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# THE ANNALS

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XXIV.—*New Species of Eastern and African Heterocera.*  
By Colonel C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

### Family Syntomidæ.

#### *Syntomis symphona*, nov.

♀. Antennæ black, with white tips; palpi black; frons ochreous, with the centre black; head and body black, an ochreous band behind the head; an ochreous spot on each shoulder; a longitudinal ochreous streak on each side of the thorax; abdomen with an ochreous band at the base and another on the fifth segment, and some small ochreous marks on the other segments: fore wings hyaline; veins thickly black, broadly so on the interior vein, which is joined to the median vein by a broad black bar, the interspace below ochreous, the discoidal vein broadly black, the black running up the interspace between veins 5 and 6 for two thirds its length; costa broadly black, the outer marginal band narrower, but broad at the tip: hind wings with the costa black, the outer margin with a black band which runs up in the middle in a circular form to the centre of the wing, and then curves back to the anal angle, all the interior portion of the wing being ochreous.

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

Tenom, British North Borneo; one example.

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## Family Arctiidæ.

*Utethesia kallima*, nov.

♂. Palpi white, with black tips; frons and head white, a large black spot on lower part of the frons; collar and shoulders yellow, with black spots; thorax and abdomen white, two black spots on the middle of the thorax: fore wings bright dark crimson; six transverse bands of black spots encircled with white, two spots close to the base, the other bands at nearly equal distances apart, the sixth is marginal, the fourth throws out a branch from the middle and curves close to the fifth, the space between them here being white: the hind wings are white, a short black band covering the discoidal vein and a broad black band on the outer margin slightly narrowing hindwards, but fairly broad all round, with its inner edge somewhat sinuous; cilia of both wings ochreous white, with grey spots. Underside: body and legs white, with black spots; tarsi black; abdomen with lateral black spots: fore wings with the spots confluent, forming rather broad and prominent bands: hind wings with two black costal spots, and in the outer marginal black band are three white spots—a large one at the apex, a small one in the middle, and another near the anal angle.

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

Angola; one example.

## Family Agaristidæ.

*Pseudospiris jucunda*.

*Pseudospiris jucunda*, Jordan, Nov. Zool. xi. p. 444 (1904).

♀. Similar to the male, except that the hind wings are yellower, there is a large black and rather thick lunular mark at the end of the cell, and a fairly broad blackish-brown border on the outer margin, with large ochreous spots on the margin.

Angola; four males, two females.

Dr. Jordan described this species from eight males from the same locality; the sexes differ much as they do in the type of the genus (*P. paidiformis*, Butler, P. Z. S. 1895, p. 267, pl. xv. figs. 8, 9).

## Family Eupterotidæ.

*Hypsoides cleotis*, nov.

♂. Antennæ black; palpi, head, and body above and

below ochreous: wings white, some ochreous hairs at base of fore wings and abdominal margin of hind wings; fore wings with the veins, a band on the costa, and the apical space blackish, this colour running narrowly down the outer margin and is diffuse inwardly; cilia blackish: hind wings without markings, upper half of cilia blackish: the abdomen has grey segmental bands; legs ochreous, with black stripes; tarsi black.

Expanse of wings  $2\frac{5}{10}$  inches.

Madagascar; one example.

Allied to *H. bipars*, Butler, also from Madagascar, but the outer third of the fore wings of that species is black, with a sharply defined inner margin to that colour.

### Family Lymantriidæ.

#### *Euproctis Butleri*, nom. nov.

*Aroa immaculata*, Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) x. p. 227 (1882).

Duke of York Island (type in B. M.).

I have it in both sexes from New Guinea and Borneo. I must rename it, because *immaculata* is twice preoccupied in the genus *Euproctis*, and this insect is a true *Euproctis*. I overlooked the species in my memoir on the Lymantriidæ in Trans. Ent. Soc. 1903.

#### *Aroa niasana*, nov.

♂. Palpi and frons ochreous; antennæ purplish black; body and wings of a uniform dark black, tinged slightly with pink; a pale longitudinal streak below the cell on each wing; a pale lunular mark at the end of the cell of the fore wings; the wings coloured similarly above and below; the abdomen below and the legs are ochreous.

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

Nias; two examples.

#### *Dasychira Dudgeoni*, nov.

♂ ♀. Antennæ, palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings dark brown; the fore wings variegated in parts with pinkish grey, two brown ringed spots of that colour near the base; an oblique indistinct band of lunular marks from middle of hinder margin to costa at one third from the apex; a double row of similar pale markings near outer margin; cilia variegated, with a pale line at the base: abdomen and hind

wings pale brownish grey, without any markings. Under-side whitish grey, with indications of a transverse, discal, darker grey band across both wings.

