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# Revision of the Subgenus *Limbusa* Moore, [1897] (Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae, Adoliadini) Part 1. Systematic arrangement and taxonomic list

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Dedicated to the late Lt. Col. John Nevill Eliot (29th August, 1912–11th April, 2003).
at the garden of Eliot's house near Taunton, Somerset, 23 March 2003
(photo by John Eliot (Jr.))

**ABSTRACT** — The subgenus *Limbusa*, which is assigned to the genus *Euthalia* (Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae), is revised in three groups, 59 species and 78 subspecies up to now. In this part, the systematic arrangement and the group division are briefly discussed. One hundred and eighteen taxa (including one manuscript name) which have been described are listed with figures. Lectotypes are designated for *Adolias thibetana* Poujade and *Euthalia aristides* Oberthür.

**KEY WORDS**: Rhopalocera, Nymphalidae, Limenitidinae, Adoliadini, *Euthalia, Limbusa, albescens, alpherakyi, alutoya, amplifascia, anaea, anyte, aristides, armandiana, attenuata, behe, bellula, brevifasciata, buensis, bunzoi, byakko, chayuana, chayuensis, colinsmithi, confucius, consobrina, continentalis, cooperi, curvifascia, daitoensis, dayiana, doubledayi, dubernardi, duda, durga, ebbe, ehuangensis, epiona, formosana, franciae, galara, gibbsi, guangdongensis, hainanana, haradai, hayashii, hebe, heweni, hoa, hoenei, insulae, isolata, iva, japroa, kalawrica, kameii, kardama, khama, khambounei, kikuoi, kobayashii, koharai, kosempona, leechi, lengba, linpingensis, longi, malapana, masaokai, masumi, melli, meridionalis, miao, mingyiae, monbeigi, nadaka, nagaensis, nara, narayana, neoterica, niwai, nosei, nujiangensis, occidentalis, omeia, pacifica, patala, perlella, pratti, pulchella, pyrrha, raja, rickettsi, sadona, sahadeva, sakota, shania, shinkaii, shinnin, sinica, splendens, staudingeri, strephon, strephonida,*

*suprema, taooana, tayiensis, thawgawa, themistocles, thibetana, tonegawai, tsangpoi, tsuchiyai, uedai, ueharai, undosa, uraiana, wuyishana, xilingensis, yanagisawai, yasuyukii, yunnana, yunnanica, zhaxidunzhui*, early stages, ova, larvae, pupae, antennae, venation, Oriental region, lectotype, taxonomy.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Butterflies of the subgenus *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) MOORE, [1897] fly in the broad-leaved forests of the Oriental region. Their wings have a brown ground color often suffused with a deep bluish-green, and are decorated with series of creamy-yellow or pure white discal spots. In spite of its variety of striking wing patterns *Limbusa* has never been studied systematically, except in a series of papers by MORISHITA (1989, 1990, 1991a, 1991b, 1992a). The primary reason is that over 100 species of *Limbusa* have been described, and it is very difficult to make correct identifications. For example, *staudingeri* and *heweni* are very similar in facies, but their male genitalia are completely different. Secondly, *Limbusa* species have in general only been collected in a limited number of areas, notably northern India and western China, and even the Natural History Museum, London, does not have good representative series from across the full geographical range of the subgenus. I therefore tried to obtain material from many new localities in the Oriental region. Here, in this first part of the revision, however, I present the results of my research on the type material of *Limbusa* (notably the many taxa housed in European Museums, including BMNH, MNHN, ZFMK, ZMHU, etc.). Subsequent parts will present my systematic account.

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## 3. ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used for the museums and institutions are the specimens preserved.

Public Institution (Museum, University). BLKU: Biosystematics Laboratory, Faculty of Social and Cultural Studies, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan; BMNH: The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom; DMS: Dongan First Middle School, Hunan, P. R. China; EIHU: Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan; EMNAU: Entomological Museum, Northwestern Agricultural University, Shaanxi, P. R. China; IZCAS: Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, P. R. China; ITF: Institute of Tropical Forest, Guangdong, P. R. China; KMNH: Kitakyushu Museum of Natural History & Human History, Fukuoka, Japan; KNGBM: Kandawgyi National Garden Butterfly Museum, Mandalay, Myanmar; LBM: Lake Biwa Museum, Shiga, Japan; MNHAH: Museum of Nature and Human Activities, Hyogo, Hyogo, Japan; MNHN: Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle Entomologie, Paris, France; NHMW: Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Wien, Switzerland; OXUM: Hope Entomological Collections, University Museum, Oxford, United Kingdom; ZFMK: Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander König, Bonn, Germany; ZMHU: Zoologisches Museum, Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany; ZUG: Zhongshan University, Guangzhou, Guangdong, P. R. China.

Personal collectors. HS: Hitoshi Sugiyama, Gifu, Japan; HH: Hao Huang, Qingdao, P. R. China; HU: Hiroshi Urano, Tokyo, Japan; JU: Jiro Uehara, Kanagawa, Japan; MN: Masatoshi Nishimura, Tokyo, Japan; MT: Masao Toyama, Tokyo, Japan; NN: Norio Nakamura, Kanagawa, Japan; TK: Toshihiko Katayama, Gifu, Japan; TY: Takashi Yokochi, Aichi, Japan.

## 4. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Most of the type specimens of this group were examined directly at each museum they are housed, and assessed mainly on their color and size, and the labels attached compared with their original descriptions. The photographs were taken using a Fujifilm FinePix S5 Pro with Tokina 35 mm F 2.8 Macro (AT-X M 35 Pro DX) in artificial light Sony Ring Light HVL-RLAM (x2). After removing the wing scales by tweezers or brushes, Leica MZ16 was used to make drawings of venation with camera lucida drawing attachment. Male and female genitalia were macerated in warm 10% KOH solution, cleaned of dirt using tweezers, and examined in 50% ethanol using an Olympus SZ6045TR. Drawings were made under artificial lights SZ-ILA and Moritex MHF G-150LR on the same instrument.

## 5. SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT AND GROUPING

Dues to great variations in color, wing pattern, venation and even the shape of androconia, there has been much dispute concerning the grouping and systematic placement of the taxa now included in *Limbusa*.

Moore ([1897]) divided Nymphalinae into eight groups based on characteristics of the adult, notably the wings and genitalia, as well as all early stages (egg, larva, pupa). However, he did not use them as key-characters. His group III Euthaliina was characterized essentially by the larvae having "very long horizontally-projecting branched spines" (l.c.: 47). The larvae of this group have not been fully investigated, and this character-state is insufficient for reliable division. Moore (l.c.) recognized 60 species from the Indian region, assigning them to 30 genera (Indo-Malayan genera included) in his group III Euthaliina, mainly based on the following character-states: condition of vein 11 (R1) (his costal vein) either anastomosed with other veins or free; presence or absence of the discocellular vein on both wings; and presence or absence of hairs on the compound eyes. The condition of the discocellular veins on both wings, however, can show great variation even in a single species (Fig. 3: b–d), and within Limbusa this character can only be used reliably for certain limited subgroups.

Fruhstorfer (1913) also admitted this difficulty cited "we render here again as comprehensive as it was known to the authors of the latter half of the past century; for notwithstanding their great divergence, the extremest species are invariably connected with one an other by intermediate forms, rendering a sharp and natural distinction impossible" (l.c.: 655). He divided his *Euthalia*, with 77 species and 361 subspecies, into five groups and two subgroups mainly based on wing shape, venation, androconial organ, male genitalia, larval characters, and habit of adult. With respect to Moore's system, he stated "But even one of its (*E. evelina*-type species of the genus *Dophla* Moore) nearest allies, *Euth. teuta*, lacks the most essential characteristic of the genus, viz. the closure of the cell of the hindwings" (l.c.: 655). In spite of this he still used these character-states, especially the problematic discocellular condition for his groupings.

I have carefully examined these characters in *Euthalia*, and the results are summarized in Table 1. Five groups can be recognized on this basis: *Euthalia, Limbusa, Bassarona, Rangasa* and *Dophla*. In the subgenus *Limbusa*, three nominal genera are included that are represented by the nominal species *Euthalia nara* (Moore, 1859), *Euthalia patala* (Kollar, 1844) and *Euthalia franciae* (G. R. Gray, 1846), type-species of *Limbusa* Moore, [1897], *Zalapia* Moore, [1897], and *Chucapa* Moore, [1897], respectively. The names, *Limbusa*, *Zalapia* and *Chucapa* having been published on the same date and in the same work, I confer relative precedence in accordance with the sequence in which Moore described these taxa, i.e. *Limbusa* (p. 48),

Table 1. Character-states among subgenera of the genus *Euthalia*.

| Subgenus | *Euthalia* | *Limbusa* | *Bassarona* | *Rangasa* | *Dophla* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Type-species | *lubentina* | *nara* | *teuta* | *dunya* | *evelina* |
| Number of species included | 27 | 58 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Characters in common | Wing: Forewing; apex acute and pointed; distal margin straight or somewhat concave (excluding *evelina* and some of *Euthalia*); posterior margin straight. Hindwing: costa and posterior margin moderately convex; distal margin convex and more or less protruded apically. Fore and hind cells on upperside and hind cell on underside with lines. Male genitalia: Tegumen large and stout, fenestrula more or less developed, appendix angularis well developed; vinculum rather low; saccus simple; valva narrow and long with apical spines in most species; ventral portion of valva bulged ventrally beyond middle; dorsally costa and ampulla, ventrally sacculus and harpe fused each other; phallus simple, subzonal sheath almost 1/2 of phallus without coecum; suprazonal sheath membranous dorsally; apical portion of aedeagus pointed; cornuti with small spines present; juxta v-shaped with a pair of processes laterally; uncus large, long and ended in acute process; gnathos well developed, united ventrally and forming complete semi-circular process. | | | | |
| Forewing length | ♂: 30–35 mm.<br>♀: 35–40 mm. Small. | ♂: 35–50 mm.<br>♀: 40–60 mm.<br>Including the largest species in this group. | ♂: 30–40 mm.<br>♀: 35–45 mm.<br>Moderate. | ♂: 40–45 mm.<br>♀: 50–55 mm.<br>Large. | ♂: 40–45 mm.<br>♀: 50–55 mm.<br>Large. |
| Forewing | Apex pointed, distal margin slightlly excavated (excluding *anosia* and the related group; apex falcate). | Apex pointed, distal margin slightly excavated. | Distal margin strongly excavated, but produced distally at veins 2 and 6. | Distal margin slightly excavated, but produced distally at vein 6. | Apex markedly produced and falcate. |
| Hindwing | Distal margin not so scalloped between each vein, but clearly produced at vein 1b. | Distal margin well scalloped between each vein, and moderately produced at vein 1b in both sexes. | Distal margin slightly scalloped between each vein, and well produced at vein 1b in ♂. | Distal margin sligtly scalloped between each vein, and moderately produced at vein 1b in both sexes. | Distal margin not scalloped between each vein, evenly curved and produced at vein 1b in ♂. |
| Discal cell | Not uniform among *lubentina*, *anosia* and *aconthea* group. | Varied among each species. | Varied among each species. | Close on both wings. | Close on both wings. |
| Ground color of wings | Dark brown with various color | Brown suffused with peculiar bluish green | Upperside dark brown uniformly; underside pale brown with iridescence slightly in both sexes. | Upperside dark brown; underside pale bluish green in both sexes. | Upperside dark fuscous brown in ♂, paler in ♀ ; underside white suffused with bluish-grey. |
| Wing markings | Dimorphic (excluding *irrubescens*); *lubentina* and its related species with red markings. | Without red markings; sexual differences depend on each species. | Sexual difference slight; prominent discal band present on both wings; red marking in discal cell of fw underside; encircled spots absent in cells 4–7 basally on hw underside. | Sexes similar; no red marking in discal cell of fw underside; encircled spots absent in cells 4–7 basally on hw underside. | Sexual difference slight; red markings present on both sides of fw, in discal cell and cell 7 of hw underside. |
| Valva | Not uniform among *lubentina*, *anosia* and *aconthea* group respectively. | Valva narrow (excluding some species; *staudingeri*, *yunnana* etc.). | Valva broad without spines apically. | Valva narrow with small apical spine. | Valva narrow with short apical hook. |
| Distribution | N. E. India, S. China, Indochina, Malaysia, Sunda Islands, Philippines. Distributed in south of Oriental region extending to S. E, Asia broadly (from temperate zone to tropics). | N. E. India, S. China, Indochina. Distributed in the most northern area of Oriental region (only temperate zone). | N. E. India, Indochina, Malaysia, Sunda Islands, Philippines. Distributed in south of Oriental region extending to S. E. Asia broadly (from temperate zone to tropics). | Malaysia, Sunda Islands. Distributed only in tropical Malaysian region (only tropics). | India excluding N. W. region, S. China, Indochina, Malaysia, Sunda Islands, Philippines. Distributed in Indian region partly, south of Oriental region extending to S. E. Asia broadly (from temperate zone to torpics). |

*Chucapa* (p. 49), and *Zalapia* (p. 49). HEMMING (1967) did not comment on their relative precedence.

