

Corrigenda and Addenda
to Corbet & Pendlebury's *The Butterflies of the Malay Peninsula*,
5th edition (2020),
revised by George van der Poorten & Nancy van der Poorten
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Version 5: July 1, 2025 (new items indicated with superscript 5)

C&P 4 refers to *The Butterflies of the Malay Peninsula*, 4th edition; C&P 5 refers to the 5th edition.

CORRIGENDA

Plates

- Plate 5:1d - images are all the same specimen and are all ♂.
- Plate 5:3 - images labelled as ♀ are ♂. See Plate 1:1 for images of the ♀.
- Plate 5:4 - images labelled as ♀ are ♂.
- Plate 5:5 - images labelled as ♂ are ♀.
- Plate 6:1a - images labelled as ♀ are ♂.
- Plate 6:1g - images labelled as ♀ are ♂. See Plate 1:2 for images of the ♀.
- Plate 7:2b - images labelled as ♂ are ♀. See Plate 1:3 for images of the ♂.
- Plate 12:1 - the image labelled as ♀ is ♂. See Plate 1:4 for images of the ♀.
- Plate 16:2 - images labelled as ♀ are ♂. See Plate 1:5 for images of the ♀.
- Plate 19:4b - not form *androides*. See Plate 1:6 for images of form *androides*.
- Plate 21:2 - *image labelled as *Eurema andersoni andersoni* ♀ is *Eurema hecabe* ♀.⁵
- Plate 21:4 - *image labelled as *Eurema simulatrix tecmessa* ♀ is *Eurema hecabe* ♀.⁵
- Plate 23:3 - images labelled as ♀ are ♂. See Plate 1:7 for images of the ♀.
- Plate 23:4 - images labelled as ♀ are ♂. See Plate 1:8 for images of the ♀.
- Plate 25:4 - image labelled as “♂Un” should read “♀Un”.
- Plate 27:4 - the images labelled as ♀ are of ♀ *Euploea midamus chloe*. See Plate 1:9 for images of ♀ *E. algea menentriesii*.
- Plate 30:3 - images labelled as ♂ are ♀. See Plate 2:1 for images of the ♂.
- Plate 31:1d - ♂ *Elymnias p. penanga*. See Plate 2:2 for an image of ♀ form *hislopi*.
- Plate 33:6 - images labelled as ♀ are ♂. See Plate 2:3 for images of the ♀.
- Plate 34:5 - images labelled as ♀ are ♂.
- Plate 36 - figure numbers 4 & 5 are incorrectly placed on the wing of the specimen; first column 4th row is #4, 5th row is #5.
- Plate 36:5 - the image labelled “♂Un” is “♀Un”. See Plate 2:4 for the ♂ Un.
- Plate 38:3 - images labelled as ♂ are ♀ and those labelled as ♀ are ♂.
- Plate 38:6 - images labelled as ♀ are ♀ *Ragadia critolaus*. See Eliot (2006) for the image of ♀ *R. crisilda critolina*.
- Plate 39:1b - images labelled as ♀ are ♂. Images of specimens have been mismatched: the first and fourth image go together as do the 2nd and 3rd images. See Plate 2:5 for images of the ♀.
- Plate 43:3 - *Amathusia p. phiddipus* form *gunneryi*. See Plate 2:6 for images of *A. binghami*.
- Plate 54:7 - images labelled as ♂ are ♀. See Plate 2:7 for images of the ♂.
- Plate 54:9a - images labelled as ♀ are those of ♀ *Pantoporia p. paraka*.
- Plate 57:9 - images labelled as ♀ are ♂.
- Plate 58:2c - images labelled as ♀ are ♂. See Plate 2:8 for images of the ♀.
- Plate 58:3 - images labelled as ♀ are ♂.
- Plate 58:6 - images labelled as ♀ are ♂. See Plate 2:9 for images of the ♀.

