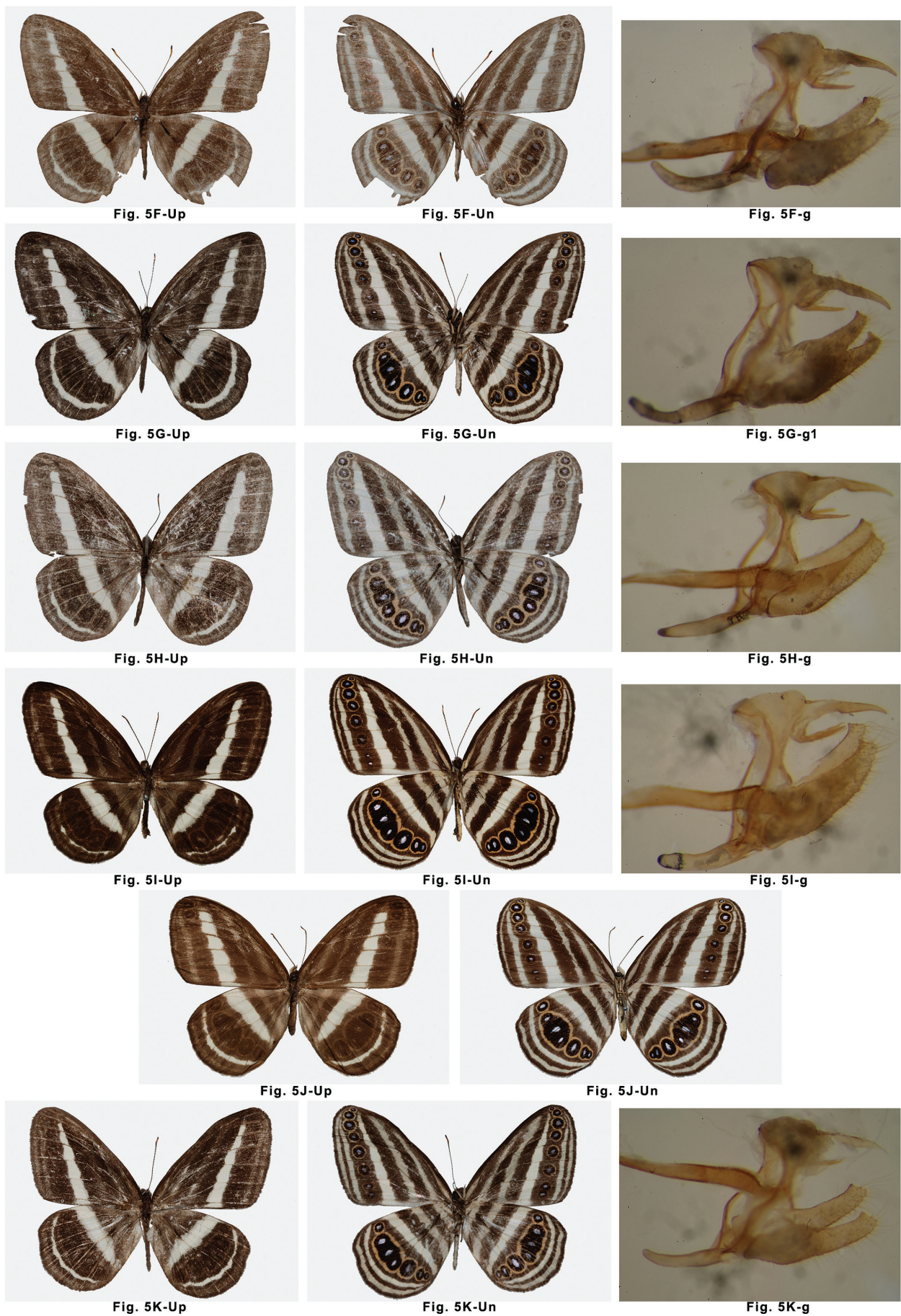
Pl8: Fig. 3: *Ragadia crisilda anora* subspec. nov. from C. Vietnam (concl.): **3G:** C. Vietnam, Quang Binh P., Le Thuy, FWL 20.2 mm; **3H:** ♂, C. Vietnam, Kon Tum P., Kon Plong, FWL 21.8 mm; **3I:** ♂, S. Laos, Sekong P., Dak Chueng, FWL 22.5 mm (courtesy of Mr. INAYOSHI). **Fig. 4:** *R. crisilda lamdongensis* subspec. nov. from C. Vietnam (partim): **4A:** holotype, ♂, Lam Dong P., Dam Rong, FWL 21.2 mm. **4B-4G:** paratypes; **4B:** ♀, Lam Dong P., Dam Bri, FWL 21.6 mm; **4C:** ♀, Khanh Hoa P., Mt. Hon Ba, FWL 22.9 mm; **4D:** ♂, Lam Dong P., Dam Rong, FWL 21.1 mm.