These character-states, which give subgeneric status to each group, will be discussed in detail in part 2.

## 6. TAXONOMIC LIST

The following 118 taxa (including one manuscript name) have been described until now. The figures (Figs. 8–115), labels and the related information, i.e. designations of types and others of the species are listed in alphabetical order. In the explanation of figures, a is used for the upperside of the wings and b for the underside of the wings.

***albescens* MELL, 1923** (Fig. 8a, b)
The type locality is N. Guangdong, China. The figured male is the lectotype in ZMHU, labeled "Type / *hebe albescens* ♂ Mell / M.13 VII VII 13, 七月十三… ["July…(untraceable)" in the Chinese characters] / coll. MELL Nr.: 4/76 / Lectotype ♂, *Euthalia shinnin albescens* Mell, 1923 Designated by T. Yokochi, 1997". The lectotype was designated by YOKOCHI (1999).

***alpherakyi* OBERTHÜR, 1907** (Fig. 9a, b)
The type locality is Ta-tsien-lou, Siao-lou, Tien-tsuen, and Moupin, Sichuan, China. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of types and sexes. So the types should be syntypes. The type series in BMNH comprises 29 males and 1 female (Rh37228, Rh11775). The figured male (Rh37228) is a syntype from Tientsuen, labeled "Type / *Euthalia alpherakyi*, Obthr. type de la description / Tien-Tsuen Chasseurs indigenes du P. Dejean 1901 / Ex Oberthür Coll. Brit. Mus. 1927-3. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29824 / BMNH(E) #310509 / BMNH(E) #807828".

***alutoya* FRUHSTORFER, 1913** (Fig. 10a, b)
The type locality is Sichuan, China. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of female types. So the types should be syntypes. The figured female is a syntype in MNHN, labeled "Type / *nara alutoya* Fruhst / China Sze-Tschuan H. G. Smith ex coll. Fruhstorfer / MUSEUM PARIS 1934 COLL H. FRUHSTORFER".

***amplifascia* TYTLER, 1940** (Fig. 11a, b)
The type locality is Sadon, Kachin, Myanmar. The figured male is the holotype in BMNH (Rh37232), labeled "Type / *Dophla duda amplifascia* Tyt TYPE / ♂ Sadon N. Burma 2.7.27 [ ♂ *Euthalia amplifascia* Tyt] / *E. DUDA AMPLIFASCIA* TYTL. / TYTLER COLL 1940 / A. Hall. B.M. 1942.11. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. [29855] / BMNH(E) #229256 / BMNH(E) #807853".

***anaea* NIEPELT, 1927** (Fig. 12a, 12b)
The type locality is Naga Hills, Assam, India. The figured male is the holotype in BMNH (Rh37228), labeled "Type / Type / *Euthalia* (Dophla) *Khama anaea* Niep ♂ Collection Niepelt. / Brit. Mus. 1928-508. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29854 / BMNH(E) #807843".

***anyte* HEWITSON, 1862** (Fig. 13a, b)
The type locality is "E. India". The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of types and sexes. So the types should be syntypes. Only one male with "type" label is reserved in BMNH (Rh37228) and this syntype is figured here, labeled "Type *Adoias anyte* ♂ Hew. ? / E. Indies Hewitson Coll. 79-69. *Adolias anyte*, Hew. 2. / B.M. TYPE No. Rh10152 *Adolias anyte* ♂ Hew. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. [29851] / BMNH(E) #807846".

***aristides* OBERTHÜR, 1907** (Fig. 14a, b)
The type locality is Ta-tsien-lou, Siao-lou, Tien-tsuen, and Moupin, Sichuan, China. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of types and sexes. So the types should be syntypes. Fifty males of *aristides* as labelled "Oberthür collection" are now preserved in BMNH (Rh11773, Rh37227). The type series comprises 8 males from Tien-tsuen, 7 males from Mou-pin, 24 males from Siao-lou, and 11 males from Ta-tsien-lou. And another two males from Mou-pin (Rh11773) are *thibetana* (= *undosa*), but not *aristides*. One male in the type drawers No. Rh37227 is labelled "Type / *Aristides*, Obthr. exempl. type, a rerur pour la description / Tien-Tsuen Yuin-Kin 1889 Chasseursindigenes / Ex Oberthür Coll. Brit. Mus. 1927-3. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29822 / BMNH(E) #310503 / BMNH(E) #807819", but it has never been designated as the lectotype. I here selected this male as the lectotype.

***armandiana* POUJADE, 1885** (Fig. 15a, b)
The type locality is Mou-Pin, Sichuan, China. The figured female is the holotype in MNHN, labeled "TYPE / Mou Pin Thibet 1871 P. Arm. David MUSEUM DE PARIS".

***attenuata* TYTLER, 1911** (Fig. 16a, b)
The type locality is Jakama, Naga Hills, India. The holotype was not designated in the original description and the number of types was not written clearly. So one pair of type specimen in BMNH (Rh37232) should be syntypes, though they have the labels of "Paratype". The figured male labels are as follows, "Paratype / ♂ Jakama Naga Hills 5–6000' 12.10.09 [297 (a) *Euthalia attenuata* ♂ Tytler] / BMNH(E) #229261 / BMNH(E) #807863".

***behe* SUGIYAMA, 1996** (Fig. 17a, b)
The type locality is Dayao Mts., Guangxi, China. The figured male is the holotype in HS, labeled "HOLOTYPE *Euthalia behe* ♂

SUGIYAMA, 1996 H. SUGIYAMA / 22.VI.1995 DAYAO Mts. GUANGXI CHINA H. SUGIYAMA leg.".

***bellula* YOKOCHI, 2005** (Fig. 18a, b)
The type locality is Xamneua, Houa Phan, Laos. The figured male is the holotype in KMNH, labeled "HOLOTYPE / HOLOTYPE *bellula* Yokochi, 2005 / 29 May 2002 Xam Neua N. Laos LAOS coll. T. Yokochi".

***brevifasciata* CHOU & GU, 1994**
The type locality is Tongshi, Hainan, China. Holotype (male) is preserved in EMNAU (not examined), figured in the original description of page 491 (♂ 海南 [Hainan]).

***buensis* MONASTYRSKII, NGUYEN & YOKOCHI, 2000** (Fig. 19a, b)
The type locality is Nghe An province, Vietnam. The figured male is the holotype in MNHN, labeled "HOLOTYPE / Central Vietnam Nghe An Province Bu Huong Nat. Res. 900 m, 02.V.1995 Rec: Frontier-Vietnam Organization / MUSEUM PARIS collection".

***bunzoi* SUGIYAMA, 1996** (Fig. 20a, b)
The type locality is Dayao Mts., Guangxi, China. The figured male is the holotype in HS, labeled "HOLOTYPE *Euthalia nara bunzoi* ♂ SUGIYAMA, 1996 H. SUGIYAMA / 9.VII.1994 DAYAO Mts. GUANGXI CHINA H. SUGIYAMA leg.".

***byakko* UEHARA & YOSHIDA, 1995** (Fig. 21a, b)
The type locality is Oudomxay, Laos. The figured male is the holotype in JU, labeled "Holotype *Euthalia byakko* J. Uehara & T. Yoshida, 1995 / Oudomxay Laos 27, Apr. 1994 Coll. J. Uehara / 940011".

***chayuana* HUANG, 2001** (Fig. 22a, b)
The type locality is Tiyu, S. E. Xizang, China. Holotype (male) is preserved in HH (not examined). The figured male is a paratype in KMNH, labeled "PARATYPE / Paratype *chayuana* / Tiyu Chayu 2000-7 / Paratype ♂ *E. nara chayuana* / Jul. 2000 Tiyu Chayu S. E. Tibet CHINA Coll. T. Yokochi".

***chayuensis* HUANG, 2001** (Fig. 23a, b)
The type locality is Chayu, S. E. Xizang, China. The figured female is the holotype in HH, labeled "Holotype ♀ *E. alphe chayuensis* / Chayu Tibet 2000-8 / 8-13 Chayu".

***colinsmithi* HUANG, 1999** (Fig. 24a, b)
The type locality is Tiyu, S. E. Xizang, China. Though the holotype (male) is preserved in HH, I could not examine it. The figured female is a paratype in HH, labeled "Paratype ♀ *E. nara colinsmithi* / Lashunzui Metok Tibet 1996 7".

***confucius* WESTWOOD, 1850** (Fig. 25a, b)
The type locality is "China". The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of types and sexes. So the types should be syntypes. The figured female is a syntype in OXUM, labeled "TYPE LEP: 3218 *Adolias confucius* Westwood HOPE DEPT. OXFORD / *Adolias confucius*, Westw, gen D. Lep. 291, an *a. daubledayi* var ? / Type Westw., Gen D. 7., p. 291. no. 16 / not Ion. Io, China / J. O. Westw".

***consobrina* LEECH, 1891** (Fig. 26a, b)
The type locality is Omei-Shan, Sichuan, China. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of female types. So the types should be syntypes. Eight females labeled as "type" are preserved in BMNH (Rh37228, Rh11786). The figured female is a syntype in BMNH (Rh37228), labeled "Type *Euthalia consobrina* Leech ♀ / Type ♀ Leech / Leech Coll. 1901-173. *Euthalia consobrina* (h) / Omei-shan, 3620 ft. July & Aug. 1890. / B.M. TYPE No. Rh10163. *Euthalia consobrina*, ♀ Leech. / BMNH(E) #807844".

***continentalis* KOIWAYA, 1996** (Fig. 27a, b)
The type locality is Wuyishan, Fujian, China. The figured male is the holotype in KMNH, labeled " Holotype / HOLOTYPE *continentalis* Koiwaya, 1996 / 中国－武夷 ["China-Wuyi" in the Chinese characters] 1992年6月6日 ["6, June, 1992" in the Chinese characters] / Eu45 / Provided by Mr. Koiwaya, but no genitalia specimen attached. It is possible that the genitalia would be left in Koiwaya laboratory or in Mr. Kaneko house. August 2004, by Yokochi.".

***cooperi* TYTLER, 1926** (Fig. 28a, b)
The type locality is Anisakan, Mandalay, Myanmar. Though *cooperi* was described with one male and one female in the original description, the holotype was not designated there. So the types should be syntypes. The figured male is a syntype in BMNH (Rh37228), labeled "Type / Anisakan. N. Shan States. Col. S. W. Lincoln. 1913 311. (Thick forest) / B.M. TYPE No. Rh10645. *Dophla cooperi* Tytl. / Brit. Mus. 1925-156. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29825 / BMNH(E) #807825".