- Plate 59:3 - images labelled as ♀ are ♂; further this specimen appears to be an unusual male form that was first reported by Eliot (1980: p 139 (Fig. 4), pp 142–143).
- Plate 59:4a - images labelled as ♂ are ♀. See Plate 2:10 for images of the ♂.
- Plate 59:8a - images labelled as ♀ are scaled to 52.5% natural size.
- Plate 63:7 - *Eulacera* should read as *Eulaceura*⁵.
- Plate 64:2a - images labelled as ♀ are ♂.
- Plate 64:4 - images labelled as ♀ are ♂.
- Plate 66:2 - images labelled as ♀ are ♂. See Plate 2:11 for images of the ♀.
- Plate 68:2 - images labelled as ♂ are ♀. See Plate 2:12 for images of the ♂.
- Plate 76:6 - image labelled as ♀ is that of ♂ *Curetis santana*. See Plate 3:5 for images of ♀ *C. s. sperthis*.³
- Plate 77:3 - the 2nd image, which is labelled as “♀Un”, should be labelled “♂Un”; *Pithecopis* is misspelled in the caption.
- Plate 80:10 - caption should read *Jamides talinga talinga*. See note below.³
- Plate 84:4 - images labelled as ♀ are ♂. See Plate 3:6 for images of ♀ *Una u. usta*.³
- Plate 91:4 - caption should read *Arhopala agaba agaba*. See note below.³
- Plate 93:5 - image labelled as ♀ is ♂. See Plate 3:7 for images of ♀ *Arhopala ariel*.³
- Plate 93:10a - subspecies *perissa*.
- Plate 94:9 - image labelled as *Arhopala stubbsi* ♀ is ♀ *A. metamuta*.³
- Plate 98:2 - images labelled as ♂ are ♀. See Plate 2:13 for images of the ♂.
- Plate 100:5 - images labelled as ♂ are ♀. See Plate 3:8 for images of ♂ *Dacalana cremera ricardi*.³
- Plate 101:5a,b - caption should read *berenis*, not *berensis*. See note below.³
- Plate 102:4 - images labelled as ♀ are ♀ *Jacoona a. anasuja*. See Plate 2:14 for images of ♀ *Neocheritra a. amrita*.
- Plate 105:3 - the labels for ♂ and ♀ should be reversed.
- Plate 106:1 - images labelled as ♀ are ♂. See Plate 3:18 for images of the ♀.³
- Plate 106:2b - caption should read: *Deudorix epijarbas* f. *diara*
- Plate 107:8 - images labelled as ♀ are ♀ *Rapala pheretima*. See Plate 3:1 for images of ♀ *R. s. scintilla*.
- Plate 111:4 - the first image is labelled “♂Un”; it should be labelled “♂”
- Plate 117:6 - Not *Psolos fuligo*. Scale is “natural size”. See Plate 3:2 for images of *P. f. fuligo*.
- Plate 122:13 - the image labelled as *Salanoemia similis* ♀ is *S. tavoyana* ♂. See Plate 3:20 for the correct images.⁵

*[*Eurema*] *hecabe* usually has two cell spots on the forewing though the basal one is sometimes absent. In addition, the outer margin of the hindwing is always quadrate in *andersoni*, not evenly rounded as in *hecabe*. Further, the underside of *hecabe* females are usually black dusted towards the base.” (O. Yata, pers. comm.)

Text

- Page 18, 1st column, 2nd paragraph, line 12: “Sahel” should read “Sahul”.³
- Page 23, Table 3: Total # of Malayan Endemics is 17, not 20.
- Page 31: last paragraph, second and third sentences: reword as follows: “The female of *Hypolimnys misippus*, which so closely resembles an orange species of *Danaus*, is generally regarded as a Batesian mimic. The Zygaenid moths mentioned in Table 4 are likely Müllerian mimics, for many of them exude a nauseous, frothy liquid when handled, and the conspicuously coloured larvae are gregarious and remain exposed.”
- Page 61, *Papilio demoleus malayanus*: first paragraph: Note that the male also has black above the red spot but the black is narrower than in the female.
- Page 75: *Delias*: “The seventy or so known species of *Delias* “ should read: “The 250 or so known species of *Delias*...”
- Page 92: first column; last paragraph, first sentence: reword as “they are usually conspicuously coloured and in some species they are gregarious.”

