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XXXVI.—New and little-known species of Heterocera from the East

Colonel C. Swinhoe M.A. F.L.S.

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(3) A large-toothed and very broad-jawed form, *H. c. guineensis*, inhabits the countries from Como River to Liberia. This area is a direct western continuation of the region inhabited by *H. c. centralis*, and, in accordance with this fact, *H. c. guineensis* is nothing but an "exaggeration" of *H. c. centralis*; one of the chief characters of *centralis*, the large maxillary width, finds a climax in *guineensis*.

(4) Angola is, geographically, intermediate between the areas of *H. c. typicus* and *H. c. centralis*; and we find in Angola a representative of the *caffer* type, *H. c. angolensis*, which in almost every respect is thoroughly intermediate between the two races.—The geographical position of Angola is such as to have invited *H. c. typicus* to immigrate from east (Zaumbesi Valley), *H. c. centralis* to immigrate from north-east (Congo Valley); thus we find in Angola three forms of *H. caffer*: not only *H. c. angolensis*, the predominant form, but also *H. c. typicus* and *H. c. centralis*.

(5) In the Guinean coast-region, from Benito River to Liberia, lives a representative of the *caffer* type, *H. beatus*, which in its cranial and external characters is so sharply separated from all the forms just mentioned that we have no other choice than to regard it as a distinct species.

(6) Finally, in the region inhabited by *H. c. guineensis* and *H. beatus*, from Old Calabar to the Gold Coast, we find the very different *H. fuliginosus*. It has been necessary to give an account of this species in the present paper, owing to its confusion with *H. caffer*. But it belongs to a different group of the genus.

The probable phylogeny of *H. caffer*, *beatus*, and *fuliginosus* will be discussed in a subsequent paper, on some Oriental species of *Hipposiderus*.

XXXVI.—*New and little-known Species of Heterocera from the East.* By Colonel C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family Deltoididæ.

Oxænanus indentifascia, nov.

♂ ♀. Of a uniform dark olive-brown; palpi with ochreous-white hairs, the sides nearly black: fore wings with the orbicular and reniform black, the first represented by a small spot, the other larger and ear-shaped; antemedial and post-medial lines whitish and sinuous, the first edged with black

inwardly, the latter outwardly and limiting a broad black discal line, which is outwardly edged with whitish, is deeply excavated above its middle, and has also a smaller excavation below : on the hind wings also the discal band can be traced ; it is edged on both sides with whitish and is nearly uniform in width. Underside paler ; a brown spot at the end of each cell and medial and submarginal sinuous, whitish, transverse lines.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Khasia Hills ; ♂ ♀ types in B.M., also one female from Bhutan. I also have one male from the Khasia Hills.

One of the B.M. examples is labelled *Isomastix indenti-fascia*, Warren, type ; but I can find no reference.

Family Epiplemidæ.

Epiplema enthearia, nov.

♂. Pure white, marked with dark chestnut-brown, the palpi of that colour, white beneath, and with the last joint white at the base and at the tip ; some marks on the head and collar : fore wings with speckles on the costa, the most prominent before and beyond the middle ; two small patches close together in the disk, the inner patch connected with the costa by an oblique line : hind wings with a larger patch, occupying more than the lower third of the wings, marked with white on the outer border ; the brown colour runs into the upper tooth of the wing and also in two lines from the patch to near the costa beyond the middle. On the underside the fore wings are suffused all over with brown except the cilia and a small space along the hinder margin ; the hind wings are without markings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Khasia Hills ; a fine series.

One example has the inner portion of both wings above suffused with pale brown. The species belongs to the *desistaria* group, which I have from Assam, Bombay, Gilolo, and Queensland. It is also nearly allied to *E. restricta*, Hampson, which is in my collection from the Khasia Hills, but it constantly differs from both.

Family Geometridæ.

Mimomiza flavescens, nov.

♂ ♀. Of a uniform yellow colour ; shaft of the antennæ with the basal half dark brown ; palpi brown at the sides,

last joint dark brown: wings sparsely irrorated with brown atoms; a black spot at the end of each cell; a blackish straight band, with its inner edge formed by a thick black line, from apex of fore wings to the middle of the abdominal margin of hind wings, passing just inside of the black discal spot of the hind wings; a brown oval-shaped line on the costa near the apex enclosing a whitish space, intersected by two longitudinal brown lines, the spot formed by the lower line pure white: hind wings with a curved row of seven or eight black discal dots. Underside similar, but the black markings are more prominent and the general colour of a deeper yellow.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{6}{10}$, ♀ 2 inches.

