



Threatened butterflies: a new subspecies of *Neptis manasa* Moore, 1858 from Hainan Island (Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae)

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Neptis manasa Moore, 1858, belonging to the tribe Neptini (Nymphalidae: Limenitidinae), is distributed along the northern border of the Oriental Region. So far, four subspecies have been recorded: *N. m. manasa* Moore, 1858 (North India to north Thailand), *N. m. antigone* Leech, 1890 (South China), *N. m. narcissina* Oberthür, 1906 (Northwest Yunnan, China) and *N. m. shinkaii* Koiwaya, 1996 (Southeast Tibet, China). *N. manasa* is very rare compared with most species of the genus *Neptis*. Restricted only to virgin forests, its habitats have been destroyed by the economic developments of China and neighbouring countries. Thus, *N. manasa* is likely to be threatened by losing its required habitats.

Gu (1997) first recorded *N. manasa* from Hainan Island and considered the insular race as the nominate subspecies. We studied two *N. manasa* specimens collected in the early 1980s by Mr. Gu from Hainan and found that the insular race is quite different from all known subspecies based upon external features and male genitalia. The purpose of this paper is to describe the insular race from Hainan Island as a new subspecies and bring attention to its probably threatened status.

Materials

The type specimens of the new subspecies are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (IZCAS); the photographs of type specimens of *Neptis manasa* Moore, *N. m. antigone* Leech and *N. m. narcissina* Oberthür were provided by B. Huertas, the Natural History Museum, London, UK (former BMNH).

Neptis manasa hainana subspecies nov.

(Figs. 10–13)

Description. *Male.* Forewing length (base to apex): 35 mm. Wing pattern: Dorsal forewing with markings fresh yellow; upper postdiscal spots in spaces M_1 and R_5 wide, with outer edges concave inwards, spot in space M_1 partly extending into space M_2 ; lower postdiscal spots in spaces M_3 and Cu_1 developed, also with outer edges concave inwards, spots in spaces Cu_1 and Cu_2 nearly touching each other. Dorsal hindwing with colour of markings as in forewing; discal band broad, obviously expanding towards costal margin, its anterior edge broad, nearly twice width of posterior edge. Ventral forewing with ground colour yellowish brown; subcostal spots distinct, sky-blue; 'hockey stick'-shaped marking pale yellow; upper postdiscal band yellowish, vague, spot in space R_5 oval, creamy. Ventral hindwing with ground colour as in forewing; subbasal streak composed of greyish white trivial spots; discal band creamy, evenly wide; discal fascia grey-blue; postdiscal band creamy with its central area slightly stained by ground colour scales; submarginal fascia absent. Male genitalia (Fig. 14): Costa and sacculus clearly differentiated; costa with the apical one third protruding; a small canine-like process present on the base of the protrusion; terminal process finger-like, extending and tapering, short and straight.

Female. Forewing length: 36 mm. Wing pattern: Dorsal forewing similar to male, but markings narrower; upper postdiscal spot in space R_5 with its outer edge not conspicuously concave inwards, spot in space M_1 only one half width of