- Page 131, first column, first paragraph, first line: “It was first recorded in 1992 in Langkawi Islands....”, should read “in Perlis.....”. The first sighting in Langkawi was in early 1993.
- Page 141: second column, Genus *Hypolimnys*: reword as follows: “The larvae of some species are gregarious...”
- Page 161, *T. clathrata violaria*: fifth line: the specimen mentioned here is the ♂ shown in Plate 59:3.
- Pages 221, 367: *Jamides talinga* should be *Jamides talinga talinga*. A new subspecies, *Jamides talinga renonga*, was described from Thailand (Kimura & Saito, 2014).³
- Page 231: Key to the identification of the Oriental tribes of the Theclinae: Item 14 reads as follows in part:(except in *Ancema* and *Pseudotajuria*, which are separable from *Iraota* by having vein 9 missing in both sexes).
- This is incorrect: “vein 9” should read “vein 8”. This error first appeared in C&P 4, page 266, Key to the Oriental subtribes of Theclini, couplet 14. Eliot (1973) in erecting *Pseudotajuria* for *donatana* diagnosed the genus saying “...vein 9 relatively short, arising well beyond the centre point of vein 7...” and contrasting it to *Ancema* “..vein 9 is long, arising from vein 7 just before its centre point..”; he should have written “vein 8”.⁵
- Pages 248, 370: *A. agaba* should read *A. agaba agaba*. [A new subspecies, *Arhopala agaba aborigina*, was described from Vietnam (Monastyrskii, 2012)].³
- Page 248 - second column, last sentence should read: “All three species are found from Myanmar to Java, but *A. eumolphus* and *A. hellenore* extend to N.E. India.”^{3,4}
- Page 249, second column: under *A. buddha*; *A. arvina*; *A. paralea*: last sentence should read: “In the Malay Peninsula the species is wholly montane but has been taken in the lowlands in Kedawi.”
- Page 252: *Flos apidanus* - subpecies *ahamus* (illustrated on Pl. 95, #2) is also present in the Malay Peninsula, being found in Langkawi as indicated in the listing on page 371.⁵
- Page 254: *Neomyrina nivea periculosa*: To this account add the following: Subspecies *hiemalis* is found in Langkawi Island; in the male, the black bordering of the forewing apex upperside is more extensive and more jagged on the inner edge than in *periculosa*.³
- Page 265, first column: under *D. cinesoides*: at the end of the last sentence, add “(<http://nlliew66butterflies.blogspot.com/2016/05/drupadia-cinesoides-de-niceville.html>).”
- Page 267–268: Key to the identification of the genera of Iolaini: The error in the Key to the Identification of the Oriental tribes of the Theclinae as noted above for page 231, resulted in this key being incorrectly updated to include *Ancema* and *Pseudotajuria*. Please replace the key on pages 267–268 with the key on pages 6 and 7 of this document.⁵
- Page 269: Genus *Sukidion*:“and is known from only two males from Borneo.” should read... “and is known from two males and one female from Borneo; the female was described by Seki et al. (1991).”³
- Pages 270, 271, 272, 374, 445, 484 (caption 299): *Tajuria berensis* should read *berenis*, which is the original spelling. Seitz (Seitz, A. 1908–1928. *Macrolepidoptera of the world*. Vol. 9; page 972.) spelt it as *berensis*, in error, which was followed by many later authors including Corbet (1940) and Eliot in C&P 4.³
- Page 272: *Tajuria maculata*: second column, from the last line of the paragraph, delete the words “In Singapore, it feeds on the leaves of *Dendrophthoe pentandra* and *Macrosolen cochinchinensis* (Loranthaceae)”.⁴
- Page 273: *Britomartis cleoboides viga*: amend the last sentence to read: “A further two similar species, *B. igarashii* and *B. bravurus*, are found in Borneo.”³
- Page 280, second column: *Deudorix epijarbas cinnabarus*: second paragraph: Replace the text with the following: “The discovery of form *diara* from Raub, Pahang in 2014 at an elevation of 600 m is a first record for this form in the Malay Peninsula; it was seen only once but at that time *cinnabarus* was plentiful (Liew, pers. comm.). Form *diara* is quite abnormal on the underside....”
- Page 290: couplet “19 (32)” should read “19 (31)”.