***curvifascia* TYTLER, 1915** (Fig. 29a, b)
The type locality is Yakama and Phesima in Naga Hills, and Kabur Peak in Manipur, India. Though *curvifascia* was described with six males and three females in the original description, the holotype was not designated there. So the types should be syntypes. The figured female is a syntype of Yakama, in BMNH (Rh37232), labeled "Type / *E. curvifascia* ♀ Tytler / TYTLER COLLN 1940 / Jakama Naga Hills E. 2000 1/9.9.12 / A. Hall. B.M. 1942.11. / BMNH(E) #229251 / BMNH(E) #807851".

***daitoensis* MATSUMURA, 1919**
The type locality is Daito, Taiwan, China. According to the

original description, the type specimen (holotype, female) ought to be figured in the "PLATE XLIV, fig. 6", but the figure is a female of "*Limenitis dudu*". Though MATSUMURA collection is housed in EIHU, I could not find the holotype (female), which is therefore either lost or destroyed.

***dayiana* KOIWAYA, 1996** (Fig. 30a, b)
The type locality is Dayi, Dafeishui, Sichuan, China. The figured female is the holotype in KMNH, labeled "Holotype / 四川省 大邑県 大飛水 JULY 1992 ["Sichuan Dayi Dafeishui JULY 1992" in the Chinese characters] / ベーヘイナズマ ["Beheinazuma" Japanese name] *Euthalia behe dayana* / 2008830IR0023".

***doubledayi* BOISDUVAL, 1844** (Fig. 31a, b)
The type locality is "Nepal" (?). The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of types. So the types should be syntypes. No original type material has been located, and it appears lost or destroyed. The syntype (male) figures are from the original description.

***dubernardi* OBERTHÜR, 1907** (Fig. 32a, b)
The type locality is Tsekou, N. Yunnan, China. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of male types. So the types should be syntypes. The figured male is a syntype in BMNH (Rh37228), labeled "Type / *Dubernardi*, Obthr. / Tsekou P. Dubernard 1898 / Ex Oberthür Coll. Brit. Mus. 1927-3. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29831 / BMNH(E) #807842".

**duda STAUDINGER, 1886** (Fig. 33a, b)
The type locality is Darjeeling, W. Bengal, India. The figured male is the lectotype in ZMHU, labeled "Origin. / Darj. / coll. Atkinson / Lectotype ♂, *Euthalia duda* Staudinger, 1886 Designated by T. Yokochi, 1997.". The lectotype was designated by YOKOCHI, 1999.

***durga* MOORE, [1858]** (Fig. 34a, b)
The type locality is Darjeeling, W. Bengal, India. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of male and female types. So the types should be syntypes. The figured male is a syntype in BMNH (Rh37227), labeled "Type / *Adolias Durga* ♂. Moore / Darjiling / Paris Exhib. / Darjiling. Paris Exhib. Ind. Mus 79-64. / Ind. Mus. 79.64. / B.M. TYPE No. Rh10187 *Adolias durga*, ♂ Moore. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29862 / BMNH(E) #807816".

***ebbe* YOSHINO, 2002** (Fig. 35a, b)
The type locality is Zhongdian, Yunnan, China. The figured male is the holotype in MNHAH, labeled "Holotype Yoshino coll. / *Euthalia pulchella ebbe* 2002 Futao 40 / 1996.7.16中甸県橋頭雲南省 ["Zhongdian Qiaotou Yunnan" in the Chinese characters] / 吉野和義コレクション ["YOSHINO Kazuyoshi collection" in the Japanese characters] / B1-624274".

***ehuangensis* WANG, LI & NIU, 2004**
The type locality is Shunhuang shan, Dongan, Hunan, China. The holotype (male) is preserved in DMS (not examined), and is figured in the original description.

***epiona* G. R. GRAY, 1833**
The type locality is "Nepal". The type has not been located, and is not figured in the original description.

***formosana* FRUHSTORFER, 1908** (Fig. 36a, b)
The type locality is Kosempo, Taiwan, R. China. Though *formosana* was described with six males in the original description, the holotype was not designated there. So the types should be syntypes. The figured male is a syntype in MNHN, labeled "Type / Formosa Regenzeit Fruhstorfer / 2-14 VI 08 KOSEMPO / MUSEUM PARIS 1934 COLL H. FRUHSTORFER".

***franciae* G. R. GRAY, 1846** (Fig. 37a, b)
The type locality is "Nepal". The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of types and sexes. So the types should be syntypes. *Aconthea franciae* was described by G. R. GRAY, based upon a collection of Thomas HARDWICKE (1737–1835). This manuscript was written in 1833, but the paper was published in 1846, that was the year of after the death of HARDWICKE. His collection should be preserved in BMNH and OXUM, but I could find no material of "*franciae*" in OXUM. And it was impossible to discover the material to be the type, though there is a lot of "*franciae*" in BMNH. Consequently, no specimens belonging to the type series have been located. The syntype (male) figures are from the original description.

***galara* FRUHSTORFER, 1913** (Fig. 38a, b)
The type locality is Khasia Hills, India. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of male and female types. So the types should be syntypes. The figured male is a syntype in MNHN, labeled "Type / *raja* fa. *galana* [sic!] Frhst / MUSEUM PARIS 1934 COLL H. FRUHSTORFER".

***gibbsi* MONASTYRSKII & DEVYATKIN, 2003** (Fig. 39a, b)
The type locality is Ha Tinh province, Huang Son district, Huong Son forest, Vietnam (18°20′–22′N, 105°13′–15′E). The figured male is the holotype in BMNH (Rh11779), labeled "Holotype / HOLOTYPE *Euthalia confucius gibbsi* Monastyrskii & Devyatkin / 12.05.01 Frontier UN012-LR Sot Camp II c… (untraceable) py Trap Cleaved Forest / BMNH(E) 2004-188.".

**guangdongensis WU, 1994**
The type locality is Fengkai, Guangdong, China. The holotype

(female) is preserved in ZUG (not examined), figured in the original description on page 493 (♀ 広東 [Guangdong]).

***hainanana* GU, 1994**
The type locality is Tongshi, Hainan, China. The holotype (female) is preserved in ITF (not examined), figured in the original description on page 489 (♀ 海南 [Hainan]).

***haradai* YOKOCHI, 1996** (Fig. 40a, b)
The type locality is Fang, Thailand. The figured male is the holotype in KMNH, labeled "HOLOTYPE *haradai* Yokochi, 1996 / Doi Phahompok Fang Thai 09-Jun 1994 / Doi Phahompok Fang N. Thai 09-Jun-1994 / Fang Doi Phahompok Chiang Mai N. Thai 09-Jun 1994".

***hayashii* YOKOCHI, 2005** (Fig. 41a, b)
The type locality is Mykina, Kachin, Myanmar. The figured male is the holotype in KNGBM (I lost the label data).

***hebe* LEECH, 1891** (Fig. 42a, b)
The type locality is Chang-Yang, Hubei, China. Though *hebe* was described from two males, the paper did not designate the holotype. So the types should be syntypes. BMNH preserves one male type specimen. The figured male is a syntype in BMNH (Rh37228), labeled "Type / type ♂ Leech / Chang-Yang, 6000 ft. Native collector. 1889. / Leech Coll. 1901-173. *Euthalia hebe* (a) / B.M. TYPE No. Rh10171 *Euthalia hebe* ♂ Leech / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29829 / BMNH(E) #310510 / BMNH(E) #807831".

***heweni* HUANG, 2002** (Fig. 43a, b)
The type locality is Dulongjiang valley, N. W. Yunnan, China. The figured male is the holotype in HH (I lost the label data).

***hoa* MONASTYRSKII, 2005** (Fig. 44a, b)
The type locality is Hon Ba, Khanh Hoa, Vietnam (12°02′–15′ N, 108°57′–109°05′E). According to the original description, the holotype (male) is preserved in BMNH, but unfortunately, I could not find it at the BMNH in March 2009. The examined paratype (male) in MNHN is figured here, labeled "*Euthalia hoa* Monastyrskii, 2005 sp. nov. PARATYPE, ♂ / C. Vietnam, Khanh Hoa prov. Den Khanh distr., Hon Ba N. R., 25. V. 2005, 1,500 m leg. A. Monastyrskii / 25.05.05 …(untraceable) Z (1500 m) A.L.M".

***hoenei*, MS** (Fig. 45a, b)
The locality is Lijiang, Yunnan, China. The figured male is preserved in ZFMK, labeled "Typus / *E. hönei* Mell / *Euthalia hönei* Mell Type / Li-kiang. (Chin). ○ Provinz Nord-Yunnan. 25.6 1935. H. Höne / Genital Präparat Groß Nr. 401". *Hoenei* is a manuscript name. Though it seemed that MELL has been prepared to name for the specimen in ZFMK as "*hönei*", the paper was not issued. MELL seemed to find that the "new species" was a synonym of dubernardi. This manuscript name has been included in case the specimen to which it refers does represent a previously undescribed taxon. However, its citation here does not make this name available under the rules of zoological nomenclature.

***insulae* HALL, 1930** (Fig. 46a, b)
The type locality is Horisha, Taiwan, R. China. The figured male is the holotype in BMNH (Rh37227), labeled "Type / HORISHA, C. FORMOSA. / 1923.262 / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29839 / BMNH(E) #310498 / BMNH(E) #807813".

***isolata* LANG, 2009** (Fig. 47a, b)
The type locality is Hainan, China. The holotype (male) is preserved in IZCAS, labeled "09. V 20 琼尖峰岭天池 ["Mt. Jianfengling, Tianchi Lake" in the Chinese characters]". Though I do not examine the holotype, the figures are by courtesy of Dr. Songyun LANG (IZCAS).

***iva* MOORE, [1858]** (Fig. 48a, b)
The type locality is Darjeeling, W. Bengal, India. The figured male is the holotype in BMNH (Rh37228), labeled "Type *Adolias iva* ♂ Moore / *Adolias Iva* ♂ Moore / Darjeeling Paris Exhib. / Darjiling Paris Exhib. E.I.C. 60.15 / B.M. TYPE No. Rh10191 *Adolias iva* ♂ Moore / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29847 / BMNH(E) #807829".

***japroa* TYTLER, 1915** (Fig. 49a, b)
The type locality is Phesima, Naga Hills, India. The figured male is the holotype in BMNH (Rh37232), labeled "Type / Type / ♂ Phesima Naga Hills E 6–7000 22.9.13 [♂ *Euthalia japroa* Tytler] / *EUTHALIA JAPROA* TYTL. / TYTLER COLL 1940 / A. Hall. B.M. 1942.11. / BMNH(E) #229257 / BMNH(E) #807854".

***kalawrica* TYTLER, 1940** (Fig. 50a, b)
The type locality is Kalaw, Shan, Myanmar. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of male and female types. So the types should be syntypes. One male and one female with "type" label are reserved in BMNH (Rh37232) and the male syntype figured here is labeled "Type HT / *Dophla nara Kalawrica* ssp. nov. Tyt / ♂ Kalaw E 4500 5.20 / Type selected by G. T. 1941. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. [29856] / BMNH(E) #229247 / BMNH(E) #807857".

***kameii* KOIWAYA, 1996** (Fig. 51a, b)
The type locality is Zhouzhi, Shaanxi, China. The figured male is the holotype in KMNH, labeled "HOLOTYPE *Euthalia kameii* KOIWAYA, 1996 / CHINA, SHAANXI Hounzhenzi (Zhouzhi Xian) Qin Ling Mts. 1200–1500 m 33°52′N, 107°55′E JUNE–JULY 1994 Native collector leg. / オオカメイイナズマ ["Ookameiinazuma", Japanese name] *Euthalia kameii* / 2008830IR0017".

***kardama* Moore, 1859** (Fig. 52a, b)
The type locality is "China". The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of male and female types. So the types should be syntypes. The figured male is a syntype in OXUM, labeled "TYPE LEP: 3217 2/2 *Adolias kardama* Moore HOPE DEPT.OXFORD / Not in Ion. io., China / *Adolias kardama*, Moore, type / Type Moore, Trans. Ent Soc., p. 80 pl. 9 fig. 3, (1859)".

