West Java is arguably the best collected area of Southeast Asia with regard to butterflies, collections dating back to well into the eighteenth century (De Jong 2004). Yet, new records keep turning up. On the other hand, unexpected discoveries can sometimes be made in older collections. Here, two such cases are described from the collection of the National Museum of Natural History, Leiden, one a new species of Salanoemia Eliot, 1978, the other a new record for Java of a species of Isma Distant, 1886, otherwise known from Malaysia, Sumatra and Borneo. Most species of the two genera are very rare and may have been overlooked over large areas. On the other hand, the two specimens concerned are almost 70 years old now. In view of the fast disappearance of natural habitats during that period, it is possible that the species do no longer occur at these localities, although the may turn up in less disturbed and less frequently visited areas. A record of another Salanoemia species, from Sumatra, is described, belonging to a species that was recently described after a single male from West Malaysia. Since there are no good figures of the genitalia, they are depicted here.

The taxonomic position of the two genera is still open to debate. Evans (1949) placed them in the Plastingia subgroup of his Plastingia group of genera. Eliot (1992) disregarded the subgroups, while Maruyama (1991) raised the Plastingia subgroup of Evans to his Erionota group, and united the Unkana subgroups of Evans into the Erionota group. All these subdivisions are very unsatisfactory because diagnostic characters are poor and possible relationships with genera from other continents have not been considered. For instance, the superficial similarity of genera of the African Ploetzia group (Evans, 1937) with the Erionota group is strong and deserves further investigation. However, this falls outside the scope of the present paper.

**Salanoemia** Eliot, 1978

The genus *Salanoemia* was erected by Eliot (1978) to accommodate five species formerly included in the heterogeneous genus *Plastingia* Butler, 1870. It differs from the latter in having symmetrical genitalia, and the veins on the underside of the hindwing being concolorous with the ground colour. These characters would appear to be plesiomorphic and as such do not support the monophyly of the genus. In the absence of a phylogenetic analysis of the genera of the Plastingia group (sensu Eliot 1978), however, the division of *Plastingia* by Eliot (1978) into five genera...
has at least the advantage of creating morphologically more homogeneous groups. There is, moreover, a further difference not mentioned by Eliot (1978, 1992) and Maruyama (1991), viz. the position of the cell spots on the forewing. In *Salanoemia* Eliot, 1978, *Pemara* Eliot, 1978, and *Xanthoneura* Eliot, 1978 (the last two genera also separated from *Plastingia* s.l.), the spots are placed one above the other as in the related genus *Isma* Distant, 1886, while in *Plastingia* and *Pyroneura* Eliot, 1978, the upper cell spot is displaced outwardly.

Most *Salanoemia* species are very rare, at least in Malaysia and Borneo, and except for *S. sala* (Hewitson, [1866]) which occurs from India to Palawan and Bali, the species are known from few localities only in the area from Burma to Borneo. So far, only one species, *S. sala* (Hewitson, [1866]), has been recorded from Java (and going east as far as Bali) (Maruyama 1991). Below, a second species is described from Java as new. The specimen was collected in 1937 and since the type locality is in a well-populated area with much agriculture, the habitat may exist no longer.

In addition to the five species recognised by Eliot (1978, 1992) in the genus, Maruyama (2000) described a new species, *S. shigerui*, based on a single male, from West Malaysia. Below, a second specimen of this species is recorded from Sumatra. A key to the seven species of the genus is provided.

*Salanoemia* species are generally found in primary lowland forest and for this reason they may be under threat of extinction over very wide areas.

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Figs. 1-6. Upper (odd numbers) and undersides of *Salanoemia* and *Isma* species. – 1, 2, *Salanoemia dissimilis*, holotype; 3, 4, *Salanoemia shigerui* (Sumatra, East coast, Laut Tador); 5, 6, *Isma cronus* (West Java, Tjibodas).

Fig. 7. The known localities of *Salanoemia dissimilis* (triangle) and *S. shigerui* (dots).