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

Sikkim (*Dudgeon*) (♂ type in B. M.).

Khasia Hills, ♂ ♀ (type ♀).

Abdomen without dorsal crests.

*Dasychira cymata*, nov.

♂. Antennæ, palpi above, head, thorax, and fore wings dark olive-brown, the last with subbasal, medial, discal, and submarginal erect lunular black lines, finely marked with white in places, the second line containing two rather large dentations; a rather large lunular ochreous stigma, ringed with black, at the end of the cell: hind wings pale greyish brown without markings: abdomen grey, with a thin brown dorsal stripe. Underside pale whitish grey, tinged with ochreous; the fore wings with pale brown suffusion.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{6}{10}$  inch.

Darjiling (Moore Coll.) (type in B. M.).

Family **Notodontidæ**.

*Tarsolepis javana*, nov.

♂. Antennæ brown; palpi, frons, and head ochreous chestnut-colour; fore part of the thorax grey, with a thin black line in front; rest of thorax brown; patagia pinkish grey, nearly white; abdomen ochreous grey, with pale brown segmental bands, abdominal tuft ochreous: fore wings with broad costal and outer marginal pale pinkish-grey bands; the inner portion of the wing dark chestnut-brown, with pale streaks and a pale space at the base; two hyaline elongated spots as in *T. Sommeri*, Hübner, but proportionately shorter, and the upper spot with its outer margin curved inwards; the outer marginal band contains two or three indistinct grey lines; the outer margin is slightly crenulated and has long black lunules; the cilia are ochreous, interlined with grey: hind wings white, tinged with pale pinkish, the veins prominent, the outer margin with indistinct grey lunular marks. On the underside the wings are whitish; a minute black dot at the end of the cell of the fore wings and a large black spot on the hind wings.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

East Java; one example.

*Dudusa nobilis*.

*Dudusa nobilis*, Walker, xxxii. 447 (1865).

*Crinodes Vethi*, Snellen, Veth's Mid.-Sum., Lep. p. 40, pl. iv. figs. 1, 2 (1880).

The type from N. China is in the B. M.

Snellen's types were from Sumatra. I have a female from Ichang, a female from Makassar, Celebes, and a male from the Khasia Hills. There is an example in Mus. Oxon. from Singapore, and Hampson records it from the Khasia Hills, Malacca, and Celebes. They appear to me to be identical.

*Dudusa synopla*, nov.

♀. Antennæ black; palpi dark brown at the outer sides, the inner sides, frons, head, and thorax ochreous brown; crest in the front of the thorax large and upstanding; abdomen pale ochreous brown, the sides with broad blackish-brown segmental bands, the first band crossing the abdomen above; anal tuft ochreous grey, with black feathery tips: fore wings pale ochreous fawn-colour, the veins somewhat prominent; a short subbasal blackish band and a broad oblique blackish band from the costa a little before the middle, where it is more or less obsolescent, to the outer margin one fourth from the hinder angle, much as in *D. nobilis*; a narrow greyish band from the outer margin below the apex, running in a slightly waved form to the hinder margin near the base, where it broadens and becomes diffuse; indications of antemedial, double, transverse grey lines and two similar lines from the costa one third from the apex, where it bends inwards, to the middle of the hinder margin, these lines somewhat crenulate; submarginal pale lunular marks, with a short brown lunular line in each and marginal brown lunular marks: hind wings dark brown, with duplex marginal brown lunules. Underside greyish ochreous; a blackish-brown spot at the end of each cell, and a crenulated brown discal line across both wings, bent inwards below the middle on the fore wings, evenly curved outwards on the hind wings; marginal lunules as above; thorax dark brown, tarsi black; abdomen greyish ochreous.

Expanse of wings  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Khasia Hills; three examples.

The antennæ are as deeply bipectinate as in the male of *D. nobilis*, of which I have both sexes; the wings are much broader.

*Pydna brunnea*, nov.

♂. Antennæ, palpi, head, body, and fore wings ochreous brown: fore wings with some pale shades, some costal blackish-brown dots, a spot one third from apex, a spot below the middle of the cell, and an outwardly curved discal row of black dots: hind wings blackish brown, much darker than the fore wings, no markings. Underside: body and both wings pale greyish ochreous; the fore wings with the interior portions suffused with blackish brown and some marginal black dots on the upper half; hind wings with a brown spot at the end of the cell and a thin discal band, its upper half crenulated.

Expanse of wings  $2\frac{3}{10}$  inches.

Khasia Hills; one example.

There is a worn example of a male from Ceylon in the B. M. unnamed.

*Notodonta nodyna*, nov.