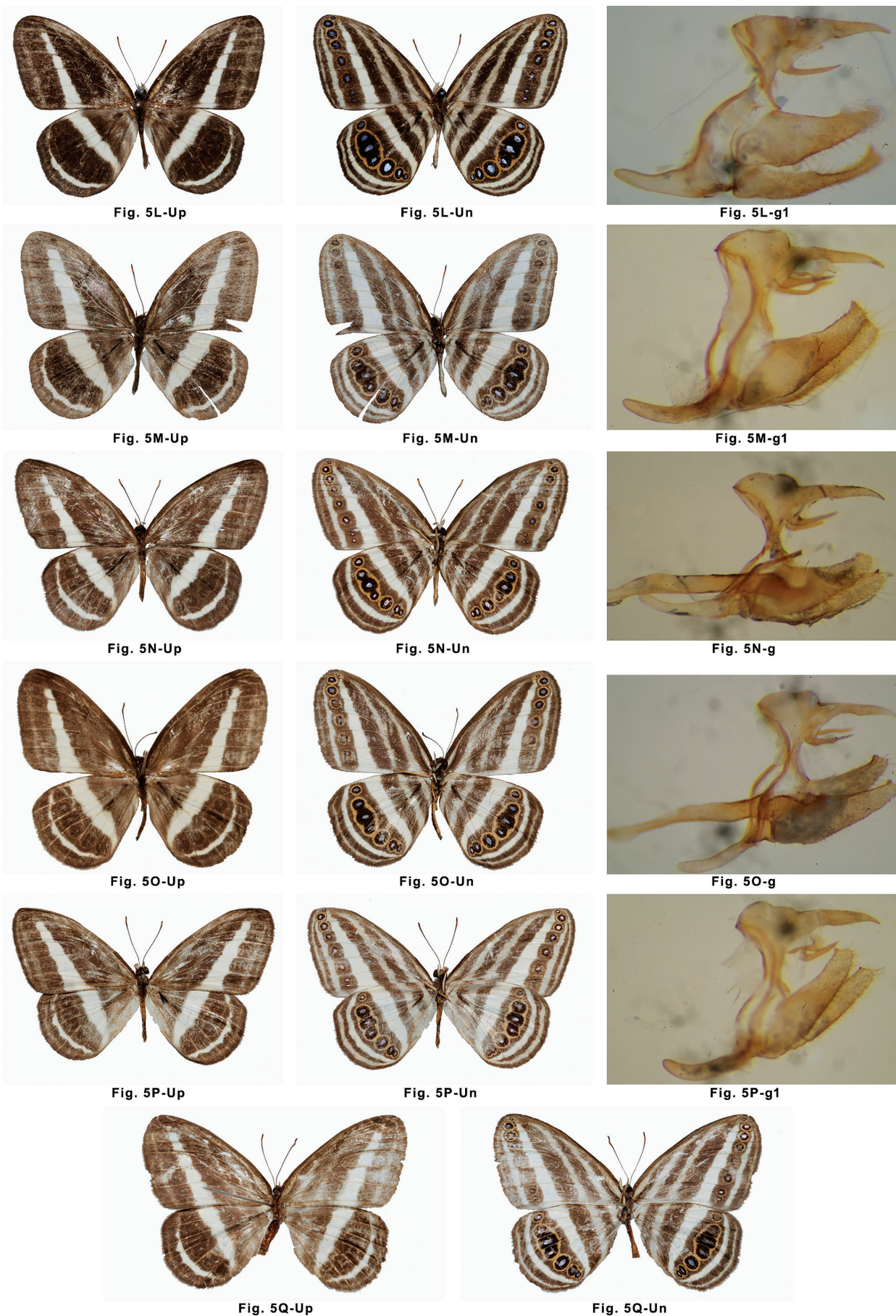
Pl 19: Fig. 4: *Ragadia crisilda lamdongensis* subsp. nov. from C. Vietnam (concl.): 4E: ♂, Lam Dong P., Dalat, Nong Trai, FWL 22.0 mm; 4F: paratype, ♂, ditto, FWL 21.8 mm. 4G: ♂, Khanh Hoa P., Mt. Hon Ba, FWL 23.4 mm. **Fig. 6:** comparison of four new taxa of *Ragadia* WESTW., [1851] from Vietnam and Laos. First and third line (♂): from left to right, *R. cryptica cryptolina* subsp. nov. (FWL 20.1 mm), *R. cryptica cryptica* spec. nov. (FWL 24.3 mm), *R. crisilda anora* subsp. nov. (FWL 21.4 mm) and *R. crisilda lamdongensis* subsp. nov. (FWL 21.2 mm). Second and fourth line (♀): ditto, from left to right, FWL 22.4 mm, 26.1 mm, 21.8 mm and 22.8 mm. First and second line, upperside; third and fourth line, underside.



