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XVII.—Descriptions of three new species of Saturniidæ in the collection of the British Museum

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Manipur, Chittagong, and Pegu. It is no doubt also found in Arrakan.

The female of this species may be readily distinguished from the female of *C. coturnix*, which it otherwise closely resembles, by the absence of all buff or rufous bars and mottling on the outer webs of the primaries.

Coturnix Delegorguei.

Coturnix Delegorguei, Deleg. Voy. Afr. Austr. ii. p. 615 (1847); Jackson, Ibis, 1889, p. 583.

Coturnix histrionica, Hartl. Rev. et Mag. Zool. i. p. 495 (1849).

Coturnix forasini, Bianc. Spec. Zool. Mos. fasc. xvi. p. 399, pl. i. fig. 2 (1850); id. Mem. Acc. Sci. Bologn. (2) iv. p. 521, pl. ii. fig. 2 (1865).

Coturnix crucigera, Heugl. Vög. N.O.-Afr. p. 51. no. 533 (1856).

Range. Africa, south of about 15° N. lat.

This species resembles *C. coromandelica* in having the outer webs of the primaries in both sexes uniform brown, not barred or marked with buff.

Coturnix pectoralis.

Coturnix pectoralis, Gould, P. Z. S. 1837, p. 8; id. Syn. B. Austr., text and pl., fig. 1 (1837-38); id. B. Austr. v. pl. lxxxviii. (1848); Diggles, B. Austr. ii. pt. xv. pl. xev. (1867).

Synoicus australis, Ramsay, Ibis, 1865, p. 86.

Range. Australia, Tasmania.

Coturnix novæ-zealandiæ.

Coturnix novæ-zealandiæ, Quoy & Gaim. Voy. Astrol., Zool. i. p. 242, pl. xxiv. fig. 1 (1830); Gould, Syn. B. Austr., text and pl., fig. 2 (1837-38); Bull. B. New Zeal. p. 161, pl. (1873); Sharpe, in Voy. Ereb. & Terr., Birds, App. pp. 10, 27, pl. viii. (1875); Bull. Man. B. N. Zeal. p. 43, pl. xix. (1882); id. B. N. Zeal. i. p. 225, pl. xxiii. (1888).

Range. New Zealand [said to be extinct.]

XVII.—*Descriptions of Three new Species of Saturniidæ in the Collection of the British Museum.* By W. F. KIRBY, F.L.S., F.E.S., Assistant in Zoological Department, British Museum (Natural History).

[Plate XI.]

Buncea Mitfordi. (Pl. XI. fig. 1.)

Exp. al. 112 millim.

♂. Dark blackish brown, collar narrowly red, and undersur-

face of legs red. Wings with scattered red scaling in the cell, round the vitreous spot, and towards the costa beyond, on the anterior wings, and towards the hind margin of the posterior wings. Anterior wings with an indistinct nearly straight grey line running from within the apex to the hinder angle; it curves slightly outwards before reaching the costa, and is nearer the apex than the hinder angle, but does not reach it. The vitreous spot is large, conical, terminating basally in a slight inward curve. Towards the hinder angle is a large patch of whitish dusting, crossed by a white bar, and looking as if the wing had been rubbed. Posterior wings with a large ocellus; pupil subvitreous, oval, surrounded by a tawny iris and by an inner black and outer red ring. Outside this is a curved grey line, more distinct than on the anterior wings, hardly extending to the costa or inner margin.

Underside brownish grey, darker outside the transverse lines, which here show brown, with some grey scaling on the inner side, but are better defined, nearer the base, and straighter than above. The red scaling is fainter than above. There is a large chalky-white patch on the anterior wings, covering the space from just below the vitreous spot to the hinder angle. Posterior wings with the ocellus reduced to the vitreous spot; within it runs a suffused brownish band from the costa to the inner margin. Anterior wings pointed and strongly hooked at the tip. Posterior wings long, and slightly produced at the anal angle. Antennæ reddish, especially beneath.