- Page 336: Key to the identification of the genera of the *Pelopidas* group: 1(12) should read 1(14)^{4b}
- Page 359: *T. clathrata violaria* (row 12): the reference to Fleming (1983) should read “N 97 ♂”; the ♀ in N97 has been determined to be most likely a ♀ of *T. munda* (Anonymous, pers. comm.).
- Page 371: Add the following note to *Arhopala abseus abseus*: Seki & Sasaki (2010) transferred *abseus* from genus *Arhopala* to *Flos* based on Megens et al. (2004) and the similarity of *abseus*’ larva to those of *Flos*. Megens et al. wrote only that *abseus* was an ‘apparent’ sister-taxa to *Flos*, and had included only one species of *Flos* in the study. The larva of *abseus* is similar to those of *Flos* but several taxa of *Arhopala* also have larvae with markings though not identical to those of *Flos*. This renaming has not been widely adopted (e.g. Khew, 2015). Indeed, *abseus* has been noted to be an unusual *Arhopala* as reflected by one of its common names, Aberrant Bushblue.³
- Page 374: Add the following note to *Bullis stigmata*: Seki (1997) described the populations in the Cameron Highlands as a new subspecies, *Bullis stigmata sylvicola*, based on 2 males. Neither Eliot & Kirton (2000) nor Eliot (2006) made reference to this new subspecies designation.³
- Page 374: *Tajuria maculata*: change the distribution to M(3, 4).
- Page 375, *D. epijarbas* (rows 23 and 24): change to the following:
- | | | |
|---|-------------------|------------|
| <i>D. epijarbas</i> (Moore, [1858]) <i>cinnabarus</i> Fruhstorfer, [1912] | L.K.M (3, 4). S.T | L 345 ♂, ♀ |
| f. <i>diara</i> Swinhoe, 1896 {181} | Raub | |
- Page 382, *T. archias quinta* (row 22): “199 ♂” should read “199 ♀”; H 198 is correctly listed as ♂. C&P 4 (page 433) also incorrectly listed H 199 as “♂” [*T. a. aliena*].
- Page 386, 2nd column, 1st paragraph: *Erionota hislopi* is listed in error as being endemic; it is not.³
- Page 388, Note {12}, line 6 should read: “The specimen illustrated in C&P 4 (Plate 3, #9) and in Fleming (1983) as “P15 fc” and in C&P 5 (Plate 6:1h) and identified....”
- Page 395, Note {105}: the female referred to from Fleming (1983; N97) is suggested to be that of *T. munda*, not *T. clathrata* (Anonymous, pers. comm.).
- Page 401: Note {175}: Add the following: Yago et al. (2005) synonymized *periculosa* with *nivea* and raised *hiemalis* to species status based on wing morphology, genitalia and molecular work using a single mitochondrial gene but this reclassification has not been widely adopted (e.g. Kirton, 2018).³
- Page 401, Note {181}: replace this note with the following text: “1) Form *diara*: first recorded in Raub, Pahang, Malaysia in 2014 as *Deudorix diara* (Liew & Seow, 2015) and not seen since. *Diara* was determined to be not a distinct species but a form of *D. e. epijarbas* by Seki et al. (1991). This is the first record of form *diara* from the Malay Peninsula. 2). Also note that Seki et al. (1991) synonymized subspecies *cinnabarus* with *epijarbas*, which we have not followed.”
- Page 404, Notes {223} and {224}: Figure “H199 ♂” should read “H199 ♀”.
- Page 416: the citation of Holt et al. is missing the date, which is 2013.³
- Page 430, second paragraph: ‘anecodes’ should read ‘anecdotes’.
- There are several references to *Hypolimnias bolina jacintha*, considered by many to be spelt as *iacintha*. The original illustration appears to show it spelt with a ‘j’ but the index shows it spelt with an ‘i’.⁵

ADDENDA

New Sightings

1. *Chilades putli*: “First recorded by Gary Ruben at Pantai Cenang in Langkawi on 10th May 2014 and subsequently reported from Penang in Oct./Nov. 2019 (See Kato & Raman, 2014, pp 194 & 316). It could well be on its way down to Kuala Lumpur and perhaps further south” (Chong, pers. comm.).
2. *Horaga araotina* and *Salanoemia tavoyana* were recorded from the east coast in January and February 2025 (W. Ong, pers. comm.). These are the first sightings for these two species in this region of Peninsular Malaysia.⁵