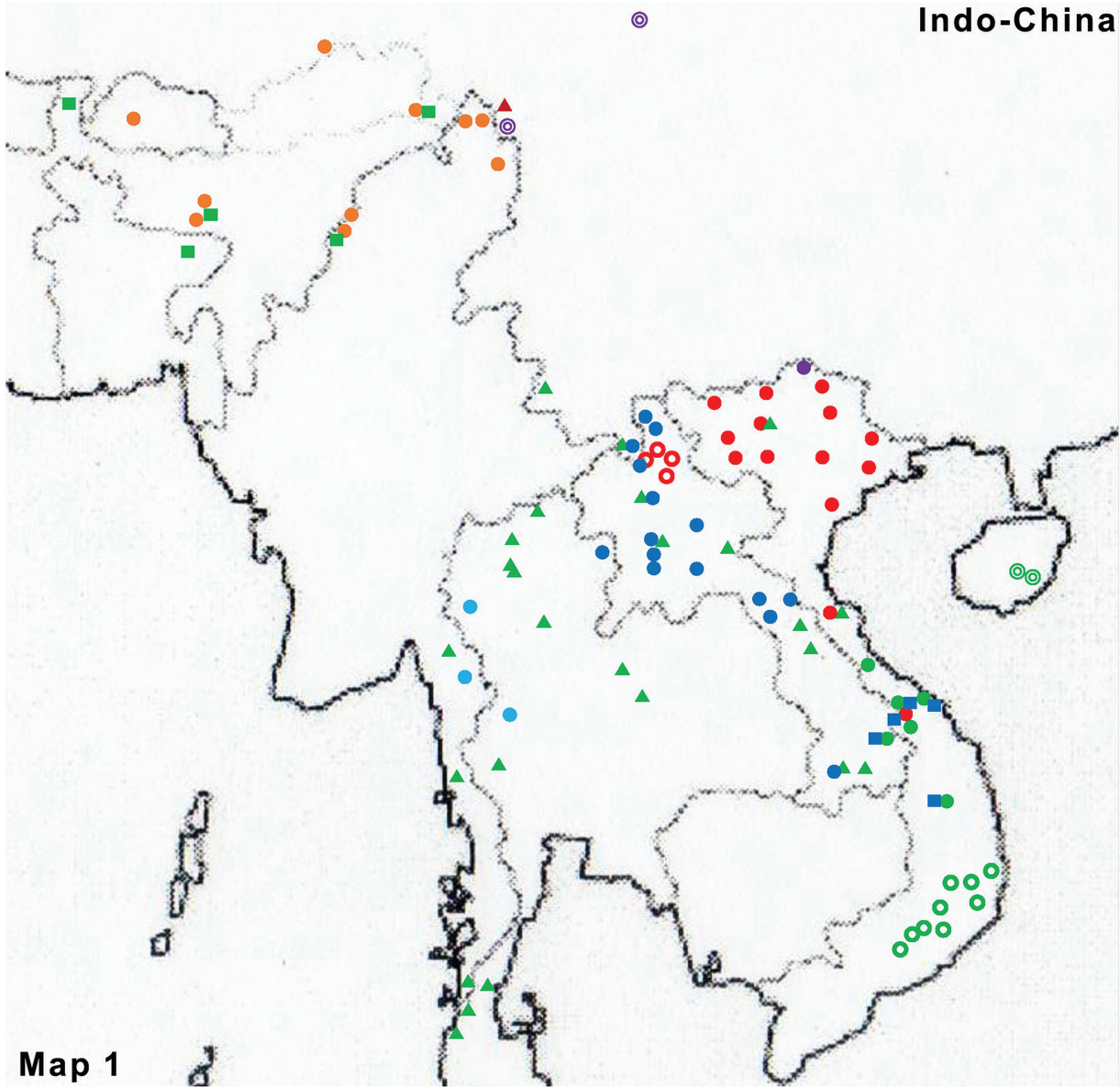
Pl 10: Fig. 5: *Ragadia cryptica* spec. nov. from Vietnam (partim): 5A-5M: *R. cryptica cryptica* spec. nov. from Vietnam (partim). 5A: holotype ♂, Ha Giang P., near Coc Pai, FWL 22.9mm; 5A-g2: phallus removed, dorsal view; 5A-g3: phallus, lateral view; 5A-g4: left valva, inside. 5B-5M: paratypes; 5B: ♀, Ha Giang P., near Coc Pai, FWL 24.8 mm; 5C: ♂, ditto, FWL 23.6 mm; 5D: ♂, ditto, FWL 23.1 mm; 5E: ♂, Cao Bang P., Phia Den, FWL 23.2 mm.