***khama* Alphéraky, 1895** (Fig. 53a, b)
The type locality is Tai-Sian-Guan-Lin, Sichuan, China. Though *khama* was described with five males in the original description, the paper did not designate the holotype. So the types should be syntypes. One male of type series is preserved in BMNH (Rh37228). The figured male is a syntype in BMNH (Rh37228), labeled "Type HT / Original / *Khama* Alph. Sytschuan urbs Schy-Tsuan 31 VIII. / *Euthalia khama* Type ♂ HT. Alph. / Ex. Coll. H. J. Elwes, 1920. / Presented by J. J. Joicey Esq. Brit. Mus. 1931-291. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29830 / BMNH(E) #807841".

***khambounei* Uehara & Yokochi, 2001** (Fig. 54a, b)
The type locality is Xamneua, Houa Phan, Laos. The figured male is the holotype in JU, labeled "Holotype *Euthalia khambounei* J. Uehara & T. Yokochi 2001 / Xam Neua N. Laos 31. May 1999".

***kikuoi* K. Okano, 1988** (Fig. 55a, b)
The type locality is Chiang Mai, Thailand. The figured female is the holotype in KO, labeled "HOLOTYPE / *Euthalia patala kikuoi* n. ssp. Chiang Mai North Thailand March 1987 N. Koyama leg. / 73".

***kobayashii* Yokochi, 2005** (Fig. 56a, b)
The type locality is Lishui, Zhejiang, China. The figured male is the holotype in KMNH, labeled "HOLOTYPE / HOLOTYPE *kobayashii* Yokochi, 2005 / Jul.–Aug., 1993 Lishui Zhejiang CHINA Coll. T. Yokochi / 景… ["Jing…(untraceable)" in the Chinese characters] 93.7.20 / Geni Lm-060".

***koharai* Yokochi, 2005** (Fig. 57a, b)
The type locality is Binchuan, Yunnan, China. The figured male is the holotype in KMNH, labeled "HOLOTYPE / HOLOTYPE *koharai* Yokochi, 2005 / 賓川県 鶏足山 大理白族自治州 中国 雲 南 省 ["Binchuan Jizu shan Dali Yunnan" in the Chinese characters] 2003年6月27日 ["27. vi. 2003"] / Lm-98 Geni".

***kosempona* Fruhstorfer, 1908** (Fig. 58a, b)
The type locality is Kosempo, Taiwan, R. China. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of female types. So the types should be syntypes. The figured female is a syntype in MNHN, labeled "Type / Formosa Regenzeit Fruhstorfer / H SAUTER KOSEMPO 24-30 VI 08 / MUSEUM PARIS 1934 COLL H. FRUHSTORFER".

***leechi* Oberthür, 1907** (Fig. 59a, b)
The type locality is Moupin and Siao-lou, Sichuan, China. Though *leechi* was described with four males in the original description, the holotype was not designated there. So the types should be syntypes. Nine males of *leechi* are preserved in BMNH (Rh11782), but three specimens among them have the label of "Oberthür Coll.", therefore these are syntypes. The figured male is a syntype from Moupin, in BMNH (Rh11782), labeled "♂ *Leechi*, Obthr. (*Sahadeva*, Leech XXI-2) / Mou-Pin 1897 ex. RP. Dejean / Ex Oberthür Coll. Brit. Mus. 1927-3.".

***lengba* Tytler, 1940** (Fig. 60a, b)
The type locality is Lengba River, Manipur, India. The figured male is the lectotype in BMNH (Rh37232), labeled "Lectotype / Type / *EUTHALIA LENGBA* TYTL. / Lectotype ♂ *Euthalia lengba* Tytler, 1940 Designated by T. Yokochi, 1997 / *D. lengba* sp. Nov. / ♂ *Dophla lengba* sp. N. Tyt [♂ Lengba R Manipur 4.13] / TYTLER COLL 1940 / A. Hall. B.M. 1942.11. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29827 / BMNH(E) #229250 / BMNH(E) #807860". The lectotype was designated by Yokochi & Koiwaya (1997).

**linpingensis Mell, 1935** (Fig. 61a, b)
The type locality is Linping, Guangdong, China. The figured male is the holotype in ZFMK, labeled "Typus / *E linpingensis* Mell Typus / *linpingensis* Mell / Linping Südchina VI 1922 H. Höne / Genital Präparat Groß Nr. 408".

***longi* Vitalis de Salvaza, 1924** (Fig. 62a, b)
The type locality is Xieng Khouang, Laos. As the holotype was not designated in the original description and the number of types was not written clearly, the figured male in BMNH (Rh11781) should be a syntype. The labels are as follows, "SYNTYPE / HOLOTYPE / HOLOTYPE / Type / *Euthalia Longi* Vitalis Det. R. Vitalis de Salvaza / LAOS XiKhouang le 20. III 1917 R. Vitalis de Salvaza / *Euthalia longi* Vitalis Laos TYPE vois ...(untraceable) i decrit / SYNTYPE *Euthalia longi* n. sp. Vitalis de Salvaza det. R. I. Vane-Wright, 1968 ♂ Dex. Faune. Ent. Indochine fasc. 8, p. 43, 1924 No. of specimens not stated / Ex E. Le Moult Coll. B.M. 1968-155 / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29904 / BMNH(E) #229277 / BMNH(E) #807868".

***malapana* Shirôzu & Chung, 1958** (Fig. 63a, b)
The type locality is Malapa, Taiwan, R.China. The figured female is the holotype (type No. L253) in BLKU, labeled "*Euthalia malapana* Shirozu et Chung, 1958 HOLOTYPE ♀ / [C. TAIWAN] Malap near Musha 1. VII. 1957 Wensou Chung leg. / 112 / (blank paper)".

***masaokai* YOKOCHI, 2005** (Fig. 64a, b)
The type locality is Xamneua, Houa Phan, Laos. The figured male is the holotype in KMNH, labeled "HOLOTYPE / HOLOTYPE *masaokai* Yokochi, 2005 / 18 Jun. 2000 Xamneua (N. Laos) LAOS Coll. Yokochi".

***masumi* YOKOCHI, 2009** (Fig. 65a, b)
The type locality is Dayao shan, Guangxi, China. The figured male is the holotype in KMNH, labeled "Holotype / HOLOTYPE *masumi* Yokochi, 2009 / June 1998 Dayao Shan 1200 m Guangxi CHINA".

***melli* YOKOCHI, 1997** (Fig. 66a, b)
The type locality is Tsahyuenshan, N.Guangdong, China. The figured male is the lectotype in ZMHU, labeled "Typus / 28.5.II, Te; 五月廾八茶園山 ["May 28 Tsahyuenshan" in the Chinese characters] / Lectotype ♂, *Euthalia undosa melli* YOKOCHI for *Euthalia undosa meridionalis* MELL, 1935, preoccupied by *Euthalia garuda meridionalis* FRUHSTORFER, 1906.". The lectotype was designated by YOKOCHI, 1997, for *melli* has the possibility to contain several species, such as *thibetana*, *alpherakyi*, or *yasuyukii*. *Euthalia undosa melli* was introduced as a new name to replace the invalid *meridionalis* MELL (see *meridionalis* MELL, 1935).

***meridionalis* MELL, 1935**
Though MELL described *Euthalia undosa meridionalis* in 1935, it was a primary homonym of *Euthalia garuda meridionalis* FRUHSTORFER, 1906. Consequently, *meridionalis* MELL is invalid. It has been replaced by *melli* (see *melli* YOKOCHI, 1997).

***miao* SUGIYAMA, 1996** (Fig. 67a, b)
The type locality is Mt. Miaola, Guangxi, China. The figured male is the holotype in HS, labeled "HOLOTYPE *Euthalia kardama miao* ♂ SUGIYAMA, 1996 H. SUGIYAMA / 27.VI.1995 W Mt. MIAOLA GUANGXI CHINA H. SUGIYAMA leg.".

**mingyiae HUANG, 2002** (Fig. 68a, b)
The type locality is Nadadan, Nujiang valley, N. W. Yunnan, China. The holotype (male) is preserved in HH (not examined). The figured male is a paratype in BMNH (Rh11783), labeled "PARATYPE / *euthalia mingyae* Huang 2002 Paratype ♂ / 2002-7-22 Nidadan, Nujiang N. W. Yunnan / leg. H. Huang al. 1700 m / Very rare, only the holotype and this paratype known. / BMNH(E) 2003-70".

***monbeigi* OBERTHÜR, 1907** (Fig. 69a, b)
The type locality is Tsekou, N. Yunnan, China. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of types and sexes. So the types should be syntypes. The figured male is a syntype in BMNH (Rh37227), labeled "Type / *Alpherakyi*, var. *Monbeigi*, Obthr. Type d. la. description / Thibet Tsekou RP Dubernard / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29823 / BMNH(E) #310508 / BMNH(E) #807824".

***nadaka* FRUHSTORFER, 1913** (Fig. 70a, b)
The type locality is Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of male and female types. So the types should be syntypes. One pair specimen in MNHN has the label of "type". The figured male is a syntype in MNHN, labeled "Type / Assam H. Fruhstorfer / MUSEUM PARIS 1934 COLL H. FRUHSTORFER".

***nagaensis* TYTLER, 1940** (Fig. 71a, b)
The type locality is Jakama, Naga Hills, India. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of male and female types. So the types should be syntypes. One male and one female with "type" label are preserved in BMNH (Rh37232), and three specimens are in OXUM (one male in TYPE LEP 3518-1/3; two females in TYPE LEP 3518-2/3, 3/3). The figured male is a syntype in BMNH (Rh37232), labeled "Type HT / *Euthalia nara nagaensis* Tytl. / ♂ Jakama Naga Hills E 5400 7.11 [♂ *Dophla nara Moore*] / Type selected by G. T. 1941. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. [29857] / BMNH(E) #229253 / BMNH(E) #807855".

***nara* MOORE, 1859** (Fig. 72a, b)
Though the type locality was noted as "N. India", the detailed district had been unknown. I guess it would be around Sikkim. Holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of female types. So the types should be syntypes. One female syntype is preserved in BMNH (Rh37228). This specimen, figured here, is labeled "Type *Adolias nara* Moore ♀ / N. India Entom. Society / N. India pur...(untraceable) of Ent. Soc. 63-44 / B.M. TYPE No. Rh10153 *Adolias* nara ♀ Moore. / BMNH(E) #807847".

***narayana* GROSE-SMITH & KIRBY, 1891** (Fig. 73a, b)
The type locality is Ruby Mines (Mogok), Mandalay, Myanmar. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of female types. So the types should be syntypes. The single female syntype preserved in BMNH (Rh37228) is figured here, and is labeled "Type HT / Type / Ruby Mines / *Narayana* Grose Smith & Kirby Burmah Type / Presented by J. J. Joicey Esq. Brit. Mus. 1931-291. / Ex. Grose Smith, 19...(untraceable) / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29860 / BMNH(E) #807838".

***neoterica* LEE, 1985**
The type locality is Binchuan, Yunnan, China. The holotype (male) is preserved in IZCAS (not examined), figured in the original description on plate 2, figs. 13, 14.

***niwai* YOKOCHI, 2005** (Fig. 74a, b)
The type locality is N. Kachin, Myanmar. The figured female is the holotype in KMNH, labeled "HOLOTYPE / HOLOTYPE *niwai* Yokochi, 2005 / N. Kachin / 25 Jul 1998 Kachin MYANMAR Coll. T. Yokochi".

***nosei* YOKOCHI, 2000** (Fig 75a, b)
The type locality is Nitadi, Kachin, Myanmar. The figured male is the holotype in KNGBM (I lost the label data).

***nujiangensis* HUANG, 2001** (Fig. 76a, b)
The type locality is Genong, S. E. Xizang, China. The figured female is the holotype in HH, labeled "Holotype ♀ *E. al. nujiangensis* / above Longpo, Nujiang Tibet 2000-9 / 94 ⋯ (untraceable)".