Khasia Hills; a nice series.

Like *M. cruentaria*, Moore, without any of its rufous markings. I have both sexes of each, and it is wonderful what little variation they show.

Cidaria mediovittaria.

Cidaria mediovittaria, Moore, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 656.

Somatina azonaria, Oberth. Etude d'Ent. xviii. p. 32, pl. iv. fig. 50 (1893).

Moore's type came from Darjiling, Oberthür's from Chinese Thibet. I have it from Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kiong-Tcheou, the latter received from Oberthür; they are identical.

Actenochroma subochracea.

Actenochroma subochracea, Warren, Nov. Zool. i. p. 381 (1894).

Pseudoterpna elæaria, Hmps. Journ. Bo. N. H. Soc. xiv. p. 654 (1903).

Khasia Hills.

These are undoubtedly identical.

Family Thyrididæ.

Rhodoneura atomosalis.

Rhodoneura atomosalis, Hmps. P. Z. S. 1897, p. 621.

Port Blair, Andamans; two examples.

Khasia Hills; two examples.

The type from Mysol is in the B.M., also an example from Java; not previously recorded from the Indian Region. There are a number of examples from the Andamans in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, collected by Roepstorff.

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Rhodoneura doriulusalis.

Brivia doriulusalis, Walker, xix. 890 (1859).

Pyrallis imbutalis, Walker, xxxiv. 1524 (1865).

Siculodes acutipennis, Pag. JB. Nass. Ver. 1886, p. 167.

Banisia elongata, Warren, Nov. Zool. iii. p. 340 (1896).

Nancowry, Nicobars; one example.

Not previously recorded from the Indian Region. The type from Sarawak is in Mus. Oxon., as also is the type of *imbutalis* from Mysol; the type of *acutipennis* came from Aru Island; and the type of *elongata* from Queensland is in Coll. Rothschild, from which locality I have an example in my own collection. *Pyrallis albiferalis*, Walker, xxxiv. 1524, the type of which from Batjan is in Mus. Oxon., is, I believe, also a very slight variety of the same species.

Family **Pyralidæ.**Genus **LOPHOPALPIA**, Hmps. n.

Lophopalpia, Hmps. n. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1896, p. 523.

Lophopalpia pauperalis.

Cataprosopos pauperalis, Leech, Entom. xxii. p. 70, pl. iv. fig. 11 (1889).

Lophopalpia pauperalis, Hmps. n. l. c.

Khasia Hills; several examples.

The type from Yokohama is in the B. M.; not previously recorded from India; there are examples in the B. M. from Pulo Laut.

Family **Hydrocampidæ.***Mabra fauculalis.*

Hydrocampa fauculalis, Walker, xix. 962 (1859).

Mabra fauculalis, Hmps. n. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1897, p. 221.

Khasia Hills; not uncommon.

Not previously recorded from India; I have it also from Sarawak, from which place the type in Mus. Oxon. came.

Genus **CAMPTOMASTYX**, Warren.

Camptomastyx, Warren, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (θ) ix. p. 439 (1892);
Hmps. n. Moths India, iv. p. 238 (1896).

Camptomastyx hisbonalis.

Botys hisbonalis, Walker, xviii. 707 (1859).

Camptomastyx hisbonalis, Hmps. n. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1897, p. 215.

Botys pacalis, Leech, Entom. xxii. p. 69, pl. iv. fig. 15 (1889).

Diploptyla longipalpis, Butler, Ill. Het. vii. p. 95, pl. cxxxv. fig. 4 (1891).

Khasia Hills; fairly common. Also recorded from China, Burma, Dharmasala, and Sarawak.

Warren created the genus on Leech's species *pacalis*.

Tatobotys biannulalis.

Botys biannulalis, Walker, xxxiv. 1439 (1865).

Tatobotys biannulalis, Hmps. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1897, p. 197.

Rangoon (Noble).

Not previously recorded from the Indian Region.

