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XLII.—Asiatic Tortricidæ

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border on clypeus and large black patch on each side of head, involving anterior and posterior lateral and posterior median eyes; mandible reddish, sternum and mouth-parts pale; coxæ and trochanters of legs black, rest of segments yellow, lined with black; palpi with femur and trochanter black, the other segments yellow and lined with black; upperside of abdomen yellow, marked with six transverse black stripes, the anterior three of which are mesially interrupted; sides of abdomen with a broad inferior black band, ventral surface pale.

Carapace as broad as long, high, strongly convex, not narrowed in front. *Eyes* of posterior line very slightly recurved and slightly wider than those of anterior line, the medians nearly twice as far from each other as either is from the lateral; eyes of anterior line recurved; clypeus low, not much more than one fourth of the distance between the anterior median eyes.

Mandibles with inferior band of hair.

Legs weak, tibiæ of first and second with three pairs of slender spines below, protarsi of first and second with two pairs of spines below.

Abdomen subglobular, a little longer than wide; vulva marked with a deep suboblong or heart-shaped pit, which is broader in front than behind.

Total length 10 millim.

Loc. Grahamstown (*Schönland*).

XLII.—ASIATIC *TORTRICIDÆ*.

By the Rt. Hon. LORD WALSHINGHAM, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.

[Continued from p. 243.]

BACTRA, Stph.

1006. *Bactra lanceolana*, Hb.

Aphelia lanceolana, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur. 251. No. 1006 (1871)¹;
Stgr. Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. XV. 252 (1879)².

Hab. EUROPE. AFRICA. AUSTRALIA. NEW ZEALAND.
S. AMERICA. UNITED STATES. ASIA.

ASIATIC TURKEY—Brussa, IV.-V.²; Rhodes Island²; Shar Devesy (*Native Coll.* 1893); Palestine (*Tristram*); Kerasdere, 30 V.²; Jenikeui-Hochebene, 23 V.² TRANSCAUCASIA—Lenkoran, 18 VI. 1874 (*Christoph*). PERSIA—Asterabad, 15 V. 1873 (*Christoph*). TURKESTAN—Krasnowodsk, 5 VI.

1872 (*Christoph*). COREA—Fusan, 9 VI. 1886 (*Leech*). INDIA—Berhampore, III. 1882 (*Minchin*); Hyderabad, IV. 1886 (*Swinhoe*); Karachi (*Swinhoe*, 1885). CEYLON—Nawalapitiya (*Pole*, 1890). SUMATRA—Padang Rengas, low country (*Doherty*, 1891). CELEBES—Macassar, 500 feet (*Doherty*, 1891).

1009 (1). *Bactra roseana*, sp. n.

Antennæ pale cinereous. *Palpi* slightly recurved, terminal joint short, not concealed; pale cinereous. *Head* pale cinereous. *Thorax* smooth, pale cinereous, tegulæ touched with greyish fuscous. *Fore wings* elongate, costa evenly rounded, apex somewhat angular, termen not oblique, tornus much rounded; pale greyish cinereous, speckled, streaked, and shaded with pale greyish fuscous, the dorsum shaded throughout with greyish fuscous; the apical part of the wing to the middle of the costa and to below the middle of the termen suffused with rosy carmine, through which run about nine short longitudinal blackish streaks, crossed obliquely near their base and again beyond their outer extremities by slender steel-grey lines coming from a series of costal geminations, alternately black and whitish ochreous; at the extreme apex one of these whitish ochreous streaks, longer than the others, descends to the termen, where it interrupts a narrow black line which extends along the extreme margin from the apex for two-thirds of its length in the direction of the tornus; cilia bright fawn-ochreous, tipped with greyish fuscous at the apex. *Exp. al.* 21 mm. *Hind wings* brownish fuscous; cilia whitish cinereous, a slender greyish fuscous line running through them near their base. *Abdomen* brownish fuscous, anal tuft subochreous. *Legs* [missing].

Type, ♂ (70258) Mus. Wlsm.

Hab. JAPAN — HONDO — Gifu, IV.-V. 1886 (*Pryer*). Unique.

POLYCHROSIS, Rag.

1022. *Polychrosis porrectana*, Z.

Eudemis porrectana, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur. 251. No. 1022 (1871).