***occidentalis* HALL, 1930** (Fig. 77a, b)
The type locality is Siao-lou, Sichuan, China. The figured male is the lectotype in BMNH (Rh37228), labeled "Type / Siao-Lou Chasseursindigenes 1893 / Ex Oberthür Coll. Brit. Mus. 1927-3. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. [29848] / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. / BMNH(E) #807836". The lectotype was designated by YOKOCHI (2005b).

***omeia* LEECH, 1891** (Fig. 78a, b)
The type locality is Siao-lou, Sichuan, China. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of male types. So the types should be syntypes. Nine males of *omeia* are preserved in BMNH; eight males among them are in Rh11786 and the other one male in Rh37228. The figured male is a syntype in BMNH (Rh37228), labeled "Type *Euthalia omeia* Leech ♂ / Type ♂ Leech / Leech Coll. 1901-173. *Euthalia omeia* (g) Omei-Shan, 3620 ft Native coll. July & Aug. 1890. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. [29850] / BMNH(E) #807845".

***pacifica* MELL, 1935** (Fig. 79a, b)
The type locality is Chekiang, Zhejiang, China. The figured male is the holotype in ZFMK, labeled "Type / 七月六号在萬池山石壁下 德号捉在路辺樹葉 ["captured on the leaf of the tree along the street, under the rock wall of Wanchi shan on 6, July" in the meaning of Chinese] / 6.7 / *Euth pacifica*".

***patala* KOLLAR, 1844** (Fig. 80a, b)
The type locality is Massuri, India. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of types and sexes. So the types should be syntypes. The syntype (male) is preserved in NHMW, labeled "Type / *Adolias Patala* Kllr Himal M...(untraceable) Hugel p. 435 / Himal M...(untraceable) / Hügel.". Though I did not examine the syntype, the figures are by courtesy of Dr. Martin LÖDL (NHMW).

***perlella* CHOU & WANG, 1994**
The type locality is Baoxing, Sichuan, China. The holotype (female) is preserved in EMNAU (not examined), figured in the original description on page 492 (♀ 四川 [Sichuan]).

***pratti* LEECH, 1891** (Fig. 81a, b)
The type locality is Ichang, Hubei, China. Though *pratti* was described with two males and two females in the original description, the paper did not designate the holotype. So the types should be syntypes. The figured male is a syntype in BMNH (Rh37228), labeled "Type *Euthalia pratti* Leech / *Euthalia pratti* sp. n Type ♂ / Leech Coll. 1901-173. *Euthalia pratti* (b) Ichang Mrs. Pratt Coll. July 1888 / B.M.TYPE No. Rh10192 *Euthalia pratti* ♂ Leech / 19 / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. [29849] / BMNH(E) #310512 / BMNH(E) #807833".

***pulchella* LEE, 1979**
The type locality is Chayü, SE. Xizang, China. The holotype (female) is preserved in IZCAS (not examined), figured in the original description on plate 1, figs. 1, 2.

***pyrrha* LEECH, 1892** (Fig. 82a, b)
The type locality is Kwei-chow, Moupin, and Omei-Shan in Sichuan, China. Though pyrrha was described with five females in the original description, the holotype was not designated there. So the types should be syntypes. Six females each with a "type" label are housed in BMNH (Rh11782, Rh37228), which might suggest that one of them is not a true (original) type. However, careful examination suggests that this does comprise the series on which LEECH based his taxon: possibly he made a mistake in counting. One of these syntypes (Rh37228) is figured here, and is labeled "Type *Euthalia pyrrha* Leech / Type ♀ Leech / Leech Coll. 1901-173. *Euthalia pyrrha*(e) Omei-Shan, 3620 ft. Native coll. July & Aug. 1890. [Type ♀] / B.M. TYPE No. Rh10198 *Euthalia pyrrha*, ♀ Leech / BMNH(E) #807835".

***raja* C. & R. FELDER, 1859** (Fig. 83)
The type locality is Assam, India. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of female types. So the types should be syntypes. I have been unable to locate any type material. The syntype (female) figure is from the original description.

***rickettsi* HALL, 1930** (Fig. 84a, b)
The type locality is Kuatun, N. W. Fujian, China. The figured male is the holotype in BMNH (Rh37227), labeled "Type / CHINA NW Fokien 3400 ft / Kuahim June 96. C. D. Ricketts. 1904-66. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29835 / BMNH(E) #310504 / BMNH(E) #807820".

***sadona* TYTLER, 1940** (Fig. 85a, b)
The type locality is Sadon, Kachin, Myanmar. The figured male

is the holotype in BMNH (Rh37228), labeled "Type / ♂ *Dophla sadona* sp. Nov. Tyt. / N. E. BURMA: Sadon. 16. vii 1927. H. C. Tytler. B.M. 1938-678. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. [29846] / BMNH(E) #807827".

***sahadeva* MOORE, 1859** (Fig. 86a, b)
Although the type locality was noted as "N. India", the detailed district remains unknown (as in the case of *nara*). Most likely it would have been in or near Sikkim. No holotype was designated in the original description, and the number of male types was not mentioned. So the types should be syntypes. The BMNH has two males "types" (Rh37228, Rh11783). The figured male is a syntype in BMNH (Rh37228), labeled "Type / *Adolias sahadeva* Moore ♂ / *Adolias sahadeva*. ♂. Moore / N. India, Hardwicke beq. / B.M. TYPE No. Rh10196 *Adolias sahadeva*, ♂ Moore. / BMNH(E) #807839".

***sakota* FRUHSTORFER, 1913** (Fig. 87a, b)
The type locality is Tseku, N. Yunnan, China. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of types or sexes. So the types should be syntypes. The figured male is a syntype in BMNH (Rh37227), labeled "Type / *Duda* / Tse Kou P. Dubernard 1903 / Ex Oberthür Coll. Brit. Mus. 1927-3. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. [29845] / BMNH(E) #310500 / BMNH(E) #807814".

***shania* EVANS, 1924** (Fig. 88a, b)
The type locality is Loimwe (near Kyang Tong), E. Shan, Myanmar. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of male and female types. So the types should be syntypes. Two males and one female with "type" labels are preserved in BMNH; one male in Rh37228; one male in Rh11787; one female in Rh37232. The figured male is a syntype in BMNH (Rh37228), labeled "Type / S. Shan St Loimwe 5600 19.5.22 / W. H. Evans. Brit. Mus. 1927-82. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. [29852] / BMNH (E) #807848".

***shinkaii* YOKOCHI, 2004** (Fig. 89a, b)
The type locality is Tam Dao, Vinh Phu, Vietnam. The figured male is the holotype in KMNH, labeled "HOLOTYPE / HOLOTYPE *shinkaii* Yokochi, 2004 / Mt. Tam Dao alt. 1430 m, N. Vietnam Aug. 2000 Coll. Akio Shinkai Musashino Insectarium (with butterfly illustration)".

***shinnin* FRUHSTORFER, 1908** (Fig. 90a, b)
According to the original description, the type locality was Kanshirei (Taiwan) and the material was collected during 15–30 June 1908. Most of FRUHSTORFER's collection of Nymphalidae is preserved in MNHN, but I was unable to locate any specimen of *shinnin* with corresponding data in Paris. However, it is possible that the male figured here did form part of the original type series. This specimen is labeled "Type / Formosa Regenzeit Fruhstorfer / KOSEMPO 24-30 VI 08 / MUSEUM PARIS 1934 COLL H. FRUHSTORFER".

***sinica* MOORE, 1898** (Fig. 91a, b)
The type locality is Ta Tong Kiao, Sichuan, China. The figured male is the holotype in BMNH (Rh37228), labeled "Type *Limbusa sinica* Moore ♂ / *Limbusa sinica*, ♂ type ) Moore / Ta Tong Kiao ChasseursIndigenes 1894 Crowley Bequest. 1901-78. / B.M. TYPE No. Rh10154 *Limbusa sinica*, Moore. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29861 / BMNH(E) #807840".

***splendens* TYTLER, 1915** (Fig. 92a, b)
The type locality is Imphal, Manipur, India. The figured male is the holotype in BMNH (Rh37232), labeled "Type / *E. durga splendens* Tytler / *durga splendens* TYPE Tytler / ♂ Suroifui Manipur E 8500 7 13 / A. Hall. B.M. 1942.11. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29863 / BMNH(E) #229255 / BMNH(E) #807852".

***staudingeri* LEECH, 1891** (Fig. 93a, b)
The type locality is Chia-Kou-Ho, Sichuan, China. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of male and female types. So the types should be syntypes. As far as I know, four males and two females type series are housed in BMNH (one pair in Rh37227; three males and a female in Rh11772). The figured male is a syntype in BMNH (Rh37227), labeled "Type / type ♂ Leech / Leech Coll. 1901-173. *Euthalia thibetana* (j) / Chia-Kou-Ho, 1700 ft. A. E. Pratt coll. July 1889. / B.M. TYPE No. Rh10176 *Euthalia staudingeri* ♂ Leech. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29821 / BMNH(E) #310501 / BMNH(E) #807817".

***strephon* GROSE-SMITH, 1893** (Fig. 94a, b)
The type locality is Omei-shan, Sichuan, China. Though the original description of *strephon* refers to five males, no holotype was designated. So the types should be syntypes. A single male with a "type" label is preserved in BMNH (Rh37228) and figured here. It is labeled "Type HT / Type / *Strephon* Grose-Smith Omei-shan. Type / omei / Ex. Grose Smith, 1910. / Presented by J. J. Joicey Esq. Brit. Mus. 1931-291. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. [29853] / BMNH(E) #807849".

***strephonida* MONASTYRSKII, 2005** (Fig. 95a, b)
The type locality is Hon Ba, Khanh Hoa, Vietnam. The figured male is the holotype in MNHN, labeled "*Euthalia strephonida* Monastyrskii, 2005 sp. nov. HOLOTYPE, ♂ / C. Vietnam Khanh Hoa Province Dien Khanh district Hon Ba Nat. Res. 21. 04. 2003. 1200 m A. Monastyrskii. / Khanh Hoa Dien Khanh 21. 04. 03 1200 m".

***suprema* UEHARA & YOKOCHI, 2001** (Fig. 96a, b)
The type locality is Xamneua, Houa Phan, Laos. The figured

male is the holotype in JU, labeled "Holotype *Euthalia suprema* J. Uehara & T. Yokochi 2001 / Xamneua N. Laos 11, Jul. 2000 / 000008".

***taooana* Moore, 1879** (Fig. 97a, b)
The type locality is Taoo, Upper Tenasserim, Myanmar. No holotype was designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of types and sexes. So the types should be syntypes. The figured male is a syntype in BMNH (Rh37228), labeled "Type *Adolias taooana* Moore ♂ / Taoo 3 –5000. / Upper Tenasserim Taoo 3–5,000 ft O. Limborg 79.10. / B.M. TYPE No. Rh10190 *Adolias taooana* ♂ Moore. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29858 / BMNH(E) #807830".

***tayiensis* Yoshino, 1997** (Fig. 98a, b)
The type locality is Tayi (Dayi), Sichuan, China. The figured female is the holotype in MNHAH, labeled "Holotype Yoshino coll. / *Euthalia bunzoi tayiensis* 1997 Neo Lepidoptera vol. 2-2 / Jul. 21. 1997 西嶺雪山 大邑県四川 ["Xilingxueshan Dayi Sichuan" in the Chinese characters] / 吉野和義コレクション ["Yoshino Kazuyoshi collection" in the Japanese characters] / B1-624290".

***thawgawa* Tytler, 1940** (Fig. 99a, b)
The type locality is Hthawgaw, Kachin, Myanmar. No holotype was designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of male and female types. So the types should be syntypes. The BMNH has a pair of specimens with "type" labels (Rh37232). The figured male is a syntype in BMNH (Rh37232), labeled "Type HT / *D. sahadeva thawgawa* Tytl. / ♂ H taugaw N. Burma 17.7.27 / Type selected by G. T. 1941. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29901 / BMNH(E) #229259 / BMNH(E) #807861".