Hab. Sierra Leone. Presented by C. B. Mitford, Esq. Taken "by path over river in dense bush."

A very remarkable species, not closely allied to any other. It has a superficial resemblance to *B. eblis*, Streck., from the Congo, which is a much larger insect; but it also appears to have some affinities with *Gonimbrasia*, though it cannot well be referred to that genus.

Gonimbrasia rubricostalis. (Pl. XI. fig. 2.)

Exp. 119 millim.

♂. Brown, anterior wings with two transverse blackish lines, not very well marked—the first nearly straight, about one third of the length of the inner margin from the base, and with some scattered bluish-white scaling on the outside, especially on the costa; the outer runs obliquely from two thirds of the length of the inner margin to the costa a little before the apex; it is double (most distinctly so towards the inner margin) and filled up with bluish white; within this

line the middle portion of the wing is browner, and on the costa is a long patch of bluish-white scaling. Vitreous spot punctiform, hardly visible above. Posterior wings with the costa pink above the ocellus nearly to the tip, and the inner margin is also slightly bordered with pink. Ocellus of moderate size; vitreous pupil very small; iris yellowish, followed by a black and a buff ring; between this and the base is a curved bluish-grey line, and there is another slightly edged with black on each side, not extending to the costa, beyond the ocellus, which it does not touch.

Under surface more dusted with grey; only the outer transverse lines visible, which are brown, edged with bluish grey on the inside; the pink costal band of posterior wings above is replaced by a similar band on the inner margin of the anterior wings beneath. Anterior wings slightly falcate. Posterior wings long, slightly produced at anal angle.

Hab. Sierra Leone. Collected by Lieut. A. K. Slessar.

Evidently allied to *Bunaea Jamesoni*, Druce, from the Congo; but the latter species seems to differ in the more distinct hyaline spot of the anterior wings and in the wings being much more suffused with purplish white, with the outer stripe of the anterior wings extending to the apex. In shape *B. rubricostalis* resembles *B. epithyrena*, Maass. It is closely allied to *G. obscura*, Butl., but differs in the red coloration, and in the shape of the posterior wings.

Automeris quadridentata. (Pl. XI. fig. 3.)

Exp. 110 millim.

♀. Brown, slightly inclining to reddish, especially on the thorax; abdomen indistinctly banded with brown; anterior wings with a short white stripe at the base in front, inner line at one third of the length of the wing much sinuated, hardly extending to the inner margin, and marked with yellowish white outside at each end and in the middle; costal spot large, its outline indicated by a pale line, slightly dentated and most distinct on the basal side; outside it is more dentated, and its course is marked by six black white-marked dots, the two innermost of which stand at the ends of the pale basal line. Outer line running from near the apex, which is moderately acute, to the middle of the inner margin; it is brown, slightly bordered with yellowish on the inner side, and marked with whiter dots on the nervures; from below the upper end of this line an obsolete festooned line runs slightly inwards to the inner margin, the space between this and the hind margin being a little lighter than the

ground-colour. Posterior wings greyer brown, with a large round black eye in a yellow ring (whitish outside) enclosing a large central space of a deep reddish-brown colour, crossed by a slender white crescent and bordered with yellow scales. This projects towards the middle of the inner margin in four sharp prongs. Beyond the ocellus is a festooned black line, beyond which is a broad reddish band, followed by a very pale pink border, only interrupted by a reddish line at the base of the fringes.

Underside paler; anterior wings with a large black central spot of an irregular roundish shape, followed by the outer oblique line, which is brown, broader than above, and interrupted by the yellowish nervures. Posterior wings with an irregularly festooned line at two thirds of their length, and faint traces of an outer one between this and the hind margin.

Hab. Brazil (*Becker*).

Intermediate between the groups represented by *A. nyctimene*, Latr., and *irene*, Cram.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

Fig. 1. Bunæa Mifordi.