Pl 11: Fig. 5: *Ragadia cryptica* spec. nov. from Vietnam (partim): 5A-5M: *R. cryptica cryptica* spec. nov. from Vietnam (partim). 5F: ♂, Cao Bang P., near Mt. Pia Oac, FWL 22.7 mm; 5G: ♂, Lao Cai P., near Van Ban, FWL 23.5 mm; 5H: ♂, ditto, FWL 21.0 mm; 5I: ♂, Vinh Phuc P., Tam Dao, FWL 24.3 mm; 5J: ♀, ditto, FWL 26.1 mm; 5K: ♂, Bac Giang P., near An Chau, FWL 20.6 mm.



Pl 12: Fig. 5: *Ragadia cryptica* spec. nov. from Vietnam (concl.): **5A-5M:** *R. cryptica cryptica* spec. nov. from Vietnam (concl.). **5L:** ♂, Ha Tinh P., Huong Son District, Khe Bin, FWL 22.6 mm; **5M:** ♂, Thua Thien Hue, A Luoi, A Min - A Tep, FWL 22.2 mm. **5N-5Q:** *R. cryptica cryptolina* subspec. nov. from N. Laos; **5N:** holotype ♂, Phongsali P., B. Yo - Boun Tai, FWL 20.9 mm; **5O:** paratype ♂, ditto, FWL 20.1 mm; **5P:** paratype ♂, Phongsali P., B. Aya, FWL 20.5 mm; **5Q:** paratype ♀, Phongsali P., B. Yo - Boun Tai, FWL 22.4 mm.



Map 1

■: *R. crisilda crisilda* HWTS., 1862; ◎: *R. crisilda crisildina* JOIC. & TALB.; ▲: *R. crisilda critolina* EVANS; ●: *R. crisilda anora* subsp. nov.; ○: *R. crisilda lamdongensis* subsp. nov.; ▲: *R. liae* LANG; ●: *R. crito* NICÉV.; ●: *R. cryptica cryptica* spec. nov.; ○: *R. cryptica cryptolina* subsp. nov.; ●: *R. critolaus* NICÉV.; ◎: *R. lati. latifasciata* LEECH; ●: *R. lati. cristata* MONAS. & VU; ●: *R. critias* RILEY & GODFREY, 1921 stat. rev.; ■: *R. crystallina* MONAS. & VU stat. nov.

