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XXIII.—Undescribed Rhopalocera from the Malay Peninsula

W.L. Distant

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Keramosphaera Murrayi, nov. gen. et sp.

Test free, porcellanous, spherical; formed of concentric layers, each consisting of a large number of chamberlets arranged more or less regularly in single series. Chamberlets of the same layer communicating with each other by short lateral stolons; those of the successive layers by the pores which formed the superficial apertures of the previous layer. Aperture consisting of numerous pores, one at the margin of each chamberlet. Colour white; surface areolated by the outlines of the somewhat convex chamberlets of the peripheral layer. Diameter about $\frac{1}{10}$ inch (2.5 millim.).

The specimens were found in material dredged during the 'Challenger' expedition at "Station 157, March 3, 1874; lat. 53° 55' S., long. 108° 35' E.; depth 1950 fathoms,"—a locality, roughly speaking, about five and twenty degrees south of the south-western corner of Australia. The material brought up was a nearly white, feathery-looking, diatom-ooze, composed chiefly of Diatomaceæ, Radiolaria, sponge-spicula, and other siliceous organisms; and the first point to be determined with reference to the specimens under consideration was that they were really calcareous. Foraminifera were not very numerous, about seventeen species in all; and the general aspect of the Rhizopod-fauna was distinctly arctic, except that the calcareous forms were, as a rule, somewhat thin-shelled.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIII.

- Fig. 1. *Keramosphaera Murrayi*, nov. *a*, natural size; *b*, magnified 25 diameters.
 Fig. 2, *a*, *b*. Another specimen laid open by fracture, showing the general internal structure. Magnified 20 diameters.
 Fig. 3. Portion of a nearly central section of the specimen shown in fig. 1. Magnified 50 diameters.
 Fig. 4. A smaller portion of the same, magnified 100 diameters, showing *a*, *a*, *a*, the orifices communicating between the chamberlets of the successive layers; *b*, *b*, *b*, lateral orifices communicating between the chamberlets of the same layer.

XXIII.—*Undescribed Rhopalocera from the Malay Peninsula.*

By W. L. DISTANT.

*Lycænidæ.**Polyommatus (Cyaniris) Lambi*, n. sp.

Male. Wings above somewhat dark lavender-blue; anterior wings with the costal area and outer margin somewhat

broadly fuscous, widest at base and apex; posterior wings with the costal, posterior, and abdominal margins somewhat broadly fuscous. Wings beneath greyish white; anterior wings with the costal area and outer margins slightly infuscated, and with the following pale fuscous spots:—a transverse linear one at the end of cell, one between third and fourth subcostal nervules, one above upper discoidal nervule, three in linear series and nearer outer margin, divided by the lower discoidal and first median nervules, and two larger, and placed more inwardly, divided by the third median nervule; obscure, waved and broken submarginal and marginal pale fuscous fasciæ. Posterior wings with seven large and prominent black discal spots—one, small, between bases of costal and subcostal nervules, followed by two which are more rounded and much larger, one in cell, at about base of third median nervule, near which is a smaller spot, contiguous, but outside cell, and two situate on abdominal margin; these are followed by a discal series of six pale fuscous spots, the first and innermost of which is situate between the subcostal nervules near their base, second and third on each side of discoidal nervule, and fourth, fifth, and sixth in irregular series, separated by the second and third median nervules; a transverse pale fuscous fascia at end of cell, and a much waved pale fuscous submarginal fascia, between which and outer margin are nine marginal spots, the upper four of which are pale fuscous, and the remaining five almost black. Body and legs more or less concolorous with wings.

Expanse of wings 30 millim.

Province Wellesley.

Allied to *P. (Cyaniris) lavendularis*, Moore.

Sithon Moorei, n. sp.