♂. Antennæ, palpi, and thorax brown; a broad band behind the head blackish brown; abdomen paler than the thorax, with a broad dorsal dark brown band: fore wings dark brown, with a pink tinge, with three indistinct longitudinal dark brown stripes from near the base to the apex and a blackish submarginal stripe from the outer margin above the middle to the hinder margin one third from the angle, accompanied by a similar stripe on the margin, which extends along the margin and stops at one third from the base; between these stripes the colour of the wing is paler: hind wings white, semihyaline, the veins prominent; some grey suffusion towards the costa and abdominal margins; a grey thin band near the outer margin, its lower portion dark and brownish; a marginal brown band and brown interlined cilia.

Expanse of wings  $3\frac{1}{10}$  inches.

Khasia Hills; one example.

Very similar in shape to *N. gigantea*, Elwes, of which I have several examples from the same locality, but the outer margin, especially of the fore wings, is highly crenulate.

*Hyperæschra plana*, nov.

♀. Head, thorax, and fore wings dark olive-brown, the latter with a black longitudinal basal streak and many indistinct thinner streaks on the outer portions of the wings; indications of an angulated discal transverse line; a sub-



marginal brown thin band, sinuous and dentated in parts: hind wings pale grey, with a dark greyish-brown broad marginal band, the entire wing suffused with pinkish; marginal line of both wings blackish brown; cilia pinkish grey, with brown patches on the fore wings; with a brownish middle band and white tips on the hind wings. Underside pale uniform grey, with an indistinct pale discal band across the hind wings; hind tarsi with brown spots.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{9}{10}$  inch.

Omei-shan, W. China (type in B. M.).

*Hyperæschra tusa*, nov.

♂. Dark grey: fore wings with more than the basal half much darker than the outer portions, limited by a thick black line from the costa at two thirds to vein 4, then curved inwards to vein 1, then obliquely inwards to the production at the middle of the hinder margin, where it is very thick; a black mark just inside this on the margin, and two black angles between them, forming the commencement of a transverse line; an indistinct, grey, transverse, sinuous band in the disc: hind wings grey, without markings; cilia of fore wings ochreous grey, of hind wings pale grey, both with darker patches: antennæ, body, legs, and wings on the underside pale grey, uniform in colour, a slightly darker medial band across both wings.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

Japan (*Schaus*) (type in B. M.).

Allied to *H. basalis*, Moore.

*Hyperæschra curvilinea*, nov.

♀. Palpi blackish brown, white beneath; head and body ochreous grey: fore wings with nearly the basal half pinkish ochreous grey, with some longitudinal black streaks in it, bounded by an outwardly deeply curved, thick, black, sinuous line, much retracted a little above the hinder margin, then straight to the margin at the middle; the remainder of the wing dark grey, containing a prominent black, outwardly curved, highly sinuous line not far from the first line; two or three indistinct grey lines; a submarginal row of black spear-shaped marks and a black, longitudinal, subapical line: hind wings grey, with a large black patch on the outer margin near the anal angle; cilia of both wings grey, with small darker patches with a white dot in each patch. Underside pale greyish brown, the hinder marginal space of the

fore wings and all but the costal space of the hind wings whitish; costa of both wings suffused with ochreous, with some black marks on the outer half of the costa of the fore wings and indications of a discal line; a curious angular mark beyond the middle, below the costa of the hind wings; body and legs whitish.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

Durban, August 1900 (type in B. M.).

*Lophopteryx uniformis*, nov.

♀. Antennæ with the shafts brown, plumes ochreous; head, thorax, and fore wings dark chestnut-brown, with a pink tinge; antemedial and postmedial indistinct bands of pale lunular marks, straight and slightly oblique; cilia concolorous, with a pale basal band: hind wings grey, pale on the basal half; cilia grey, with a whitish basal band: abdomen whitish, tinged with pink, with thin grey segmental bands. Underside: fore wings uniform dull purplish brown, hind wings grey, no markings; body and legs grey.

Expanse of wings  $2\frac{3}{16}$  inches.

Mashonaland (*Dobbie*) (type in B. M.).

XXV.—*Notes on Scorpions, with Descriptions of Two new Species.* By A. S. HIRST.

Family Buthidæ.

*Babycurus somalicus*, sp. n.

*Colour* brownish yellow or yellow; vesicle, hand, and lower surface of body paler; fingers of hand light brown; aculeus black, the basal portion excepted.

*Carapace* slightly trapezoidal, the frontal edge weakly concave; ocular tubercle granular, the groove between the eyes smooth. Distribution of granules apparently much as in *zambonelli*, the surface being covered with numerous granules, unequal in size and leaving several small spaces (devoid of granules), which are especially noticeable in the median part. Median eyes bordered on each side by an area furnished with minute granules. Median area of frontal region with an aggregation of large granules.

*Abdomen.* Tergites minutely granular in their anterior parts, posteriorly provided with large shining granules in