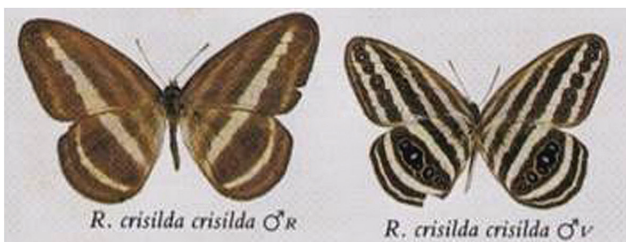


Fig. 7A₁

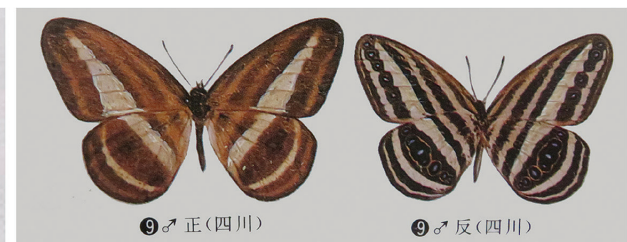


Fig. 7A₂



Fig. 7B-Up

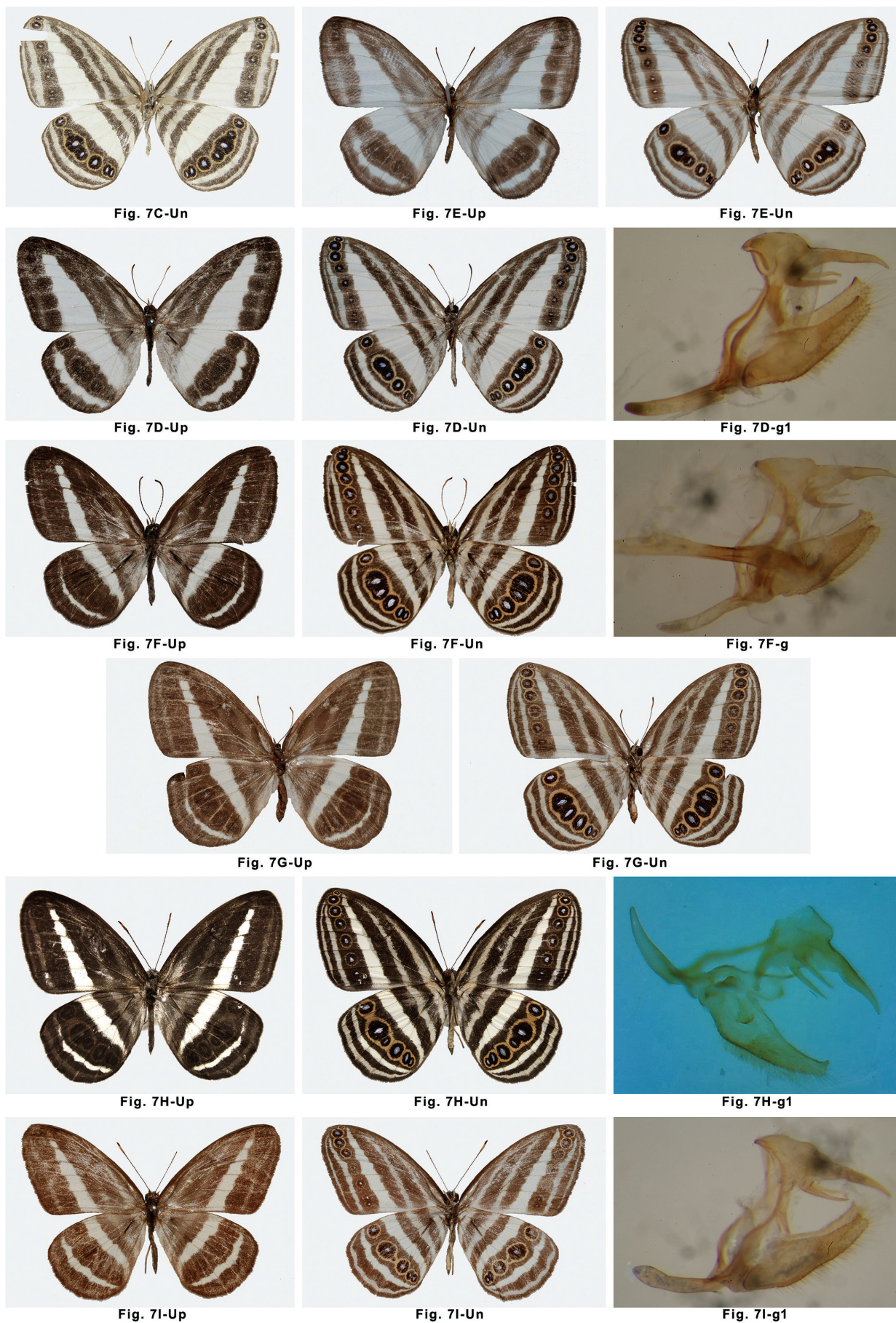


Fig. 7B-Un

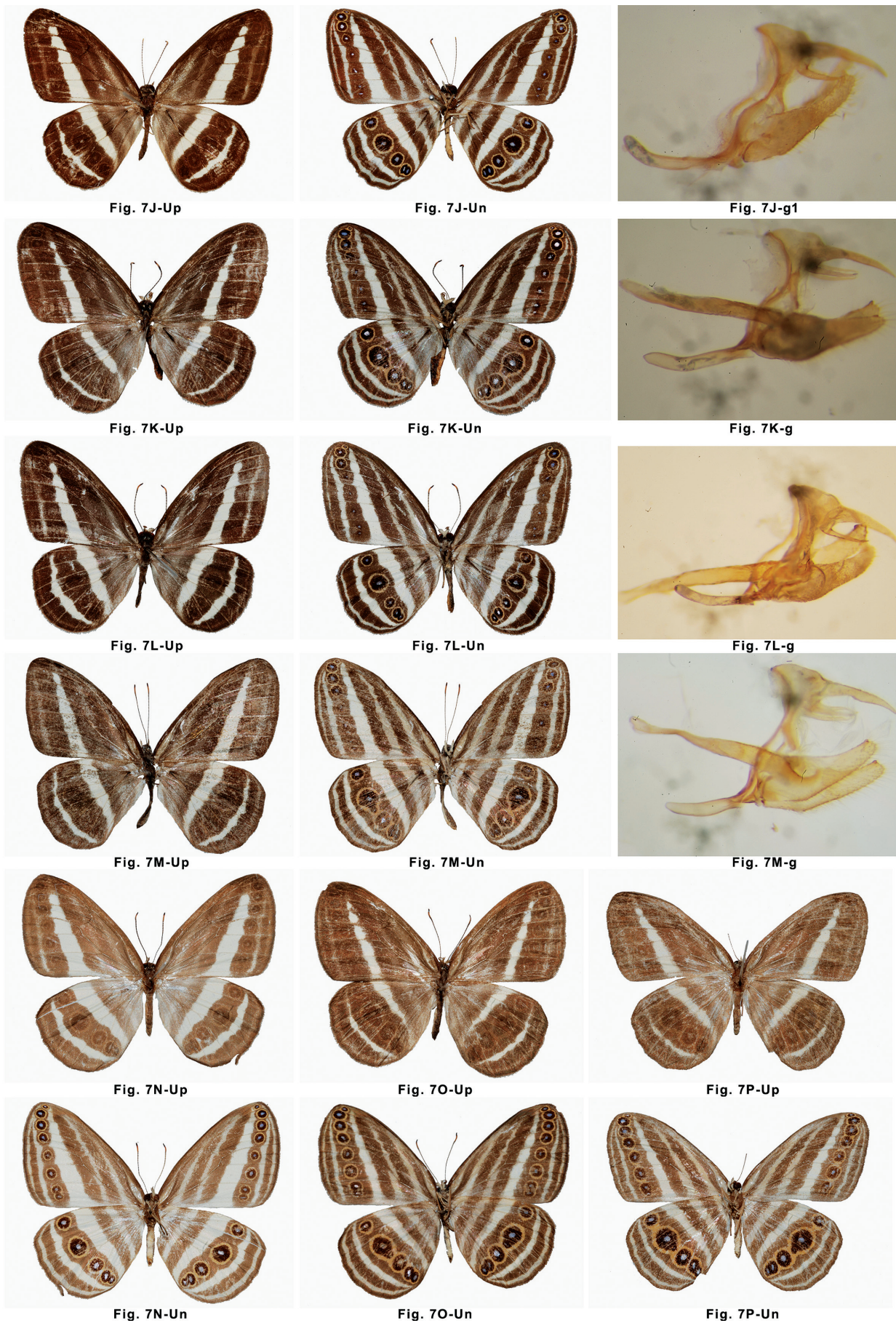


Fig. 7C-Up

Pl 13: Map 1. Distribution of *Ragadia* WESTW., [1851] in continental Asia. Fig. 7: *R. latifasciata* LEECH, 1891, *R. crystallina* MONAST. & VU, 2021 stat. nov. and *R. critias* RILEY & GODFREY, 1921 stat. rev. from Indochina and China (partim): 7A₁: *R. crisilda crisilda* HWTS. in D'ABRERA (1984). 7A₂: “*R. crisilda latifasciata*” in CHOU (1999); seemingly a copy of Fig. 7A₁, with white discal bands on both sides widened by painting, broken wing margins repaired, and locality changed. 7B: *R. latifasciata latifasciata* LEECH, ♀, China, Yunnan P., Gongshan, Gazu - Qiqi, FWL 24.7 mm; 7C-Up: ditto, FWL 24.6 mm.



