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of head. Maxillary extending to below anterior $\frac{1}{2}$ of eye; length of snout $\frac{1}{2}$ the diameter of eye. Dorsal III, 14, the first and second spines close together, the third more remote; the first and third subequal, half the length of the second, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ the diameter of eye. Anal 13. Pectoral and ventral extending to second or third ray of anal. Caudal rounded. Uniformly olivaceous, fins pale.

Length to base of caudal 70 mm.

Easily distinguished from the Japanese species by the form of the spinous dorsal and the more numerous rays.

XVIII.—*New Species of Indo-Australian and African Heterocera*. By Col. CHARLES SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family Lymantriidæ.

Euproctis lyoma, nov.

♂. Antennæ, palpi, frons, head, body, and fore wings bright ochreous yellow. Fore wings with two broad transverse upright black bands, ante- and postmedial, from the hinder margin towards the costa, which they do not quite reach; these bands are formed of clusters of black atoms, and in some examples are connected together on the hinder margin: hind wings and underside pale yellow, with no markings.

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

4 ♂, Bipindi, Cameroons.

Allied to *E. fasciata*, Walker, but much smaller and quite distinct.

Genus *SAPELIA*, Swinhoe.

Sapelia, Swinhoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1903, p. 339.

Sapelia flavipectus.

Sapelia flavipectus, Swinhoe, l. c.

1 ♂, Ashanti.

1 ♀, Sapele, River Niger.

The male is better clothed than the female; the frons and pectus are yellow, as in the female, the antennæ are blacker, the head and thorax above are darker, and the legs have the black knee-spots larger.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

Types in B. M.

Family Limacodidæ.

Scopelodes tantula, nov.

♂. Palpi orange-ochreous beneath, blackish above, with a subapical band of ochreous-grey hairs; antennæ ochreous grey; frons, head, thorax, and wings brown, with a faint purplish tint; abdomen orange-ochreous, with a black dorsal stripe on the anal half. Fore wings with a faint orange streak along the median vein: hind wings broadly orange-ochreous at the base and on the abdominal margin; veins of the hind wings whitish; cilia of both wings orange-ochreous. Underside with the veins of both wings whitish; base of hind wings, the abdominal margin, and cilia of both wings as above; body and legs ochreous, the latter slightly suffused with brown.

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

Khasia Hills.

Superficially like a very small *Scopulodes venosa*, Walker, but the fore wings are very much narrower in proportion, and the apex consequently acute; the ochreous abdominal margin of hind wings is much more limited, and the legs are ochreous, not black, and the underside altogether very different.

Family Notodontidæ.

Hyperæschra collaris, nov.

♂. Palpi and tufts of hair at the base of antennæ dark chocolate-brown, antennæ much paler; frons, head, and collar broadly pure white; body and fore wings dark chocolate-brown in parts, but somewhat variegated with paler shades of colour; a pale space on the costa of fore wings before the apex; a broad pale space from the base nearly to the outer margin just above the hinder margin; some indistinct blackish-brown longitudinal streaks before the outer margin: hind wings dark chocolate brownish grey, without markings: anal tuft of abdomen blackish brown. Underside paler than above, much more uniform in colour.

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

Khasia Hills. Four examples.

Allied to *H. tenebrasa*, Moore, from Sikkim; the fore wings of a somewhat similar pattern, but easily distinguishable by its prominent white head and collar.

Family Boarmiidae.

Subfamily BOARMIINÆ.

Genus GASTRINA.

Gastrina, Guen. Phal. i. p. 224 (1857).

Passa, Walker, xxxv. 1563 (1866).

Gastrina serrata.

Xylina serrata, Walker, xi. 761 (1857).

Gastrina denticulata, Swinh. Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. ii. p. 278, pl. iv. fig. 25 (1900).

Type, Tasmania, in B. M.

Type (*denticulata*), Van Diemen's Land, in Mus. Oxon.

Walker's type being in the Notodontidae drawer 37 made me overlook it.

Subfamily PROSOLOPHINÆ.

Genus DICERATUCHA, nov.

Fore wing elongate, narrow; costa straight, slightly arched from base and before apex, outer margin obliquely curved, faintly bidentate beyond cell: hind wing broader, outer margin projecting bluntly at middle; apical angle rounded, anal angle truncated. Antennæ of male ciliated, of female subserrate, pubescent; palpi porrect upwards in front of face, rough-haired, the joints obscured; forehead hairy, with two bluntly conical chitinous projections above; tongue straight, frenulum present; hind tibiæ rough-haired, with four spurs. Fore wing with the cell three fifths of wing; discocellular vertical, short, both subcostal and median veins being inbent at extremity, first median nervule at quite four fifths, second close before third, lower radial from slightly below middle of discocellulars, upper from upper end of cell, 7 and 8 stalked from the bend close before end; 9 and 10 stalked from two thirds, 9 anastomosing with 7 and 8; the areole broad; 11 free: hind wing with the costal and subcostal approximated for nearly the length of the cell, 6 and 7 on a long stalk; discocellular oblique and shortly angled in the middle; vein 5 present from the outward angulation.

Type, *Diceratucha (Enone) xenopsis*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia, 1902, p. 227.

Dr. Turner tells me he is of opinion that this species should

be placed in the *Ænochromidæ*, on account of the presence of vein 5 in the hind wings, but in every other respect it corresponds to the *Boarmiidæ*.

Family *Larentiidæ*.

Eulype albifusa, nov.

♂ ♀. Wings black, with a broad curved white band occupying the postmedian fourth of wing, its outer edge bulging in the centre on both wings; fringe black; a deep black cell-spot in the black basal half, across which near the base a faintly paler band is seen; the white band narrower on the hind wings. Underside like the upperside; head and body black, tips of antennæ pale.

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

Palau Island, Philippines (*Semper*).

The species agrees with *Eulype* in having a single arcole in the fore wings, the palpi are longer than usual, the antennæ lamellate, in the male thickened and flattened, subserrate beneath, the teeth short, close and clavate.

XIX.—*On the Sand-Viper of Roumania* (*Vipera ammodytes*, var. *Montandoni*). By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

WHEN recently discussing the geographical variations of *Vipera ammodytes**, I pointed out that the Roumanian specimens, two in number, which I had been able to examine agreed neither with the typical form from Austria-Hungary, Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Montenegro, nor with the var. *meridionalis* from Greece and Syria. Having now received five further specimens from Roumania, through my valued correspondent M. A. Montandon, and finding them to agree in essential characters with the two previously noticed, I have no hesitation in regarding them as representing a third form, for which I propose the name var. *Montandoni*.

The following table shows the principal variations in the lepidosis of the seven specimens available:—

* Proc. Zool. Soc. 1903, i. p. 185.