Family **Pyraustidæ**.

Subfamily **HYMENINÆ**.

Massepha marginalis, nov.

♂. Palpi dark brown, last joint paler, with white at its base; frons, head, and collar whitish; thorax and fore wings grey, tinged with pinkish and thickly irrorated with brown; a brown, double, lunular, indistinct mark at the end of cell, an obscure brown mark in the cell, and two or three others towards the base; a broad blackish-brown marginal band, attenuated and sometimes interrupted in its middle, and edged inwardly by a whitish line; marginal line dark grey; cilia grey, interlined with whitish: hind wings white, sparsely irrorated with grey; a large blackish-brown apical patch, blackish-brown marginal spots, and whitish cilia: abdomen whitish, with three dark brown bands on the middle segments and a brown anal tip.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Khasia Hills; five examples.

Allied to *M. absolutalis*, Walker, which I have from Sarawak and Bombay, but that is a uniformly coloured insect. There is a worn example from Bhutan in the B. M. with *M. absolutalis*, which appears to be the same as my Khasia Hills form.

Rehimena villalis, nov.

♀. Pale yellow; palpi white at the tips; body below and legs silvery white; fore wings with the apical half of the costal line brown; a moderately large black spot close to the costa beyond the middle, another slightly larger below it in the disk; hind wings with a still larger black spot at the apex, and a lunular black spot in the disk, with its lower end near the outer margin; the outer marginal line black.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Andamans; one example.

Being a female, I am not sure about its position.

Bocchoris vedonalis.

Chabula vedonalis, Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. N. H. (6) xiv. p. 197 (Sept. 1894).

Marguronia sphenocosma, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1894, p. 456.

Khasia Hills; common.

Sir George Hampson, in 'Moths of India,' iv. p. 284, and again in P. Z. S. 1898, p. 652, gives precedence to *sphenocosma*; but this is incorrect. My paper was published on the 1st September, Meyrick's paper is in part iii. of the Trans. Ent. Soc. 1894, and was not published till later in the month: his type came from Pulo Laut and is in Coll. Elwes; I have not seen it. If his species is the same as *vedonalis* (not *vedrualis*, as incorrectly spelt by Sir George), his name must sink.

Bocchoris fazanalis, nov.

♂. Palpi blackish brown, white beneath; frons luteous white, with a black middle stripe; top of head and body glaucous brown; collar and two stripes on each side of thorax luteous white; body below and legs whitish: wings ochreous brown-pink, variegated in beautiful shades of colour; markings somewhat resembling those in *B. telphusalis*, Walker, but the white markings are larger and ochreous-tinged; the stripe running parallel to the abdominal margin of the hind wing is continuous throughout, and there are ochreous-shaded submarginal broad stripes on both wings; each spot and stripe is thickly margined with dark brown-pink, as also are the outer margins.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Khasia Hills; three examples.

A beautiful little insect of the *acamasalis* group, but nearest in markings to *telphusalis*, but very different in colour from either or from *vedonalis* or *terealis*. I have a very fine series of the group in my collection.

Platamonia oggalis, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi dark chocolate-brown; head, body, and wings pale luteous grey: fore wings with a blackish spot in the middle of the cell and a lunule at the end; an antemedial, outwardly curved, brown line; a discal line, more or less crenulated, commencing from a spot on the costa, sharply bent inwards below the middle until it nearly reaches below the discal lunule, then straight to the hinder margin, and continued across the hind wings in a nearly straight form,

but is disjointed in the middle; the space beyond the outer line suffused with purple; marginal line brown; cilia grey, interlined with luteous.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Khasia Hills; one pair.

There is an example in the B. M. from the Khasia Hills, Drawer 18; it is allied to *P. camillusalis*, Led., which I have from Borneo, and is marked in a somewhat similar manner, but is undoubtedly distinct.

Subfamily PINACIINÆ.

Genus MACARETÆRA, Meyrick.

Macaretæra, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1886, p. 255.

Trichoptychodes, Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiv. p. 207 (1894).

Macaretæra delicata.

Trichoptychodes delicata, Swinhoe, l. c.

Macaretæra hesperis, Hmps. (part.), Moths India, iv. p. 296 (1896), and P. Z. S. 1898, p. 670.