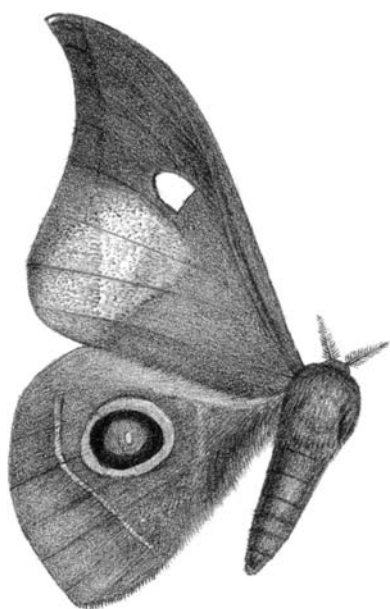
Fig. 2. Gonimbrasia rubricostalis.

Fig. 3. Automeris quadridentata.

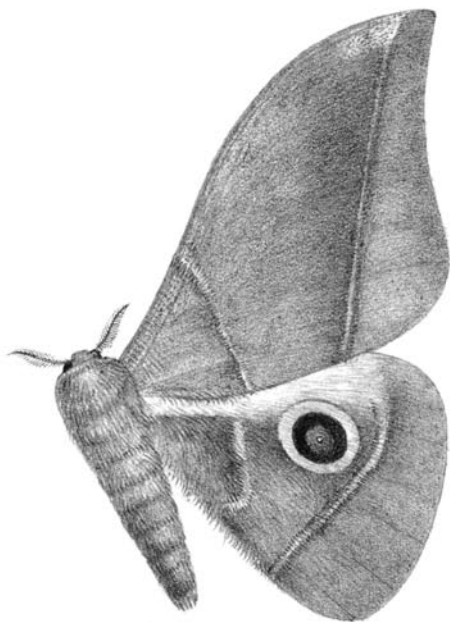
XVIII.—*Supplementary Note on the Neuroptera of the Hawaiian Islands.* By ROBERT McLACHLAN, F.R.S. &c.

IN the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. for October and November 1883 I published a list of the species of Neuroptera known to me from the Hawaiian Archipelago, chiefly compiled from materials collected by the Rev. T. Blackburn, who resided there for several years. This was followed, in the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. for December 1884, by further notes and descriptions by Mr. Blackburn himself; the new species described in his paper remain unknown to me.

Recently I have been able to examine some small additional material collected by Mr. Scott B. Wilson, an ardent young ornithologist, who passed a considerable time in the islands. The few insects obtained by him are not in good condition; but as they include a new species of ant-lion, a family hitherto represented by a single species in the islands,

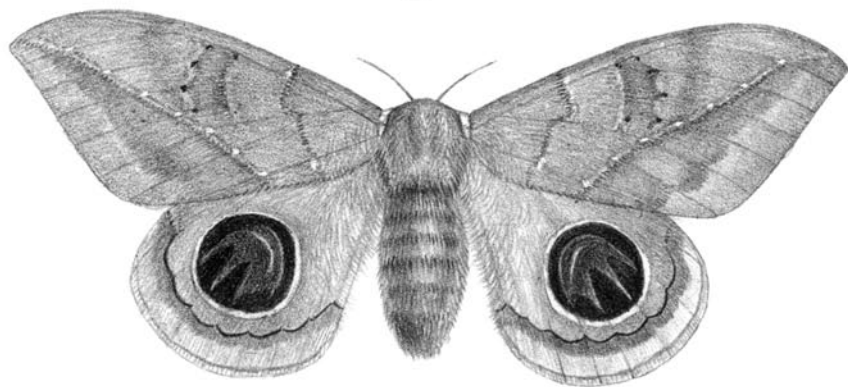


1.



2.

3.



R. Mintern del. et lith.

NEW SATURNIIDÆ.

Mintern Bros. imp.