***themistocles* Oberthür, 1907** (Fig. 100a, b)
The type locality is Siao-lou, Sichuan, China. No holotype was designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of types and sexes. So the types should be syntypes. Twenty-five males and seven females with "Oberthür Coll." labels are preserved in BMNH, and the details of the account is as follows; one male from Siao-lou (Rh37227), six males from Ta-tsien-lou, eight males and five females from Siao-lou, four males from Tien-Tsuen, three males and one female from Mou-pin, one male from Mosy-Mien, one female from Se-Pin-lou-chan, one male from Thibet, and one male (locality unknown) (Rh11774). The figured male is a syntype in BMNH (Rh37227), labeled "Type / *Euthalia Themistocles*, Obthr type ayantsernia la description / Siao-Lou 1898 Chasseursindigenes / Ex Oberthür Coll. Brit. Mus. 1927-3. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29834 / BMNH(E) #310505 / BMNH(E) #807821".

***thibetana* Poujade, 1885** (Fig. 101a, b)
The type locality is Mou-Pin, Sichuan, China. Though *thibetana* was described with one male and two females in the original description, the holotype was not designated there. So the types in MNHN should be syntypes. More than one hundred and twenty years faded the color of type materials. The real ground color of the wings would have been tinged with more deep greenish-blue. The type specimen is not in good condition, so it is difficult to recognize the two females are the same species as the male. For the purpose of stabilizing the name of *thibetana*, I selected one male as lectotype here. Lectotype ♂, here designated [examined], labeled "TYPE (red) / Mou-Pin Thibet 1870 P. Arm David MUSEUM DE PARIS / *Adolias thibetana* Pouj. / 663 70".

***tonegawai* Yokochi, 2009** (Fig. 102a, b)
The type locality is Panwa, Kachin, Myanmar. The figured male is the holotype in KMNH, labeled "HOLOTYPE *tonegawai* Yokochi, 2009 / 2009. 6. 23 バンファ ["Banfa" in Japanese for this locality] 2300 m PANWA".

***tsangpoi* Huang, 1999** (Fig. 103a, b)
The type locality is Metok, S. E. Xizang, China. The figured male is the holotype in HH, labeled "Holotype *E. tsangpoi* / below Hanmi Metok, Tibet 1996-7".

***tsuchiyai* Yokochi, 2005** (Fig. 104a, b)
The type locality is Xamneua, Houa Phan, Laos. The figured male is the holotype in JU, labeled "HOLOTYPE / Xamneua N. Laos 22, Jun. 2000".

***uedai* Yokochi, 2009** (Fig. 105a, b)
The type locality is Chudu Razi, Kachin, Myanmar. The figured male is the holotype in KMNH, labeled "HOLOTYPE *uedai* Yokochi, 2009 / 20 Jul. 2006 Chudu Razi (Mt. Range) 30 miles west of Kawanglangpu E. Kachin MYANMAR Coll. T. Yokochi".

***ueharai* Yokochi, 2005** (Fig. 106a, b)
The type locality is Xamneua, Houa Phan, Laos. The figured male is the holotype in JU, labeled "HOLOTYPE / Xamneua N. Laos 18, Jun. 2001".

***undosa* Fruhstorfer, 1906** (Fig. 107a, b)
The type locality is Mou-Pin, Sichuan, China. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of types and sexes. So the type material, of one or more specimens, should be regarded as syntypic. One male with a "type" label is preserved in MNHN. This specimen is labeled "Type / *undosa* Fruhst. / *themistocles* Obth 1907 / Mou Pin Chasseursindigenes 1894 / MUSEUM PARIS 1934 COLL H. FRUHSTORFER".

***uraiana* MURAYAMA & SHIMONOYA, 1962** (Fig. 108a, b)
The type locality is Urai, Taiwan, R. China. The figured male is the holotype in LBM, labeled "*E. thibetana uraiana* HOLOTYPE / 台湾烏来 ["Taiwan Urai" in the Chinese characters] 1-VII-1962 S. MURAYAMA / 琵琶湖博物館標本 [specimen of Lake Biwa Museum] Lake Biwa Museum No. 1500021542 村山修一寄贈 [donated by Shû-iti MURAYAMA] / 220-25".

***wuyishana* KOIWAYA, 1996** (Fig. 109a, b)
The type locality is Wuyi shan, Fujian, China. The figured female is the holotype in KMNH, labeled "Holotype / Wuyishan, Fujian CHINA, May 1992 / ベーヘイナズマ ["Beheinazuma" Japanese name] *Euthalia behe wuyishana* / 2008830IR0022". In the original description, the collecting date of holotype is mentioned as "June", but it is an error in writing.

***xilingensis* YOSHINO, 1997** (Fig. 110a, b)
The type locality is Tayi (Dayi), Sichuan, China. The figured female is the holotype in MNHAH, labeled "Holotype Yoshino coll. / *Euthalia pacifica xilingensis* 1997 Neo Lepidoptera vol. 2-2 / Jul. 21. 1997 西嶺雪山 大邑県四川 ["Xilingxueshan Tayi Sichuan" in the Chinese characters] / 吉野和義コレクション ["YOSHINO Kazuyoshi collection" in the Japanese characters] / B1-624270".

***yanagisawai* SUGIYAMA, 1996** (Fig. 111a, b)
The type locality is Xichang, Sichuan, China. The figured male is the holotype in HS, labeled "HOLOTYPE *Euthalia yanagisawai* SUGIYAMA, 1996 ♂ H. SUGIYAMA / 24.VIII.1995 XICHANG SICHUAN CHINA H. SUGIYAMA leg.".

***yasuyukii* YOSHINO, 1998** (Fig. 112a, b)
The type locality is Longshen County, Guangxi, China. The figured male is the holotype in MNHAH, labeled "Holotype Yoshino coll. / *Euthalia yasuyukii* 1998 Neo Lepidoptera vol. 3 / May 30. 1997 竜勝県花坪 広西自治区 ["Longshen Huaping Guangxi" in the Chinese characters] / 吉野和義コレクション ["YOSHINO Kazuyoshi collection" in the Japanese characters] / B1-624273".

***yunnana* OBERTHÜR, 1907** (Fig. 113a, b)
The type locality is Tsekou, N. Yunnan, China. The holotype was not designated in the original description, and the paper did not mention the number of types and sexes. So the types should be syntypes. The type series is preserved in BMNH, where I examined 21 male and 4 female syntypes (Rh37227, Rh11771). The figured male is a syntype in BMNH (Rh37227), labeled "Type / *thibetana yunnana* obthr. / Tse Kou P. Dubernard 1903 / Ex Oberthür Coll. Brit. Mus. 1927-3. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera Slide No. 29833 / BMNH(E) #310499 / BMNH(E) #807812".

***yunnanica* KOIWAYA, 1996** (Fig. 114a, b)
The type locality is Zhongdian, N. Yunnan, China. The figured male is the holotype in KMNH, labeled "Holotype / [China] Zhongdian N. Yunnan vi. 1995 / Eu. 73 / スギタニイナズマ ["Sugitaniinazuma" Japanese name] *Euthalia insulae yunnanica* / 95.6 中甸 雲南 ["Zhongdian Yunnan" in the Chinese characters] / 2008830IR0019".

***zhaxidunzhui* HUANG, 1998** (Fig. 115a, b)
The type locality is Metok, S. E. Xizang, China. The holotype (male) is preserved in HH (not examined). The figured male is a paratype in KMNH, labeled "PARATYPE / Paratype *zhaxidunzhui* / 22, Jul. 1996 Hanmi-Arniqiao Metok S. E. Tibet CHINA Coll. T. Yokochi / 1996-7-22 Hanmi-Arniqiao, Metok, T. / ♂ Paratype *E. strephon zhaxidunzhui*".

(to be continued)

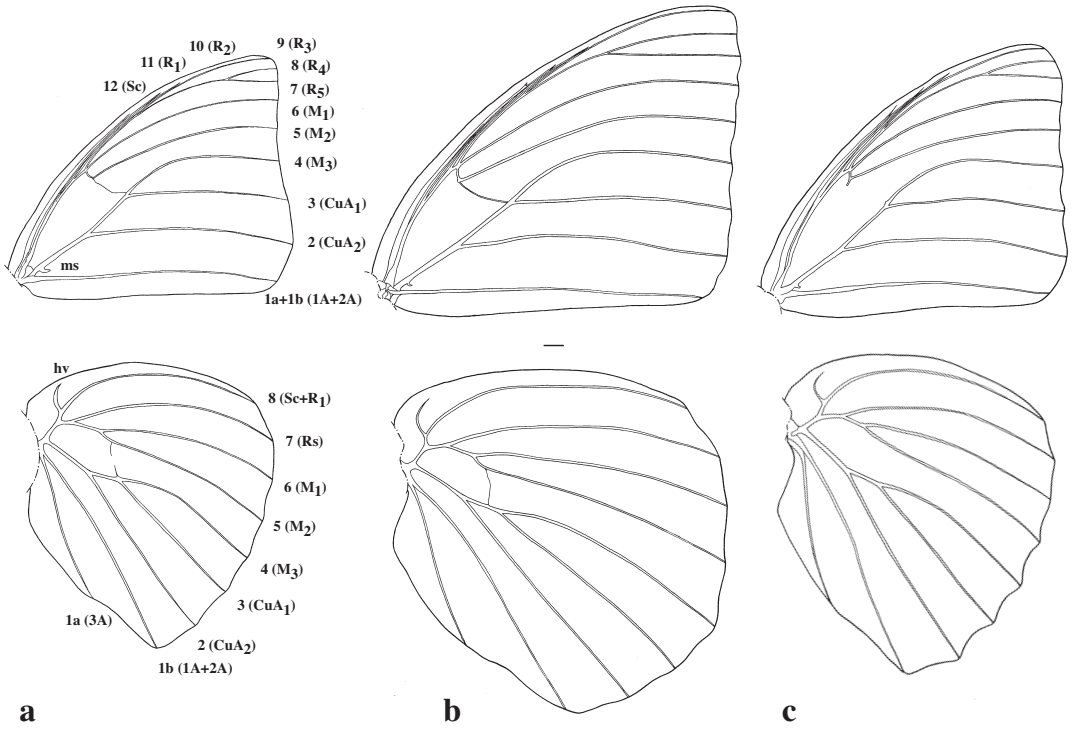


Fig. 1. Venation of male. a: *nara*; b: *patala*; c: *franciae*. Scale 1 mm.