Pl 14: Fig. 7: *Ragadia latifasciata* LEECH, 1891, *R. crystallina* MONAST. & VU, 2021 **stat. nov.** and *R. critias* RILEY & GODFREY, 1921 **stat. rev.** from Indochina and China (partim): **7C-Un**: *R. latifasciata latifasciata* LEECH, ♀, China, Yunnan P., Gongshan; **7D**: *R. latifasciata cristata* MONAST. & VU, 2021, ♂, N. Vietnam, Ha Giang P., Dong Van, Lao Xa, FWL 23.5 mm; **7E**: ditto, ♀, Ha Giang P., Ha Tuyen, Mt. Tha Cha, FWL 21.7 mm. **7F**: *R. crystallina* MONAST. & VU **stat. nov.**, ♂, C. Vietnam, Kon Tum P., Kon Plong, FWL 21.0 mm; **7G**: ditto, ♀, C. Vietnam, Thua Thien Hue, A Luoi, FWL 24.0 mm; **7H**: ditto, ♂, S. Laos, Sekong P., Dak Chueng, FWL 22.1 mm. **7I**: *R. critias* RILEY & GODFREY **stat. rev.** (partim), ♂, C. Thailand, Nan P., Doi Phu Kha, FWL 19.9 mm.



Pl 15: Fig. 7: *Ragadia latifasciata* LEECH, 1891, *R. crystallina* MONAST. & VU, 2021 *stat. nov.* and *R. critias* RILEY & GODFREY, 1921 *stat. rev.* from Indochina and China (concl.): *R. critias* RILEY & GODFREY *stat. rev.* (concl.): **7J:** ♂, ditto, FWL 19.5 mm; **7K:** ditto, ♂, N. Laos, Phongsali P., Pakha, FWL 19.3 mm; **7L:** ditto, ♂, N. Laos, Phongsali P., 40 km north of Boun Neua, FWL 20.1 mm; **7M:** ditto, ♂, C. Laos, Bolikhamxai P., Nam Dhua, FWL 19.5 mm; **7N:** ditto, ♀, C. Laos, Luang Phrabang P., Phou Yang, 15-16 km east of Phou Khoun, alt. 1,210 m, HW leg.; **7O:** ditto, ♀, C. Laos, Bolikhamxai P., Nam Dhua, FWL 19.8 mm; **7P:** ditto, ♀, S. Laos, Champasak P., Paksong, FWL 19.1 mm.

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