New information:

- Page 327: The female of *Erionota hislopi* was described and figured by Phon & Kirton (2025).⁵

Credits for images: [A-C]: Arshad-Chong Collection; [LKC-NHM]: Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum; [TP]: T.P. Teo; [YS]: Yasuo Seki; [YI]: Yutaka Inayoshi. Plate 1: #1 – #5, #7, #9 [A-C]; #6, #8 [LKC-NHM]; Plate 2: #1, #3, #11 – #13 [A-C]; #2 scanned from C&P 4; #4 – #10 [LKC-NHM]; #14 [TP]; Plate 3: #1 [LKC-NHM]; #2 [A-C]; #3 – #4 (photos by S. Badr from the collection of H.S. Barlow)². #5 – #19 [YS]³; #20 [YI]⁵. The following images were downloaded from GBIF (Hwang, W.S., Feng, V., Ho, Q.Y., Koh, E.J., Soong, J., Ang, Y. 2020. Butterflies of Singapore and Peninsular Malaysia (Papilionidae). Version 1.2. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore) and edited: Plate 1 (#6, #8); Plate 2 (#4, #5, #7, #10); Plate 3 (#1).

New references

- Corbet, A.S., 1940. A revision of the Malayan species of *Tajuria* Mre. (Lepidoptera : Lycaenidae). *Transactions of the Royal Entomological Society of London* 90(5): 107–120.³
- Kimura, Y. & Saito, T., 2014. In Kimura, Y., Aoki, T., Yamaguchi, S, Uémura, Y. & Saito, T. *The Butterflies of Thailand*, Vol 2. Lycaenidae. Mokuyo-sha, Japan³
- Monastyrskii, A.L. 2012. New taxa and new records of butterflies from Vietnam (4) (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera). *Atalanta* 43 (1/2): 156–164.³
- Phon, C-K. & L.G. Kirton 2025. Description of the previously unknown female of *Erionota hislopi* Evans (Hesperiidae: Hesperinae). *Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society* 79(1) 68–70.⁵
- Seki, Y. 1997. A concise guide for the identification of *Tajuria* (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae) and its allies with description of new subspecies (1). *Butterflies* 18: 46–53.³
- Seki, Y. & Sasaki, S. 2010. Halimum Mountains, West Java (Indonesia) - Recent lepidopterological survey and new knowledge on Lycaenid butterflies (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae). *Butterflies (Teinopalpus)* 56: 15–25.³
- Yago, M., Monastyrskii, A.L. & Ueshima, R. 2005. Revision of the genus *Neomyrina* (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae) based on molecular and morphological data, with phylogenetic implications in the tribe Loxurini. *Report on Insect Inventory Project in Tropic Asia (TAIIV)*: 431–442.³

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Version 1: March 18, 2021; Ver. 2: Mar. 24/21 (new items indicated by superscript 2); Ver. 3: Jun. 1/21 (new items indicated by superscript 3); Ver. 4: Nov. 12/21 (new items indicated by superscript 4); Ver. 5: July 1, 2025 (new items indicated by superscript 5).

How to print the pdf: This pdf has been formatted to be the same size as C&P 5. The images on the plates have been set to the same size as the original plate in C&P 5, which is indicated in the caption after the species name. To print the pdf properly, print as “Actual size” and “Auto portrait/landscape” to ensure the pages print to the correct size; the background is a pale gray (note the Print Scale on each plate).