Khasia Hills; many examples.

Sir George Hampson's description of the male is from *delicata*, of the female (which differs in many particulars) from Meyrick's unique type of *hesperis* from Fiji: unfortunately I have never seen a female of the former, but such sexual differences in the sexes are not common in the Pyraustidæ, and I do not think it is probable, considering the immense distances apart of the localities, that they can belong to the same species; neither do I think it is reasonable to sink a common local species from the Khasia Hills to a form from the South Pacific on such slender and unsatisfactory evidence.

Omiodes ovenalis, nov.

♂. Pale brown, with an ochreous-pinkish tinge: fore wings with an antemedial, outwardly curved, indistinct blackish line; a spot at the end of the cell of all the wings; a discal line of black dots curved outwardly in its middle almost in the form of a square on both wings; cilia brown interlined with pale ochreous. Underside much paler, somewhat glossy, the lines and spots more prominent.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Sarawak; two male examples (type).

Port Blair, Andamans; two female examples (type).

There are two examples in the B. M. from Singapore under *Sylepta nigriscripta*, Warren, Pyraustid Drawer 11, and one from Sarawak, three from Sandakan, and one from Singapore in Drawer 27 with *Phryganodes crithonalis*.

Euglyphis procopia.

Phalæna Pyralis procopia, Cram. Pap. Exot. iv. p. 152, pl. 368. fig. E (1782).

Neornia procopia, Hmps. P. Z. S. 1893, p. 676.

Fergusson Island; two examples.

There are two examples from New Guinea and one from Fergusson Island in the B.M. Drawer 31. Cramer's type came from Amboina, and his figure, though a little exaggerated in colour, represents both in size and colour this insect, and not the common Indian form which has heretofore been called *procopia*; the latter is a much smaller insect, and the white basal space, especially in the hind wings, is much more limited; in the typical form it bulges out to more than half the breadth of the wing. For the Indian form I propose the name of *falsalis*, and make an example from the Khasia Hills (where it is very common) the type. I have a long series from many parts of India.

Saroscelis earlalis, nov.

♂. Of a uniform dull and rather pale blackish-brown colour above; top of head and collar tinged with chestnut; anal tuft of abdomen ochreous grey; body and legs below brownish grey; fore tarsi with black bands; hind tibiæ with the upper hairs ochreous, the lower hairs black. Wings with the transverse lines blackish, but indistinct: fore wings with traces of a submarginal line; a spot in the cell, through which runs the antemedial line; a postmedial line, curving slightly inwards below the costa, then well curved outwards and suddenly bent inwards below the end of the cell, then obliquely to the hinder margin a little beyond the middle; a lunular mark at the end of the cell of both wings: hind wings with a curved discal line, abruptly bent inwards below the cell-mark; cilia of both wings brown, with an ochreous basal line.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

N. Borneo; one example.

There are three examples from Singapore in the B. M., with *Phryganodes nicoalis*, Walker, to which it is structurally allied, but from which it is, in my opinion, quite distinct.

Saroscelis nicoalis.

Botys nicoalis, Walker, xviii. 700 (1859).

Phryganodes nicoalis, Hampsn. P. Z. S. 1898, p. 680.

Saroscelis nicoalis, Swinhoe, Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. ii. p. 475, pl. viii. fig. 3 (1900).

Khasia Hills; eight examples.

The type from Sarawak is in Mus. Oxon.; I also have it from the same locality. Not previously recorded from India; it is in the B. M. from Borneo, Sumbawa, and Singapore.

Genus *PHOSTRIA*, Hübner.

Phostria, Hübner, Verz. p. 130 (1827).

Phostria origoalis.

Botys origoalis, Walker, xviii. 681 (1859).

Phryganodes origoalis, Hampsn. P. Z. S. 1898, p. 679.

Nicobars (*Rogers*); one example of this very distinct species.

The type from Celebes is in the B. M., also examples from Borneo; it has not been previously recorded from the Indian Region.

Genus *ANTENNODES*, nov.