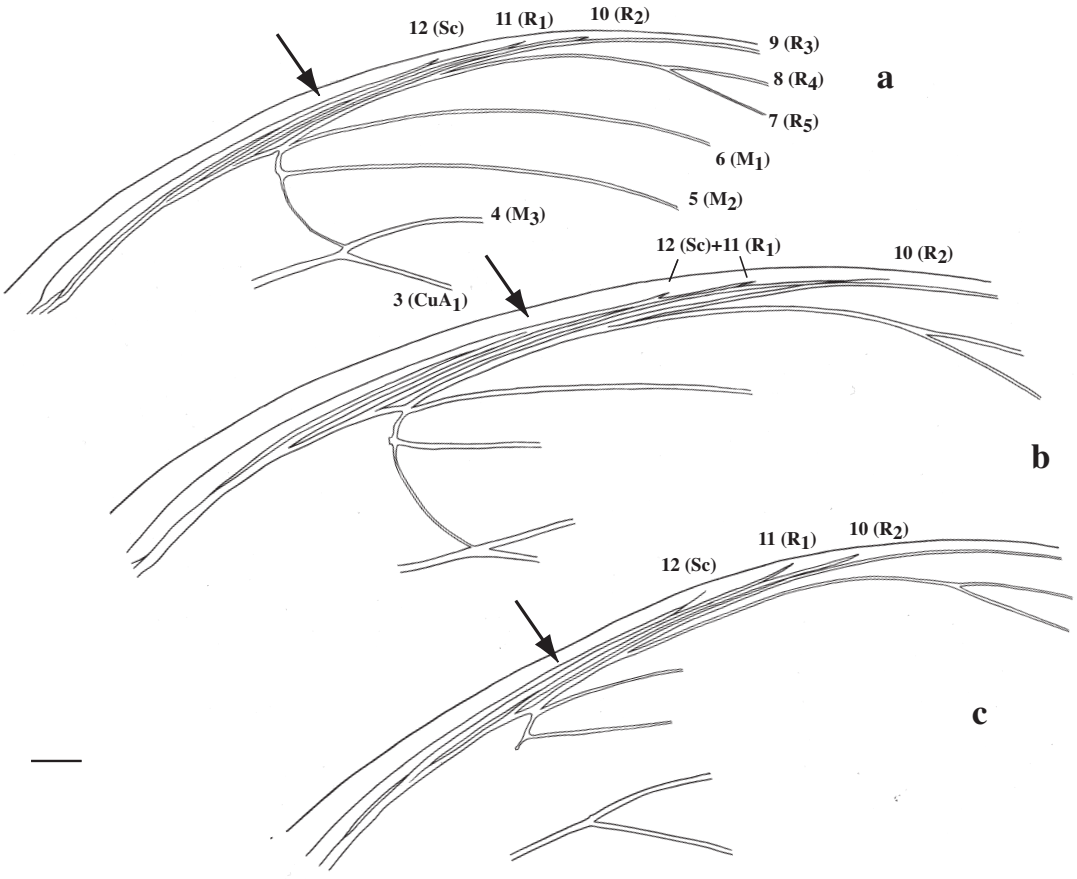


Fig. 2. Venation of male (enlarged of costal area of forewing). a: *nara*; b: *patala*; c: *franciae*. Scale 1 mm.

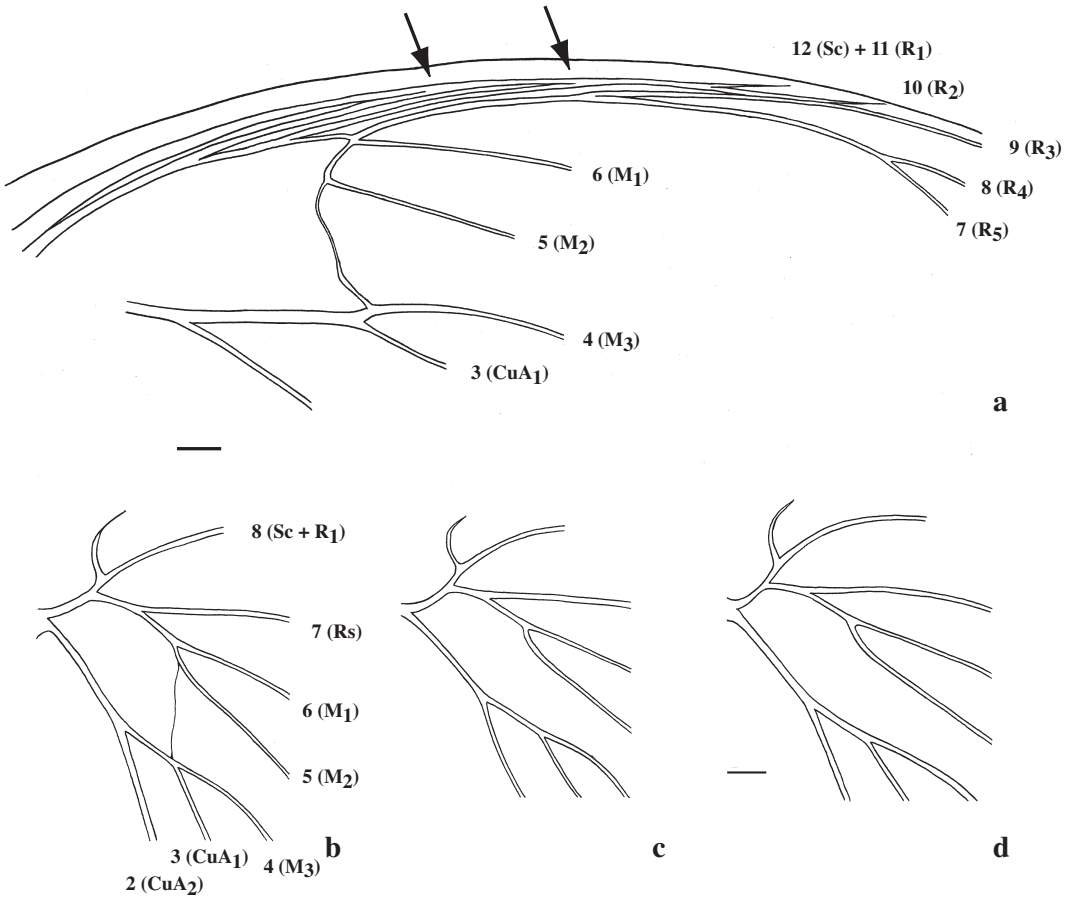


Fig. 3. Venation. a: female of *patala*, enlarged of costal area of forewing; b, c, d: hindwing discocellular veins of *nara*. Scales 1 mm.

Fig. 4. Ova of *formosana*, *insulae*, and *malapana*. Upper: *insulae*; lower-right: *formosana*; lower-left: *malapana*, from UCHIDA (1991).

Fig. 5. Larva of *kardama*. Qingcheng shan, Sichuan, China. a: dorsal view; b: lateral view.

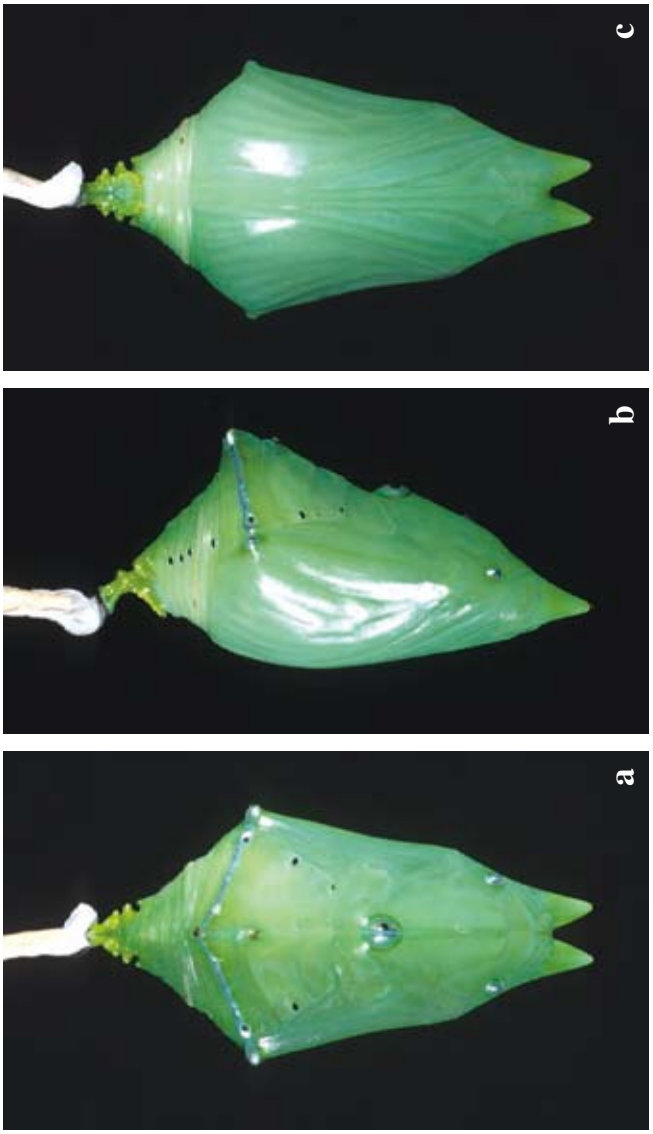


Fig. 6. Pupa of *kardama*. Qingcheng shan, Sichuan, China. a: dorsal view; b: lateral view; c: abdominal view.

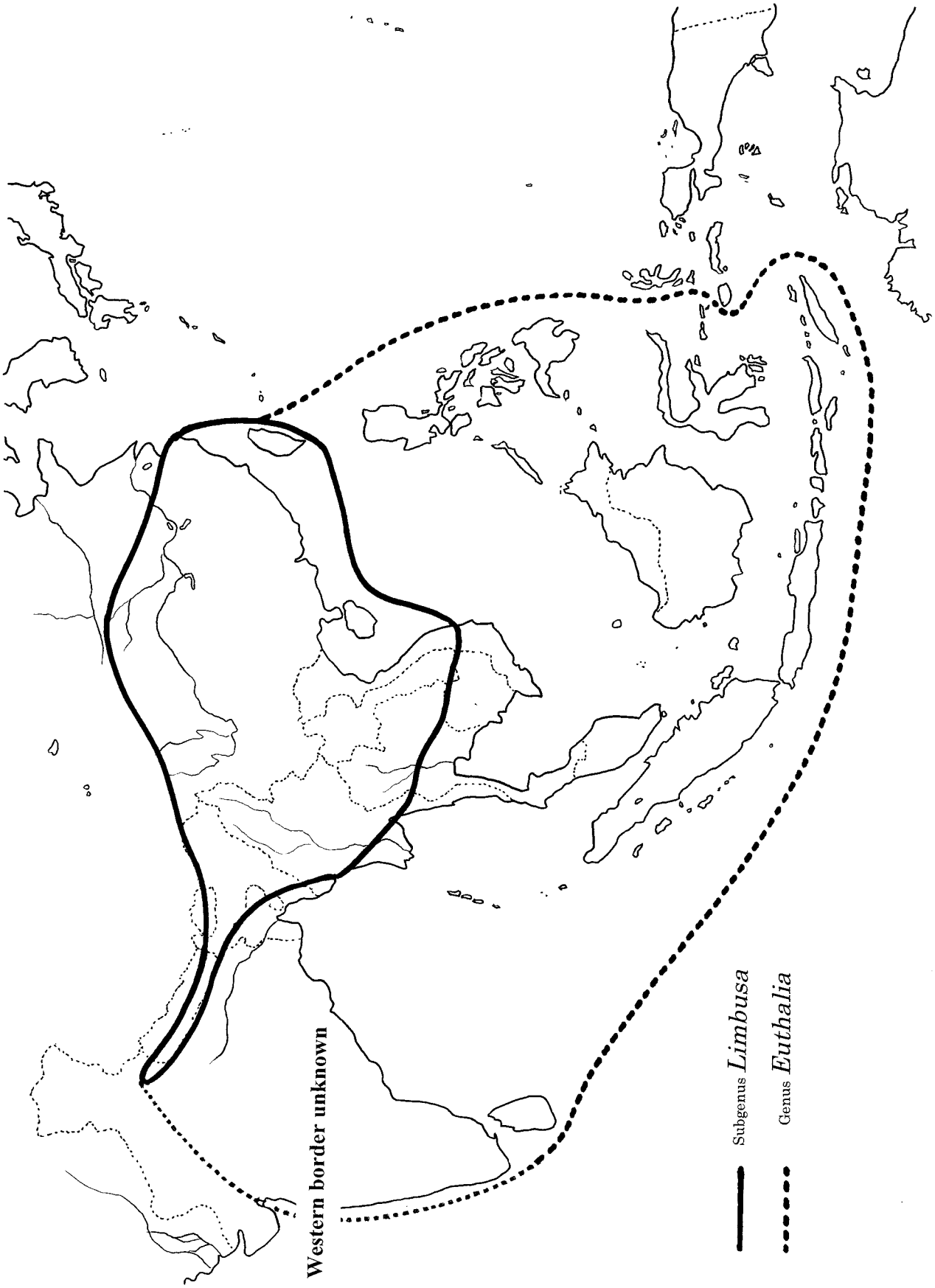


Fig. 7. Distribution map of the subgenus *Limbusa* compared with the genus *Euthalia*.