Key to the identification of the genera of *Iolaini*

- 1 (4) Forewing with veins 5 and 6 not well separated at their origins
- 2 (3) Underside silvery or silvery buff; ♂ with scent brands and hair tufts, ♀ upperside blue with wide dark brown borders.... ***Ancema***
- 3 Underside dark orange yellow; ♀ upperside blue with wide blackish brown borders... ***Pseudotajuria***
- 4 Forewing with veins 5 and 6 well separated at their origins
- 5 (18) Hindwing tail at vein 1b not, or only slightly longer than the tail at vein 2, and only fully ciliate throughout on its inner edge. ♀ upperside mostly blue.
- 6 (15) Forewing vein 9 present; vein 8 absent, or present only in ♂.
- 7 (14) Hindwing tails 4.0 mm or longer. ♂ foretarsus fused to a single segment (except in ***Pratapa deva***).
- 8 (9) Underside both wings with a white median band (except in ***D. lowii***), which is not inwardly shaded with ferruginous. ♂ with secondary sexual characters, which include (except in ***D. cremera***) a hair tuft in space 1b on the upperside of the forewing. ...***Dacalana***
- 9 Underside without a white median band (except in ***Tajuria yajna***, in which it is inwardly shaded with ferruginous). ♂ upperside forewing without a hair tuft.
- 10 (13) ♂ with a brand on upperside of hindwing and a hair tuft on dorsum of underside of forewing.
- 11 (12) Forewing vein 9 arises before the postdiscal band. ...***Pratapa***
- 12 Forewing vein 9 arises beyond the postdiscal band. ...***Creon***
- 13 ♂ no brand on upperside of hindwing nor hair tuft on forewing dorsum. ...***Tajuria***
- 14 Hindwing tails about 2.0 mm long. ♂ forewing with hair fringe along whole of dorsum; foretarsus 5-segmented and clawed. Borneo...***Sukidion***
- 15 Forewing veins 8 and 9 absent.
- 16 (17) Antenna normal for tribe, with nudum extending down the shaft; shaft segments about twice as long as wide. ...***Bullis***
- 17 Antenna with abrupt club and nudum confined thereto; shaft segments three times as long as wide. ...***Britomartis***
- 18 Hindwing tail at vein 1b much longer than tail at vein 2 (but not markedly so in ***Rachana***), ciliate and white on both sides throughout. ♀ upperside brown with white or bluish grey tornal area on hindwing (except in ***Purlisa***).
- 19 (20) ♂ with scent brands on either side of abdomen associated with a hair fringe in dorsal area of hindwing. ♀ upperside blue with black borders. ...***Purlisa***
- 20 ♂ no brand on abdomen nor fringe on hindwing. ♀ upperside brown.
- 21 (22) Hindwing tail at vein 1b only a little longer than tail at vein 2. ♀ upperside hindwing without submarginal black spot in space 1b. ...***Rachana***
- 22 Hindwing tail at vein 1b at least twice as long as tail at vein 2. ♀ upperside hindwing with prominent black submarginal spot in space 1b, as well as black marginal spots in spaces 1a and 2.
- 23 (24) Forewing vein 9 arises beyond the end of vein 10. Underside hindwing postdiscal series complete, ending in a large, round, black spot in space 7. ...***Suasa***
- 24 Forewing vein 9 arises before the end of vein 10. Underside hindwing postdiscal striae fade out before vein 7.
- 25 (26) ♂ forewing vein 11 briefly anastomosed with vein 12; vein 7 ends on termen; origin of vein 5 much closer to vein 6 than to vein 4. ♂ ♀ underside forewing base of vein 12 blackened. ...***Jacoona***
- 26 ♂ forewing veins 11 and 12 free; vein 7 ends on costa or at apex, except in genera with all twelve veins present; origin of vein 5 not much closer to vein 6 than to vein 4. ♂ ♀ underside forewing base of vein 12 not blackened.
- 27 (28) Hindwing tail at vein 1b longer than the vein. ♂ forewing vein 8 present; with a hair tuft on forewing dorsum associated with a brand on upperside of hindwing. ...***Neocheritra***

- 28 Hindwing tail at vein 1b shorter than the vein. ♂ forewing vein 8 absent (except in *Thrix*); no tuft on forewing dorsum (except in *Mantoides*).
- 29 (30) ♂ forewing vein 8 present; upperside forewing with a brand overlaid by a large pinkish hair tuft in space 1b. ...*Thrix*
- 30 ♂ forewing vein 8 absent; upperside forewing no brand or hair tuft.
- 31 (32) Underside contrastingly coloured; inner two thirds pale yellow, outer third marked with reddish brown. ♂ no secondary sexual characters. ...*Charana*
- 32 Underside more or less unicolorous. ♂ with secondary sexual characters.
- 33 (34) ♂ with brand on upperside of hindwing overlaid by a hair tuft. ...*Manto*
- 34 ♂ with brand on upperside of hindwing and hair tuft on forewing dorsum. ...*Mantoides*