Palpi upturned, reaching vertex of head, second and third joints conically scaled and tapering to apex, frons rounded; antennæ of male with the basal joint greatly dilated and bearing tufts of hair, the base of shaft excised, the patagia short; abdomen long: fore wings with veins 3, 4, and 5 from angle of cell, 7 curved: hind wings with the cell short, veins 3, 4, and 5 from angle of cell, 6 and 7 from upper angle, 7 anastomosing with 8. Corresponds to Section II. of Hampson's genus *Phryganodes*, erected by Guenée for a South-American insect, differing in many characteristics from the Eastern forms.

Type, *radicalis*, Walker.

Antennodes radicalis.

Botys radicalis, Walker, xxxiv. 1417 (1865).

Phryganodes radicalis, Hampsn. P. Z. S. 1898, p. 678.

Port Blair, Andamans; three examples.

There is an example from the Andamans in the B. M.; not previously recorded from the Indian Region. The type from N. Guinea is in Mus. Oxon.; two from Ceram and two from Sarawak are in the B. M.

Subfamily *DICHOCROCINÆ*.*Dichocrocis veisealis*, nov.

♂. Of a uniform pale luteous colour; palpi pure white, black above. Wings with the lines and spots black-brown: fore wings with a basal dot, followed by a subbasal short line, a small spot in the middle of the cell, a large spot with a white centre at the end; ante- and postmedial transverse lines each commencing from a spot on the costa, both more or less crenulated, the former curving slightly outwards, the latter bent outwards above the middle and then inwards in the form of a square and then straight to the hinder margin; these lines are continued across the hind wings, the outer one in a sinuous form: outer margin of both wings with a little brown suffusion; cilia luteous white with brown tips.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Khasia Hills; common.

There are two examples from Sikhim and one from the Khasia Hills with *D. megillalis*, Walker, in the B.M. drawer 29; but it is quite distinct from that form. I have a series of each: *megillalis* is a larger insect with a prominent brown patch in the middle of the fore wings, this form never has; in the former the palpi are dark brown, in this form they are pure white, and the cell-spot is short and not lunular as in that form, in which also the outer line of the fore wings is deeply indented in its curved portion.

Nacoleia gratalis.

Botys gratalis, Led. Wien. ent. Men. vii. p. 475, pl. xi. fig. 18 (1863);

Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent. xxvi. pl. viii. figs. 2, 2 a (1888).

Goniorthynchus gratalis, Hampson. (part.), P. Z. S. 1898, p. 706; Swinhoe (part.), Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. ii. p. 486 (1900).

Nacoleia gratalis, Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) viii. p. 137 (1901).

Flores, in Mus. Oxon.

I point this out, because it is, in so far as I have been able to ascertain, the only example of Lederer's *gratalis* in any collection in this country (the type of which came from Amboina): Dr. Dixey has very kindly examined it and says, in reply to my enquiries, "under *Goniorthynchus gratalis* there is one specimen from Flores, one from Khasia Hills, and three from Cherra Punji; the Flores specimen, though generally resembling the rest, shows slight differences in marking; it has no antennæ, these having been broken off close to the head; its palpi correspond with Snellen's figure, while those of the others do not; the antennæ of the others show no spine, as that figured by Snellen."

Subfamily *SYLEPTINÆ*.*Sylepta paucinotalis*.

Notarcha paucinotalis, Warren, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xviii. p. 166 (1896).

Sylepta nigriscriptalis, Hampsn. (part.), P. Z. S. 1898, p. 725.

Khasia Hills; six examples.

There are two examples in the B. M. from the Khasia Hills, with a coloured figure of Warren's *nigriscriptalis* from Queensland, from which it is quite distinct.

Sylepta desmialis.

Nagia desmialis, Walker, xxxiv. 1320 (1865).

Sylepta quadrimaculalis, Hampsn. (part.), P. Z. S. 1898, p. 724; Swinhoe (part.), Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. ii. p. 495 (1900).

Botys quadrimaculalis, Brem. Motsch. Ent. p. 37 (1860) (preocc.).

Sylepta inferior, Hampsn. P. Z. S. 1898, p. 724.

Chalcidoptera incomitata (♂ only), Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) viii. p. 25 (1900).

Khasia Hills; several examples.