Hab. EUROPE. ASIATIC TURKEY—HALEB—Shar Devesy (*Native Coll.* 1893).

NOTOCELIA, Hb.

1004. *Notocelia Uddmanniana*, L.

Aspis Uddmanniana, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur. 250. No. 1004 (1871).

Hab. EUROPE. ASIATIC TURKEY—HALEB—Shar Devesy (*Native Coll.* 1893); PALESTINE (*Tristram*, 1883).

PELATEA, Gn.

1030 (1). *Pelatea bicolor*, sp. n.

Antennæ fuscous. *Palpi* moderate, porrect, median joint closely scaled, more thickly above than below, terminal joint short, exposed; fuscous, terminal joint tipped with ochreous. *Head* and *thorax* fuscous. *Fore wings* with a basal patch occupying one-fourth, its outer margin straight, blackish fuscous; a broad yellow ochreous band across the middle, its inner and outer edges both straight, whitish on its inner side and with a narrow whitish line along its outer margin, with three minute fuscous costal dots and two or three also on the dorsum; the apical third of the wing dark brownish fuscous, sprinkled with shining greyish fuscous, especially about its margins; cilia shining greyish fuscous, a slender pale line along their base. *Exp. al.* 12.5 mm. *Hind wings* greyish brown; cilia slightly paler. *Abdomen* greyish brown. *Legs* cinereous.

Type, ♂ (70167, Japan); ♀ (70168) Mus. Wlsm.

Hab. JAPAN (*Pryer*, 1886). ASSAM — Kohima (Naga Hills), 4700 feet, VI. 1889 (*Doherty*). Six specimens.

HYSTRICHOSCELUS, gen. nov.

(ὑστρίξ = a porcupine; σκέλος = a leg.)

Type, ♂ ♀, *Hystrichoscelus spathanum*, Wlsm.

Antennæ (♂) slightly ciliate. *Palpi* short, recurved, appressed to the face; median joint somewhat coarsely scaled beneath, terminal joint short, porrect, exposed. *Head* rough above. *Thorax* with a moderately erect tuft posteriorly. *Fore wings* of moderate width, costa slightly convex, ♂ with a weak costal fold; termen slightly oblique, scarcely impressed, tornus rounded. *Neuration*: 12 veins, all separate; 7 to termen; 3 somewhat recurved upwards. *Hind wings* broader than the fore wings; termen and dorsum evenly rounded. *Neuration*: 8 veins; 3 and 4 stalked; 5 moderately straight, not closely approximate to 4 at base; 6 and 7 separate, but closely approximate at base, sometimes almost coincident. *Abdomen* (♂) with a rather long anal tuft. *Legs*: ♂, hind tibiæ clothed with long hairs above, stretching to the middle of the tarsal joints, but not so densely packed as in *Phæcasiophora*, Grt.: ♀, hind tibiæ slightly clothed above.

This genus is apparently allied to *Helictophanes*, Meyr., from which it differs in emitting vein 7 to the termen and also probably in the more extended clothing of the hind tibiæ.

1030 (2). *Hystrichoscelus spathanum*, sp. n.

Antennæ tawny grey. *Palpi* and *head* dark tawny. *Thorax* grey, mottled with tawny brown. *Fore wings* leaden grey, mixed with some whitish scales and transversely streaked and banded with umber-brown to two-thirds their length, the apical third white, slightly shaded with grey, and having numerous short black lines running longitudinally through it; the brown transverse streaking is somewhat plentiful on the basal third, at the outer edge of which a thicker band, much sinuated outwardly, forms the oblique margin of a basal patch in which the grey ground-colour of the wing is much mixed; scarcely beyond the middle is a broader band of brown, much widened beneath the costa, but again narrowed towards the dorsum, this is bounded on each side by leaden grey; beyond it there are five pairs of geminated oblique white streaklets along the costa, the space about their ends being tinged with chestnut-brown, through which one or two leaden grey lines are visible; a minute black dot lies within the chestnut-brown apex; the white outer third of the wing possesses a row of short black dashes towards its inner edge, and a curved row of similar dashes above it reaching to the middle of the termen, and some shining silvery grey scales, set in a sprinkling of grey and brown scaling, lie on the white space above the tornus; cilia white at the tornus, with a slender greyish line running through them above to the apex and a dark line along their base on the upper half of the termen. *Exp. al.* ♂ 15, ♀ 17-18 mm. *Hind wings*: ♂ whitish, shaded with greyish brown, especially towards the apex; cilia white: ♀ greyish brown; cilia pale cinereous, with a greyish brown shade running through them near the base; the flexal cilia contain a number of long spatulate dentate scales, these arise from the margin, not from the wing-surface, they are more strongly developed in the female than in the male. *Abdomen* brownish grey. *Legs*: ♂ whitish, the long hairs above the hind tibiæ snow-white, hind tarsi spotted with greyish fuscous: ♀ whitish cinereous; hind tibiæ slightly clothed above, hind tarsi barred with brownish grey.