PLATE 1: Corrigena and Addenda (Version 5): The Butterflies of the Malay Peninsula, 5th Edition

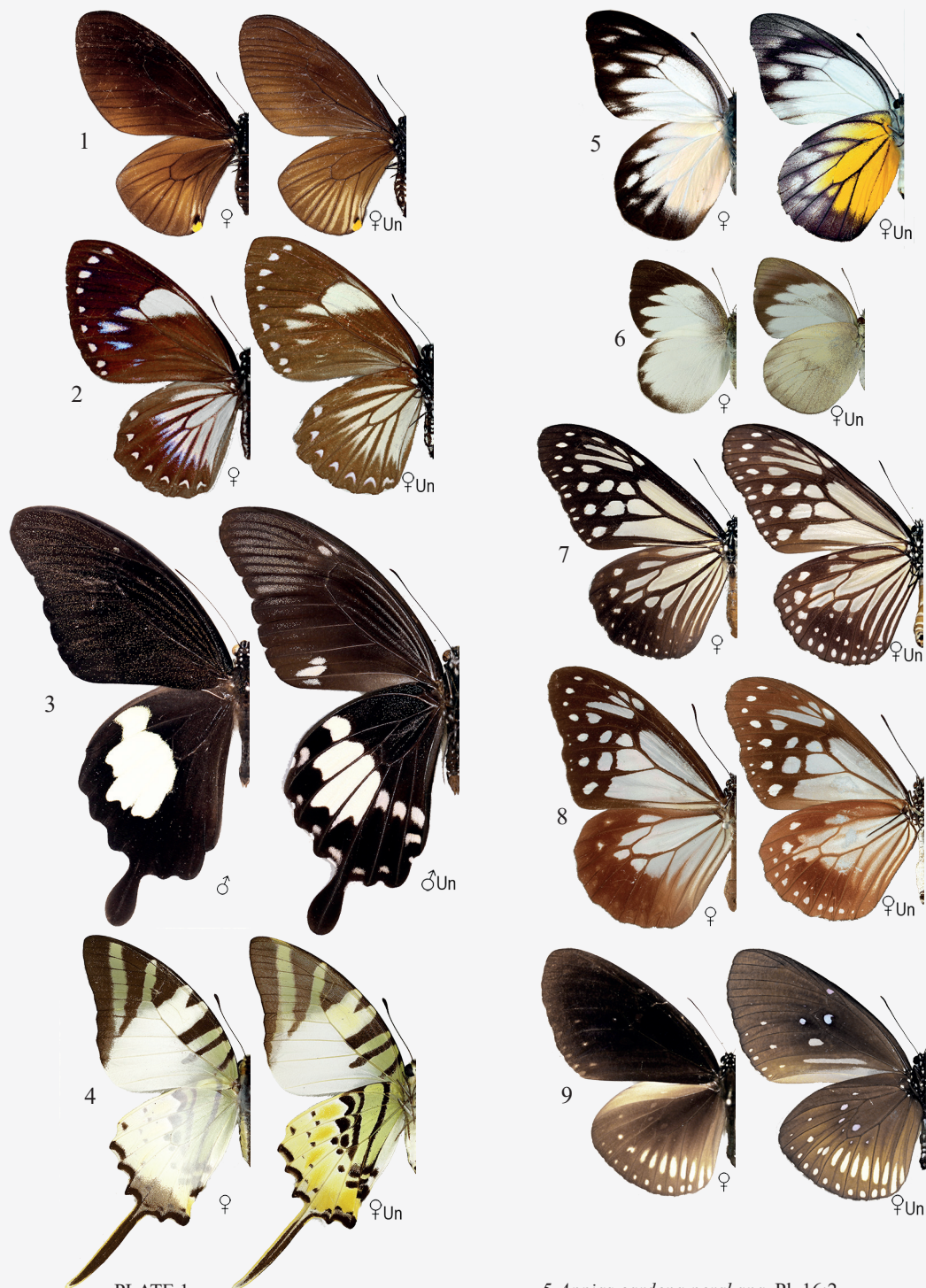


PLATE 1

- 1 *Papilio slateri perses*. Pl. 5:3.
 2 *Papilio paradoxa aenigma* f. *aegialus*. Pl. 6:1g.
 3 *Papilio nephelus annulus*. Pl. 7:2b.
 4 *Graphium antiphates alcibiades*. Pl. 12:1.