I described the male of this form as *Chalcidoptera incomitata* by mistake, being misled by a coloured figure in my collection of the female of that species, which I had described in Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiv. p. 205 (1894), and Sir George Hampson sunk it to *Sylepta quadrimaculalis*, Kollar, in Journ. Bo. Nat. Hist. Soc. xv. p. 216: but I have since received females of this form from the Khasia Hills and find them to be identical with *quadrimaculalis* of Bremer, which was rechristened *inferior* by Hampson. Having received an identical female from Padang, Sumatra, I thought it advisable to have it compared with Walker's type of *desmialis*, a female from Sarawak, which is in Mus. Oxon.: I therefore sent the Sumatran example and a female from the Khasia Hills to Dr. Dixey at Oxford, whose verification can be relied on, and he replies that my specimens are identical with Walker's type of *Nagia desmialis*; it is much like Kollar's insect from N. India, but is about half the size and darker in colour, and the prominent white spot at the end of the cell of fore wings and the dot in the middle of the cell are wanting, though in one example there are traces of them. There are several examples in the B. M. from Japan.

Subfamily *MARGARONINÆ*.*Agathodes sumatralis*, nov.

♂. Differs from *A. ostentalis*, Geyer, in its brow

coloration, the medial oblique band of the fore wing is narrower, does not expand on the hinder margin, and is dark brown, instead of pinkish red as in that species: it differs from *A. modicalis*, Guen., in its white hind wings, the latter having blackish-brown hind wings, and the entire fore wings suffused with brown: the markings are somewhat similar to those of *ostentalis*, but *sumatralis* can at once be separated by the great difference in colour, there being an entire absence of the pinkish-red band and stripes of that species.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Padang, Sumatra; six examples.

There is an example in the B. M. from Padang with *A. ostentalis*.

Margaronia salmenalis, nov.

♂. Palpi dark chocolate-brown, silvery white beneath; head, collar, and fore wings bright chocolate-brown; patagia and abdomen greenish grey, stripe down the middle of thorax chocolate-brown, end of the abdomen and anal tuft ochreous grey: fore wings with an elongated, triangular, silvery-white patch, its lower portion extending from below the middle of the cell to one third before outer margin on vein 2, then upwards to vein 6, where it runs outwards in a short streak, its upper edge running just below the cell; the costal space somewhat pale; there is a row of dark chocolate lunular marks outside the outer edge of the white triangular space and another row of similar marks parallel with it: hind wings silvery white; costal space tinged with pale chocolate and a broad uniform chocolate-brown marginal border, including a dark band just outside the outer edge of the white portion: cilia of fore wings brown, of the hind wings silvery white: fore tibiæ pale chocolate, tarsi and mid and hind legs white.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Khasia Hills; seven examples.

Allied to *M. lacustralis*, Moore, similarly shaped, markings somewhat similar, but that species has the white patch of the fore wings disjointed in the middle.

GENUS TELESPASTA, nov.

Differs from the genus *Pygospila*, Guen., in the hind wing of the male having vein 8 widely separated from 7 and joined to it by a bar a little beyond the end of the cell; 6 much bent downwards, the veins beyond the cell prominently roughly scaled.

Type, *T. cuprealis*, Swinhoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1882, p. 19, pl. i. fig. 4.

It forms Section II. of Hampson's genus *Pygospila*.

Subfamily PYRAUSTINÆ.

Isocentris rubralis, nov.

♂. Of a uniform ochreous-red colour: hind wings with the costal space pure white; marginal line of both wings black and minutely crenulated, no brown suffusion, as in all the other forms of the *illectalis* group; cilia pure white; wings with the transverse lines brown, inner line evenly curved, outer line with the upper portion, on the fore wings, evenly curved as in *opheltesalis*, Walker, not produced to an angle as in *illectalis*; top of head white, palpi white beneath; abdomen scarlet-pink; underside of body and legs white.

Expanse of wings $\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Khasia Hills; seven examples.

Isocentris minimalis, nov.

♂. Dark orange-red: both wings with the outer margin suffused with brown, and with a thick black marginal line, its outer edge minutely crenulated, cilia pure white, some brown suffusion in the lower half of the cilia of fore wings; transverse lines brown, the inner line evenly curved, the outer line with a slight inward curve below the costa of the fore wings, before it begins to bend inwards below the end of the cell: abdomen red; body below, legs, and wings dull brownish ochreous: fore wings with the upper and outer portions suffused with black.

Expanse of wings $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Sarawak, Borneo; one example.