## Explanations of plates

(a: upperside of the wings, b: underside of the wings, excluding Fig. 83 *Adolias raja*)

Plate 1
Fig. 8. *Euthalia shinnin albescens*, lectotype, ♂, FW: 34 mm, ZMHU.
Fig. 9. *Euthalia alpherakyi,* syntype, ♂, FW: 42 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 10. *Euthalia nara alutoya*, syntype, ♀, FW: 41 mm, MNHN.
Fig. 11. *Euthalia duda amplifascia*, holotype, ♂, FW: 46 mm, BMNH.

Plate 2
Fig. 12. *Euthalia* (*Dophla*) *anaea*, holotype, ♂, FW: 37 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 13. *Adolias anyte*, syntype, ♂, FW: 34 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 14. *Euthalia aristides*, lectotype, ♂, FW: 37 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 15. *Adolias armandiana*, holotype, ♀, FW: 50 mm, MNHN.

Plate 3
Fig. 16. *Euthalia franciae attenuata*, syntype, ♂, FW: 40 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 17. *Euthalia behe*, holotype, ♂, FW: 40 mm, HS.
Fig. 18. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *duda bellula*, holotype, ♂, FW: 46 mm, KMNH.
Fig. 19. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *iva buensis*, holotype, ♂, FW: 47 mm, MNHN.

Plate 4
Fig. 20. *Euthalia nara bunzoi*, holotype, ♂, FW: 36 mm, HS.
Fig. 21. *Euthalia byakko*, holotype, ♂, FW: 52 mm, JU.
Fig. 22. *Euthalia nara chayuana*, paratype, ♂, FW: 33 mm, KMNH.
Fig. 23. *Euthalia alpherakyi chayuensis*, holotype, ♀, FW: 44 mm, HH.

Plate 5
Fig. 24. *Euthalia nara colinsmithi*, paratype, ♀, FW: 44 mm, HH.
Fig. 25. *Adolias confucius,* syntype, ♀, FW: 52 mm, OXUM.
Fig. 26. *Euthalia consobrina*, syntype, ♀, FW: 40 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 27. *Euthalia insulae continentalis*, holotype, ♂, FW: 45 mm, KMNH.

Plate 6
Fig. 28. *Dophla cooperi*, syntype, ♂, FW: 51 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 29. *Dophla curvifascia*, syntype, ♀, FW: 36 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 30. *Euthalia behe dayiana*, holotype, ♀, FW: 45 mm, KMNH.
Fig. 31. *Adolias doubledayi*, syntype, ♂, from Boisduval (1844).

Plate 7
Fig. 32. *Euthalia khama dubernardi*, syntype, ♂, FW: 34 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 33. *Euthalia duda*, lectotype, ♂, FW: 44 mm, ZMHU.
Fig. 34. *Adolias durga*, syntype, ♂, FW: 50 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 35. *Euthalia pulchella ebbe*, holotype, ♂, FW: 35 mm, MNHAH.

Plate 8
Fig. 36. *Euthalia formosana*, syntype, ♂, FW: 42 mm, MNHN.
Fig. 37. *Aconthea franciae*, syntype, ♂, from G. R. Gray (1846).
Fig. 38. *Euthalia franciae raja* f. *galara*, syntype, ♂, FW: 37 mm, MNHN.
Fig. 39. *Euthalia confucius gibbsi*, holotype, ♂, FW: 51 mm, BMNH.

Plate 9
Fig. 40. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *strephon haradai*, holotype, ♂, FW: 38 mm, KMNH.
Fig. 41. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *khambounei hayashii*, holotype, ♂, FW: 40 mm, KNGBM.
Fig. 42. *Euthalia hebe*, syntype, ♂, FW: 36 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 43. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *heweni*, holotype, ♂, FW: 37 mm, HH.

Plate 10
Fig. 44. *Euthalia hoa*, paratype, ♂, FW: 44 mm, MNHN.
Fig. 45. *Hoenei*, manuscript name, ♂, FW: 34 mm, ZFMK.
Fig. 46. *Euthalia thibetana insulae*, holotype, ♂, FW: 39 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 47. *Euthalia hoa isolata*, holotype, ♂, FW: 44 mm, IZCAS.

Plate 11
Fig. 48. *Adolias iva*, holotype, ♂, FW: 51 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 49. *Euthalia japroa*, holotype, ♂, FW: 39 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 50. *Euthalia nara kalawrica*, syntype, ♂, FW: 33 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 51. *Euthalia kameii*, holotype, ♂, FW: 40 mm, KMNH.

Plate 12
Fig. 52. *Adolias kardama*, syntype, ♂, FW: 36 mm, OXUM.
Fig. 53. *Euthalia khama*, syntype, ♂, FW: 39 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 54. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *khambounei*, holotype, ♂, FW: 46 mm, JU.
Fig. 55. *Euthalia patala kikuoi*, holotype, ♀, FW: 60 mm, KO.

Plate 13
Fig. 56. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *aristides kobayashii*, holotype, ♂, FW: 44 mm, KMNH.
Fig. 57. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *koharai*, holotype, ♂, FW: 46 mm, KMNH.
Fig. 58. *Euthalia sahadeva kosempona*, syntype, ♀, FW: 44 mm, MNHN.
Fig. 59. *Euthalia leechi*, syntype, ♂, FW: 35 mm, BMNH.

Plate 14
Fig. 60. *Euthalia lengba*, lectotype, ♂, FW: 46 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 61. *Euthalia linpingensis*, holotype, ♂, FW: 52 mm, ZFMK.
Fig. 62. *Euthalia longi*, syntype, ♂, FW: 52 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 63. *Euthalia malapana*, holotype, ♀, FW: 50 mm, BLKU.

Plate 15
Fig. 64. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *pacifica masaokai*, holotype, ♂, FW: 37 mm, KMNH.
Fig. 65. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *masumi*, holotype, ♂, FW: 41 mm, KMNH.
Fig. 66. *Euthalia undosa melli*, lectotype, ♂, FW: 42 mm, ZMHU.
Fig. 67. *Euthalia kardama miao*, holotype, ♂, FW: 46 mm, HS.

Plate 16
Fig. 68. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *mingyiae*, paratype, ♂, FW: 41 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 69. *Euthalia alpherakyi monbeigi*, syntype, ♂, FW: 43 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 70. *Euthalia sahadeva nadaka*, syntype, ♂, FW: 41 mm, MNHN.
Fig. 71. *Euthalia nara nagaensis*, syntype, ♂, FW: 34 mm, BMNH.

Plate 17
Fig. 72. *Adolias nara*, syntype, ♀, FW: 44 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 73. *Euthalia narayana*, syntype, ♀, FW: 36 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 74. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *hebe niwai*, holotype, ♀, FW: 45 mm, KMNH.

Fig. 75. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *nosei*, holotype, ♂, FW: 33 mm, KNGBM.

Plate 18
Fig. 76. *Euthalia alpherakyi nujiangensis*, holotype, ♀, FW: 41 mm, HH.
Fig. 77. *Euthalia pratti occidentalis*, lectotype, ♂, FW: 41 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 78. *Euthalia omeia*, syntype, ♂, FW: 32 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 79. *Euthalia nara pacifica*, holotype, ♂, FW: 38 mm, ZFMK.

Plate 19
Fig. 80. *Adolias patala*, syntype, ♂, FW: 46 mm, NHMW.
Fig. 81. *Euthalia pratti*, syntype, ♂, FW: 42 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 82. *Euthalia pyrrha*, syntype, ♀, FW: 40 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 83. *Adolias raja*, syntype, ♀, from C. & R. Felder (1859).

Plate 20
Fig. 84. *Euthalia undosa rickettsi*, holotype, ♂, FW: 44 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 85. *Euthalia confucius sadona*, holotype, ♂, FW: 47 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 86. *Adolias sahadeva*, syntype, ♂, FW: 41 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 87. *Euthalia duda sakota*, syntype, ♂, FW: 37 mm, BMNH.

Plate 21
Fig. 88. *Euthalia nara shania*, syntype, ♂, FW: 35 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 89. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *shinkaii*, holotype, ♂, FW: 41 mm, KMNH.
Fig. 90. *Euthalia hebe shinnin*, syntype (?), ♂, FW: 37 mm, MNHN.
Fig. 91. *Limbusa sinica*, holotype, ♂, FW: 37 mm, BMNH.

Plate 22
Fig. 92. *Dophla durga splendens*, holotype, ♂, FW: 53 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 93. *Euthalia staudingeri*, syntype, ♂, FW: 40 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 94. *Euthalia strephon*, syntype, ♂, FW: 35 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 95. *Euthalia strephonida*, holotype, ♂, FW: 42 mm, MNHN.

Plate 23
Fig. 96. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *suprema*, holotype, ♂, FW: 40 mm, JU.
Fig. 97. *Adolias taooana*, syntype, ♂, FW: 53 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 98. *Eutharia* [sic] *bunzoi tayiensis*, holotype, ♀, FW: 43 mm, MNHAH.
Fig. 99. *Euthalia sahadeva thawgawa*, syntype, ♂, FW: 39 mm, BMNH.

Plate 24
Fig. 100. *Euthalia themistocles*, syntype, ♂, FW: 38 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 101. *Adolias thibetana*, lectotype, ♂, FW: 39 mm, MNHN.
Fig. 102. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *dubernardi tonegawai*, holotype, ♂, FW: 36 mm, KMNH.
Fig. 103. *Euthalia tsangpoi*, holotype, ♂, FW: 41 mm, HH.

Plate 25
Fig. 104. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *hebe tsuchiyai*, holotype, ♂, FW: 43 mm, JU.
Fig. 105. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *bellula uedai*, holotype, ♂, FW: 41 mm, KMNH.
Fig. 106. *Euthalia* (*Limbusa*) *pyrrha ueharai*, holotype, ♂, FW: 38 mm, JU.
Fig. 107. *Euthalia* (*Dophla*) *undosa*, syntype, ♂, FW: 37 mm, MNHN.

Plate 26
Fig. 108. *Euthalia thibetana uraiana*, holotype, ♂, FW: 44 mm, LBM.

Fig. 109. *Euthalia behe wuyishana*, holotype, ♀, FW: 46 mm, KMNH.
Fig. 110. *Eutharia* [sic] *pacifica xilingensis*, holotype, ♀, FW: 49 mm, MNHAH.
Fig. 111. *Euthalia yanagisawai*, holotype, ♂, FW: 35 mm, HS.

Plate 27
Fig. 112. *Euthalia yasuyukii*, holotype, ♂, FW: 46 mm, MNHAH.
Fig. 113. *Euthalia thibetana yunnana*, syntype, ♂, FW: 36 mm, BMNH.
Fig. 114. *Euthalia insulae yunnanica*, holotype, ♂, FW: 42 mm, KMNH.
Fig. 115. *Euthalia strephon zhaxidunzhui*, paratype, ♂, FW: 41 mm, KMNH.

Figs. 9, 11–14, 16, 26, 28, 29, 32, 34, 39, 42, 46, 48–50, 53, 59, 60, 62, 68, 69, 71–73, 77, 78, 81, 82, 84–88, 91–94, 97, 99, 100, 113; © The Natural History Museum, London.

Plate 1

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13a

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Plate 2

16a

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Plate 3

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Plate 4

Plate 5

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Plate 6

Plate 7

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Plate 8

Plate 9

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Plate 10

Plate 11

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Plate 18

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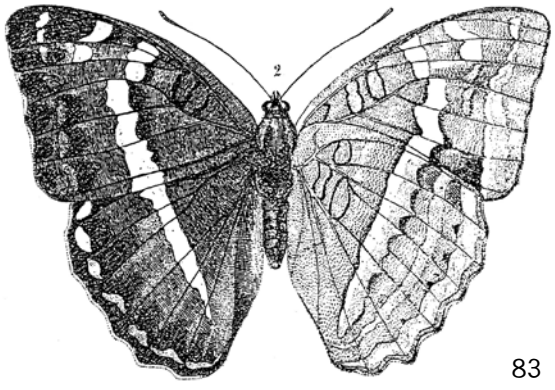
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Plate 20

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Plate 26

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Plate 27