Male. Anterior wings above very dark and glossy fuliginous brown, with an irregular reddish spot or suffusion situate at end of cell and bases of the median nervules: posterior wings bright and somewhat pale bluish, the posterior margin black, inwardly bordered with white near anal angle, the fringe white; tails blackish with marginal white fringe; costal area pale hyaline, darker near base, upper portion of cell and basal area between subcostal nervules talc-like, and pale transparent, stramineous, above, beneath, and beyond which the colour is fuscous. The anterior wings beneath reddish ochraceous, a broad basal and a transverse central fuscous streak in cell, a pale fuscous line at end of cell, and two transverse, narrow, waved fuscous fasciæ between end of cell and

outer margin. Posterior wings greyish white, the costal margin more or less suffused with reddish ochraceous, and with ten large fuscous discal spots, the upper six of which are subquadrate but irregular in size, and the posterior four are more irregular in shape, and have their centres more or less greyish; a submarginal and marginal fuscous line, the first of which is broken and irregular, and between which and margin is a narrow fuscous streak, leading to a long, pale bluish, metallic patch near anal angle, near each end of which is a fuscous spot; beneath the submarginal line near abdominal margin are two narrow ochraceous fasciæ, which amalgamate inwardly, and between which the colour is pale metallic bluish. Body above fuliginous brown, beneath greyish white; legs greyish white, annulated and streaked with fuscous.

Female. Wings above much paler than in male, and the posterior wings pale fuliginous brown, excepting near anal angle, where there is an obscure bluish patch with a few obscure fuscous marginal spots. Wings beneath as in male, but with anterior wings paler in hue.

Expanse of wings 35 to 38 millim.

Hab. Province Wellesley; Malacca. Sumatra (coll. Moore).

Allied to *S. ravindra*, Horsf.

Hesperiidæ.

Ismene (Choaspes) Crawfordi, n. sp.

Wings above obscure olivaceous green, becoming tinged with fuscous towards outer margins. Posterior wings with a large anal-angular patch bright yellow, inwardly and broadly margined with black, apical portion of abdominal margin also bright yellow. Wings beneath paler and more metallic green, the nervures and nervules distinctly darker; posterior wings with a very large bright yellow anal-angular patch, which extends from about middle of abdominal margin to between second and third median nervules, and which possesses a long black irregular streak on inner side of internal nervure, two parallel transverse black streaks between submedian nervure and third median nervule, and two similarly parallel black spots, between second and third median nervules, on outer edge of yellow patch. Body above more or less concolorous with wings; body beneath and legs paler.

Expanse of wings 58 millim.

Province Wellesley.

Allied to *I. (Choaspes) Benjamini*, Guér.

Plesioneura Cameroni, n. sp.

Wings above dark chocolate-brown ; anterior wings crossed near end of cell by a broad transverse yellow fascia, almost straight inwardly, and outwardly deeply and acutely notched above the first median nervule, and with a small subapical and sublunate yellow spot situate on the ultimate subcostal nervule. Wings beneath as above, but the brown colour slightly paler. Body and legs concolorous with wings.

Expanse of wings 38 millim.

Province Wellesley ; Penang.

Allied to *P. aurivittata*, Moore.

The above species will be figured in my 'Rhopalocera Malayana,' and are contained in the collection made by myself and Mr. Sauer in Province Wellesley.

XXIV.—*Polyzoa of the Queen Charlotte Islands: Preliminary Notice of new Species.* By the Rev. THOMAS HINCKS, B.A., F.R.S.

IN this paper I propose to give a diagnosis of a number of Polyzoa from the Queen Charlotte Islands, entrusted to me by Dr. G. M. Dawson on behalf of the Geological Survey of Canada.

These forms will be more fully described and figured in a special report on the Polyzoa of these islands, which I hope to publish hereafter. As the preparation of the plates may occupy some time, it seems better to record the new species at once, and so avoid the risk of being anticipated after much labour has been expended on the work.

All critical notes on the species will be reserved for the Report.

Family *Membraniporidae*.

MEMBRANIPORA, De Blainville.

Membranipora nigrans, n. sp.

Zoecia ovate (variable, sometimes arched above and narrowing downwards, sometimes broad-ovate, sometimes oval), irregularly disposed, margins much elevated, crenate, the whole front of the cell covered by a rather coarse stout membrane of a black colour ; oral valve large ; on each side at the top a pointed *avicularium*, placed on the margin, depressed at the base, the beak sloping upwards, mandible directed obliquely downwards ; very large *avicularia*, slightly raised in