Type, ♂ (70154); ♀ (70156) Mus. Wlsm.

Hab. JAPAN (*Pryer*, 1886). Four specimens.

EUCOSMA, Hb.

1041 (1). *Eucosma conformana*, Mn.

Grapholitha conformana, Mn. Verh. ZB. Ges. Wien, XXII. (1872) Abh. 36-7 (1872)¹; Stgr. Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. XV. 259 (1879)².

Hab. EUROPE—*DALMATIA*—Ragusa¹, Spalato¹. *CROATIA*—Josefsthal¹. *HUNGARY*—Ofen¹. *ASIATIC TURKEY*—*KHUDAVENTIKIAR*—Brussa, VI.¹; *PALESTINE* (*Tristram*, 1883).

1049 (1). *Eucosma medullana*, Stgr.

Grapholitha medullana, Stgr. Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. XV. 254-5 (1879)¹.

Hab. *ASIATIC TURKEY*—*KHUDAVENTIKIAR*—Brussa¹; *AIDIN*—Smyrna¹; *KARAMANIA*—Taurus¹; *HALEB*—Shar Devesy, 1 VII. 1890 (*Native Coll.*).

1057. *Eucosma hepaticana*, Tr.

Grapholitha (Pædisca) hepaticana, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur. 253. No. 1057 (1871).

Hab. EUROPE. *ASIATIC TURKEY*—*HALEB*—Shar Devesy (*Native Coll.* 1893).

1061. *Eucosma graphana*, Tr.

Grapholitha (Pædisca) graphana, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur. 253. No. 1061 (1871).

Hab. EUROPE. *ASIATIC TURKEY*—*HALEB*—Shar Devesy (*Native Coll.* 1893).

1069 (1). *Eucosma pica*, sp. n.

Antennæ greyish, faintly annulate, basal joint white. *Palpi* white, with a black spot externally at the base of the median joint. *Head* white, touched with black at the sides behind the antennæ. *Thorax* white, with a black band across in front and some black scales behind the middle. *Fore wings*: costa gently arched, ♂ with a narrow fold at the base, apex slightly rounded, termen impressed, slightly oblique; white, streaked and mottled with black on the costa and dorsum and on the fold to two-thirds the wing-length; a large black costal patch about the middle is carried obliquely downwards and outwards nearly to the fold, where it is bent upwards towards the apex and somewhat narrowed, joining an irregular black patch below the apex, which runs to the middle of the termen; beneath it before the tornus is a triangular black patch containing some white dots on the dorsum, and beyond its outer edge, which runs at right angles from the margin, is a pale steel-grey ocelloid patch mixed with white; on the costa beyond the median patch are three black spots, sending out black streaks to the subapical shade, slender

black lines lying between them on the white ground-colour, the apex is black; cilia white below the middle of the termen, grey above it, with a black line along their base reaching only to the middle of the margin. *Exp. al.* 17–20 mm. *Hind wings* slightly impressed below the apex; pale brown; cilia pale cinereous, with a dark shade running through them near their base. *Abdomen* pale brown. *Legs* whitish, shaded and spotted with grey and black.

Type, ♀ (60023); ♂ (70075) Mus. Wlsm.

Hab. JAPAN (Pryer, 1886)—HONDO—Yokohama (Minley, 1888). Six specimens.

1091. *Eucosma tripunctana*, Schiff.

Grapholitha (Pedisca) tripunctana, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur. 255. No. 1091 (1871)¹; Stgr. Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. XV. 257 (1879)².

Hab. EUROPE¹. ASIATIC TURKEY—KHUDEVENDIKIAR—Brussa, IV.–V.²; SIVAS—Amasia, VI.²; ANATOLIA²; HALEB—Shar Devesy, 24 VI. 1890 (*Native Coll.*).

