

A Guide to the Butterflies of the Serra dos Orgaos by Jorge Bizarro and Alan Martin was published in April 2020 and since then some corrections, new information, photos and new species have been found and are shown below.

## ERRATA

Since the publication of the book two errors have come to light: photo A22 was mis-labelled and is actually *Mimoides lysithous* and photo E486 is an Amazonian species and not *Chloreuptychia herseis*, a correct picture of which is shown below.



*Chloreuptychia herseis*

Photo by David Geale

Two new photos which would have been included if they had been available are shown below:



*Eurybia molochina molochina* (D29)

Photo by Nicholas Locke



*Euriphellus polygius male* (F70)

Photo by Pete Forrest

## NEW ADDITIONS

Three new species have been recorded in the Serra dos Orgaos since the book publication, and those are a metalmark *Theope nycteis*, a satyr *Caeruleptychia cyanites* and a skipper *Codatractus aminias*.

### ***Theope nycteis*** (Westwood, 1851) **Eyed Theope**

**DESCRIPTION:** one of the smallest local species featuring smooth rounded wings with an underside pattern very reminiscent of a lycaenid 'blue'. The antennae are conspicuously thin and relatively long and the uppersides are plain dull brown. The underside foreground is a pale cream colour overlaid with a concentric pattern of fine light brown ripples and a pale submarginal thin yellow band which follows the contours of the outer margins. Both wings have a pair of black apical spots with central silverish dots, more developed on the hindwing.

**SIMILAR SPECIES:** from its size, shape and underside pattern plus the fact that it rests with closed wings, it might easily be mistaken for two common species of 'blues' in the area with a similar appearance, *Hemiargus b. hanno* and *Lepotes c. cassius*, both which have a bluish upperside sheen and a spotted (not rippled) underside pattern lacking the submarginal yellow band and the forewing apical eye markings found in *T. nycteis*.

**DISTRIBUTION:** wide ranging and not uncommon but with a fragmented distribution from Costa Rica to Argentina, the Amazon Basin and Trinidad. The first record for REGUA and the State of Rio de Janeiro was found on the 27<sup>th</sup> September by Richard Raby.

**ECOLOGY:** a very furtive species found in lowland humid shady forest areas, especially near water, damp or humid trails or clearings, from sea level to about 500-600 metres. Adults perch low in vegetation with wings held up. Nothing is known of its biology.



*Theope nycteis*

Photo by David Geale

### ***Caeruleptychia cyanites*** (A. Butler, 1871) **Cyanites Satyr**

**DESCRIPTION:** a small black and cyan blue striped ringlet with smooth rounded wings which is unique in its genre for the area. The ground colour is metallic grey-cyan blue on both sides. The uppersides have thick black margins which are absent in the inner forewing costa, otherwise broader and thicker in the costal and apical areas of both wings. The forewing has a sinuous 'S' marking closing the cell immediately followed by an incomplete vertical black streak not reaching the opposite margin. The hindwing thick black apex outer margins are abruptly replaced by a pair of thin parallel black lines in the distal half. The undersides of both wings have a pair of thin parallel marginal lines and four thick vertical dark brown stripes evenly spaced (the 3 innermost ones not reaching the last forewing cell space and the outer one being curved on the hindwing). The third line encloses a single subapical forewing yellow rimed ocellus and another pair on the hindwing interspersed with smaller and more faint ones. Females are larger and much paler, with extended upperside dark areas especially on the forewing which has two neat vertical stripes plus one incomplete hindwing one.

**SIMILAR SPECIES:** *Cepheptychia angelica* has a slightly falcate forewing in both sexes with the males featuring a distinct lighter bluish tinge with a pale forewing yellow-ochre band extending from the apex to the wing base cutting through the bluish area just below the discal cell. *Chloreptychia herseis* has neat narrower and triangular wings with the most distal ocellus of the hindwing much larger than the extant ones, while the male has just a light bluish tinge on the underside, the upperside being silverish-grey.

**DISTRIBUTION:** an extremely rare and seldom seen species in south-east Brazil, but fairly common in its Amazonian range, from the Guyanas to Peru and through Mato Grosso to Bahia state and south-east Brazil.

**ECOLOGY:** this is mainly a humid lowland (up to 500 metres) understory forest dweller more easily seen perching on the lower foliage in nearby streams, wet paths and shaded trails. Some species in the genus are reported to be on the wing early in the morning. Nothing is known of the larval food-plants.



*Caeruleptychia cyanites*



Photos by David Geale

### ***Codatractus aminias* (Hewitson, 1867) Aminias Mottled Skipper**

**DESCRIPTION:** a medium sized long-tailed brown skipper with a mottled and marbled underside. The upperside is entirely brown with white forewing median and subapical spots but the former are perfectly aligned in a straight diagonal stripe. The hindwing tails are slightly outwardly pointing. The forewing underside is similar but paler brown and the hindwing has a marbled pattern with a couple of neighbouring basal dark squarish spots followed by parallel dark brown blotchy areas alternating with whitish ones.

**SIMILAR SPECIES:** except for the very similar *Cercopterus d. dorantes* all the other local species with forewing spotting also have bluish-green upperside areas (*U. belli*, *U. esmeraldus*, *U. esta*, *U. pronta* and *U. proteus*). However *C. aminias* can be separated from the former by the straight aligned diagonal forewing median line of spots and a more complex and contrasted underside hindwing pattern with 2 basal dark brown squarish spots (one in *C. d. dorantes*) and a submarginal dark band (entirely paler grey-brownish in *C. d. dorantes*). The remaining brown species have thin creamy hyaline lines rather than spots (*Spicauda procne*, *S. simplicius* and *S. teleus*).

**DISTRIBUTION:** a rare and localised skipper (becoming less scarce further south) with a wide geographic range in south-east Brazil (from Minas Gerais to Rio Grande do Sul states), Paraguay and northern Argentina.

**ECOLOGY:** most species of this genus are associated with drier or seasonal forest (being entirely absent from the Amazonian basin) or associated with disturbed and open habitats in more humid forest areas, from sea level to 1,500 metres. Individuals are easy to find nectaring on flowers mainly during the rainy season. The larvae feed on a wide variety of plants from the family Fabaceae such as *Lonchocarpus*, *Dalbergia*, *Desmodium* and *Ormosia*.



*Codatractus aminias*

Photo by David Geale