- 5 *Appias cardena perakana*. Pl. 16:2.
 6 *Udaiana cynis cynis* f. *androides*. Pl. 19:4b.
 7 *Parantica melaneus sinopion*. Pl. 23:3.
 8 *Parantica sita ethologa*. Pl. 23:4.
 9 *Euploea algea menentriesii*. Pl. 27:4.

Scale: x 2/3 natural size (#1 – #4, #7 – #9); x 3/4 natural size (#5 – #6)

Print scale: 30 mm

PLATE 2: Corrigenda and Addenda (Version 5): The Butterflies of the Malay Peninsula, 5th Edition



PLATE 2

1 *Elymnias patna hanitschi*. Pl. 30:3.

2 *Elymnias penanga penanga* f. *hislopi*. Pl. 31:1d.

3 *Lethe sinorix vanda*. Pl. 33:6.

4 *Mydosama dohertyi dohertyi*. Pl. 36:5.

5 *Ypthima pandocus tahanensis*. Plate 39:1b.

6 *Amathusia binghami*. Pl. 43:3.

7 *Lasippa heliodore dorelia*. Plate 54:7.

8 *Lebadea martha parkeri*. Pl. 58:2c.

9 *Tanaecia munda waterstradii*. Pl. 58:6.

10 *Tanaecia flora andersonii*. Pl. 59:4a.

11 *Charaxes schreiber tisamenus*. Pl. 66:2.

12 *Dodona egeon confluent*. Pl. 68:2.

13 *Horaga amethystus purpureus*. Pl. 98:2.

14 *Neocheritra amrita amrita*. Pl. 102:4.

Scale: x 2/3 natural size (#1 – #4, #8); x natural size (#5, #12, #14); x 3/5 natural size (#6, #9 – #11);

x 3/4 natural size (#7); x 1-1/2 natural size (#13)

Print scale: 30 mm

PLATE 3: Corrigenda and Addenda (Version 5): The Butterflies of the Malay Peninsula, 5th Edition



PLATE 3

- 1 *Rapala scintilla scintilla*. Pl. 107:8.
- 2 *Psolos fuligo fuligo*. Pl. 117:6.
- 3 *Anthene licates dusuntua*. Pl. 84:14.
- 4 *Hasora lizetta*. Pl. 110:6.
- 5 *Curetis sperthis sperthis*. Pl. 76:6.
- 6 *Una usta usta* [Vietnam]. Pl. 84:4.
- 7 *Arhopala ariel* [Sarawak]. Pl. 93:5.

- 8 *Dacalana cremera ricardi*. Pl. 100:5.
- 9 *Spindasis seliga seliga*. Pl. 85:5.
- 10 *Arhopala azinis azinis*. Pl. 90:4.
- 11 *Arhopala dispar pendleburyi*. Pl. 94:6.
- 12 *Zinaspia* sp. [Cameron Highlands]. Pl. 96:9.
- 13 *Pratapa icetas sakaia*. Pl. 100:1.
- 14 *Tajuria albiplaga alixae*. Pl. 101:6.

- 15 *Tajuria luculenta taorana*. Pl. 101:7.
- 16 *Tajuria sumia*. Pl. 101:9.
- 17 *Britomartis cleoboides viga*. Pl. 101:11.
- 18 *Deudorix staudingeri*. Pl. 106:1.
- 19 *Deudorix elioti*. Pl. 106:4.
- 20 *Salanoemia similis* Pl. 122:13

Scale: natural size (#1 – #2; #5; #7 – #11; #13 – #20); x 1-1/4 (#3, #6, #12); x 3/4 (#4).

Print scale: 30 mm