The smallest example in the genus I have yet seen; much smaller than *nudilinea*, Hmps., a perfectly good species, though sunk by Hampson to *æqualis*; I have many examples of both.

Monocrocis habisalis.

Botys habisalis, Walker, xviii. 702 (1859).

Crociodophora habisalis, Hmps. P. Z. S. 1899, p. 193.

Khasia Hills; several examples.

Type from Sarawak in B. M.; not previously recorded from India.

Tetridia murinalis, nov.

♂. Of a uniform dark greyish mouse-colour; palpi and collar below white; antennæ and top of head orange-ochreous, fore tibiæ banded black and white, mid and hind legs mouse-colour, lateral tufts on abdomen black: fore wings with a dark lunular mark at end of cell; both wings with the lines indicated as in *caletoralis*, Walker, but hardly distinguishable; costa of fore wings faintly tinged with ochreous, marginal line dull ochreous with black points, cilia dull ochreous with a glaucous sheen; on the underside the wings are coloured as above without any markings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Kinikunang, Neu-Pommern; one example.

Of the shape of *T. caletoralis*, Walker, = *vinacealis*, Moore, much larger and of a perfectly distinct and new type.

GENUS APHYTOCEROS, Meyrick.

Aphytoceros, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1884, p. 320.

Aphytoceros grossalis.

Botys grossalis, Guen. Delt. et Pyral. p. 327 (1854).

Polygrammodes grossalis, Hmps. P. Z. S. 1899, p. 198.

Port Blair, Andamans; one example.

The type came from Java; not previously recorded from the Indian Region.

Pachyzancla miniatalis, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi dark pink brown, pure white beneath, and pectus white; head, body, and fore wings dark brick-red strongly tinged with pink, a black spot in the cell and a lunule at the end; no visible antemedial line; postmedial line brown, crenulated, from costa at one fifth from apex, curving outwards slightly at first, then nearly straight to the hinder margin, a little beyond the middle: hind wings dark blackish brown; both wings with dark, minute, marginal lunules, brown cilia, with a pale luteous basal line: abdomen blackish brown; underside pale pinkish grey, with an obscure discal line across both wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{6}$ inch.

Padang, Sumatra; one pair.

The discal line of fore wings is shaped somewhat as in *P. ustulalis*, Hmps., from Ceylon, which I have also from the Khasia Hills, but that is a smaller insect with both wings of a purplish-brown colour; the colour of the fore wings is

more like that of *P. intensalis*, Swinhoe, from the Khasia Hills, but of a much brighter red.

Cybolomia pentadalis.

Cybolomia pentadalis, Led. Verh. z.-b. Ver. Wien, 1855, p. 217, pl. iii. fig. 13; Hmps. P. Z. S. 1899, p. 229.

Karachi, November 1885; one example.

The type came from Syria; I have it from Bushire: not previously recorded from India.

Pionea albifimbrialis.

Botys albifimbrialis, Walker, xxxiv. 1446 (1865).

Pionea albifimbrialis, Hmps. P. Z. S. 1899, p. 246.

Khasia Hills; one example.

Type from Java in B. M., also from Sumatra and Formosa; not previously recorded from India.

Tegostoma disparalis.

Æschremon disparalis, Herr.-Schäff. Schmett. vi. p. 140, figs. 134-135 (1864).

Tegostoma disparalis, Hmps. P. Z. S. 1899, p. 277.

Karachi, May 1886; one example.

The type came from Armenia. I took one at Kandahar in November 1880, recorded in Trans. Ent. Soc. 1885, p. 353, but it has not previously been recorded from India.

XXXVII.—*Preliminary Descriptions of Two new Species of Carida from the West Coast of Ireland.* By STANLEY W.

KEMP, B.A., Department of Agriculture, Fisheries Branch, Dublin.

THE two species here described were caught in deep water by the S.S. 'Helga,' Fishery Patrol Cruiser of the Fisheries Branch, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

Leontocaris is a genus only founded last year for the reception of a species taken in South African waters. The occurrence of two species of such a highly specialized genus in such widely distant localities is of considerable interest.

Ægeon Brendani, of which several specimens were trawled in 320-370 fathoms, is closely allied to *A. cataphractus*,