1095. *Eucosma Pflugiana*, Hw.

Grapholitha (Pedisca) Pflugiana, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur. 255. No. 1095 (1871)¹; Stgr. Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. XV. 257 (1879)².

Hab. EUROPE. ASIATIC TURKEY—KHUDEVENDIKIAR—Brussa, V.²; ARMENIA¹. CHINA—Ta-chien-lu, V.–VI. (Leech, 1891).

1095 (1). *Eucosma Pryerana*, sp. n.

Antennæ greyish fuscous. *Palpi* short, scarcely projecting beyond the head; dark brownish cinereous. *Head* dark brownish cinereous. *Thorax* dark purplish fuscous. *Fore wings* blackish brown, thickly sprinkled with shining dark blue-grey streaks and blotches; a conspicuous white patch on the middle of the dorsum reaching to the fold, its apex sometimes overlapping the fold; three or four pairs of whitish geminated streaks on the outer half of the costa; four black spots on the ocelloid patch lie between bands of shining dark blue-grey; the apical portion of the wing is tinged with ferruginous, through which run blue-grey streaks from the costal geminations; cilia greyish, tinged with ferruginous at the apex. *Exp. al.* 22–25 mm. *Hind wings* dark brownish fuscous; cilia creamy whitish, touched with brownish at the apex, a dark brownish fuscous line along their base. *Abdomen* dark brownish fuscous. *Legs* greyish brown, hind tarsal joints spotted with whitish ochreous.

Type, ♀ (70069) Mus. Wlsm.

Hab. JAPAN—HONDO—Oiwake, VII. 1887 (*Pryer*). Six specimens.

This species is nearly allied to *Pflugiana*, Hw., but differs in the more pure whitish cilia of the hind wings and in the more clearly defined white dorsal patch. I have seen none of the mottled varieties that occur in the European species.

1095 (3). *Eucosma* (?) *macrorris*, sp. n.

Antennæ brownish cinereous. *Palpi* rather long, median joint with a long projecting tuft beneath, terminal joint concealed; brownish cinereous, shaded with fuscous. *Head* brownish cinereous. *Thorax* dark umber-brown. *Fore wings* broad, costa arched, termen slightly oblique, not impressed, tornus rounded; dark umber-brown mixed with ferruginous; a cream-white upright dorsal patch before the middle is divided by a single dark umber streak on its lower half; above and before it, at about one-third from the base, is a smaller creamy white costal spot, also divided through its middle by dark umber scales; three or four pairs of very short creamy white geminations occur on the outer half of the costa; near the base beneath the fold, and also about the region of the ocelloid patch, which contains some indistinct patches of leaden grey, the ferruginous scaling is more conspicuous than on the other parts of the wing, it extends also upwards along the termen; cilia creamy white on their upper half, touched with fuscous at the apex, leaden grey on their lower half, with a fuscous line along their base. *Exp. al.* 25 mm. *Hind wings* dark brown; cilia shining greyish, a brown line running through them near their base. *Abdomen* dark brown. *Legs* brownish, hind tarsal joints spotted with fuscous and whitish ochreous.

Type, ♀ (70067) Mus. Wlsm.

Hab. JAPAN (*Pryer*, 1886). Unique.

This species has much the appearance of *Eucosma expressana*, Chr. (= *contrasignata*, Chr., ♀), but differs in its longer palpi and more rounded costa. It is probably correctly referred to the genus *Eucosma*, but the male is at present unknown.

1095 (4). *Eucosma contrariana*, Chr.

Grapholitha contrariana, Chr. Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. LVI, 424-6, No. 126 (1882)¹; *sep.* 187-8 (1882)¹. *Grapholitha (Pædisca) contrariana*, Snell. Tijds. v. Ent. XXVI, 218-9, Pl. XIII, 3, 3 a (1883)².

Hab. E. SIBERIA—Irkutsk, 30 VI.–30 VII.²; Pompejka¹; Wladiwostok, VII.¹; Amur, 21 VII.² CHINA—Chang Yang, 4000–6000 feet (*Pratt*, 1886).

1106 (1). *Eucosma inconspicua*, sp. n.

Antennæ greyish fuscous. *Palpi* with a rather strong projecting tuft of scales beneath the median joint, terminal joint small, exposed; greyish fuscous. *Head* greyish fuscous. *Thorax* dark brown. *Fore wings* moderately broad, costa slightly convex, ♂ with a narrow fold at the base reaching to beyond the basal third, termen slightly oblique; greyish fuscous, mixed with dark umber-brown and ferruginous, with leaden grey lines about the apical third, which is especially tinged with ferruginous; a very faintly indicated triangular greyish patch on the middle of the dorsum contains a dark streak at its middle; a curved steel-grey band, from a little beyond the middle of the costa, runs obliquely outwards in the form of two parallel streaks, tipped with whitish on the extreme costa and joining at their lower end the steel-grey band which precedes the ocelloid spot; beyond this are three pairs of whitish geminated costal streaks, throwing out steel-grey lines to the termen, and beneath these the outer edge of the ocelloid spot, which contains three black transverse streaks set in ferruginous, is also steel-grey, the termen and apex are also ferruginous; cilia dark bluish grey. *Exp. al.* 19–22 mm. *Hind wings* dark brown; cilia pale cinereous, with a darker shade running through them near their base. *Abdomen* dark brown. *Legs* greyish fuscous, hind tarsal joints spotted with whitish ochreous.

Type, ♂ (60122); ♀ (60125) Mus. Wlsm.

Hab. JAPAN (*Pryer*, 1886)—HONDO—Tsuruga, VII. 1886 (*Leech*). Eleven specimens.

1107. *Eucosma fænella*, L.

Grapholitha (*Padisca*) *fænella*, Stgr. & Wk. Cat. Lp. Eur. 255. No. 1107 (1871)¹.

Hab. EUROPE¹. ARMENIA¹. COREA—Gensan, VI. 1886 (*Leech*), VII.–IX. 1887 (*Ito*). CHINA—Chang Yang, 4000–6000 feet (*Pratt*, 1886). JAPAN (*Pryer*, 1886) — *KIUSIU* (*Leech*, 1890)—Satsuma, V. 1886 (*Leech*). INDIA—PUNJAB—Dharmasala (*Hocking*).

The series is extremely variable.

1110 (1). *Eucosma fessana*, Mn.

Grapholitha fessana, Mn. Verh. ZB. Ges. Wien, XXIII. (1873) Abh. 573 (1873)¹; Stgr. Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. XV. 257-8 (1879)².

Hab. ASIATIC TURKEY—*KARAMANIA*—Külelek² (= Gülek¹); *SIVAS*—Jenikeui-Hochebene, 15 VI.²; Maidan 11, V.²; *ARMENIA*—Manglis²; *HALEB*—Shar Devesy, 25 VII. 1890 (*Native Coll.*).

Larva in stems of *Salvia candelabrum*².

A small specimen from Shar Devesy with rather darker hind wings cannot be described as distinct.

[To be continued.]

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

A Treatise on Zoology. Edited by E. RAY LANKESTER, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.—Part III. *The Echinoderma.* By F. A. BATHER, M.A., assisted by J. W. GREGORY, D.Sc., and E. S. GOODRICH, M.A. London: Adam & Charles Black, 1900.

THE present volume, on the Echinoderma, is the first published, but third in order of a Comprehensive Treatise on Zoology, which has been for some time past in preparation under the guidance of Prof. E. Ray Lankester.

Rather more than half of this volume has been written by Mr. F. A. Bather. Mr. E. S. Goodrich is responsible for the section on the Holothuroidea, and Dr. J. W. Gregory for that on the Stelleroidea and Echinoidea.

This is essentially a student's book. Its aim is to be a systematic rather than an anatomical work, hence facts that are of purely anatomical interest find no place here. This is well, for they have recently been dealt with in Prof. Lang's excellent compendium, and would only crowd out matter more germane to the purpose. Already this book has been much compressed and any further condensation would seriously threaten the usefulness of the whole.

This work is reared upon the foundation of phylogeny and ontogeny; and if it be objected that this is a somewhat insecure foundation, it must at least be admitted it is the ideal aim of every post-Darwinian taxonomist. It may be claimed for this book that it is unique, in that fossil and living forms are regarded as common material for the building thereof. The former are not regarded as merely decorative elements. So well has the piecing together of these fragments been done, that their true relationships to the living forms can be grasped with something more like certitude than ever