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VI.—Descriptions of new genera and species of Pyralidæ contained in the British-Museum collection

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This is very near *G. æruginosus*, Perty, but is more elongate; the horn on the head is longer and more acuminate; the thorax is less transverse, with the granulation stronger on the disk, leaving a fine smooth median line; the discoidal prominence is narrower. The elytra are less dull and have the striæ more distinct, with the interstices (especially the second and fourth) slightly convex. The metasternum is not so smooth, and the punctured space on each side of the front part is consequently less abruptly limited.

VI.—*Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Pyralidæ contained in the British-Museum Collection.* By W. WARREN, M.A., F.E.S.

[Continued from vol. vii. p. 501.]

HYPERPARACHMA, gen. nov.

Species of small size, under $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Fore wing with costa abruptly arched at base, then slightly convex to apex, which is bluntly rounded; hind margin only slightly oblique; at the base of the costa is an oval space smooth-scaled above, followed at one third of costa by a thick erect tuft of scales; the underside of the basal flap is densely clothed with semi-erect scales, and the whole basal half of the wing is beset with hairs. Hind wing on underside with a long curved fringe of hairs along the upper margin of the cell; labial palpi obliquely porrect; the middle joint hairy, the terminal short, inclined forward; tongue present; maxillary palpi invisible; antennæ rather thick, especially towards the base, with sharply angulated joints above, pubescent beneath; head rough; ocelli absent.

Type *Pyralis bursarialis*, Wlk. xxxiv. p. 1231.

Hyperparachma rubrifusca, sp. n.

Fore wing ochreous, with a yellowish tinge, and dusted with reddish atoms; first line oblique from end of the basal flap to the inner margin at one third; second line from costa at two thirds runs at first a little obliquely outwards to the middle of the wing, then with an inward indentation to near the anal angle; the space between the two lines is entirely filled with dull reddish-brown atoms, diffusely placed, excepting a small semicircular yellowish space on the costa; the inner

margin at base and the costa before apex are also more yellowish; base of fringes brownish (fringes of fore wing gone). Hind wing pale ochreous, with greyish suffusion. Head, face, and thorax ochreous; abdomen more cinereous. Underside of both wings dusted with brick-red towards costa; hind wing yellowish; hairs of the basal flap and costal tuft purplish brown.

Expanse of wings 16 millim.

One female from S. Paolo.

IDIOLASTA, gen. nov.

Fore wing not elongate; costa faintly curved; apex rounded; hind margin hardly oblique, vertically curved. Hind wing rounded, with a very slight indentation below the apex; labial palpi porrected upwards, short; terminal joint indistinct; maxillary palpi erect, widened at top; tongue weak; ocelli present; antennæ laminated, basal joint enlarged; legs stout; ovipositor of female exerted, long, as in *Hypsopygia*.

Type *Idioblasta lacteata*, Warr.

Idioblasta lacteata, sp. n.

Fore wings very pale straw-colour, almost white, tinged with ochreous in places; a subbasal line black, running at first obliquely outwards to the subcostal, then vertically concave to the hind margin; on either side of the centre are two black lines, likewise vertical, concave inwardly, running parallel to each other, the intermediate space divided into three equal parts by two horizontal dark dashes connecting the two cross lines; hind margin narrowly fuscous, beyond a submarginal line composed of black wedge-shaped spots; a dark reniform stigma is more or less hidden by the top horizontal dash. Hind wing with a broadish blackish border, which fades off towards the inner margin; fringes straw-colour, as are the head, thorax, abdomen, and underside; tips of palpi darker; underside of fore wings with a broad black blotch across the wing at two thirds.

Expanse of wings 16 millim.

One female, two males, Marquesas Islands.

Idioblasta straminata, sp. n.

Fore wings yellowish buff; with two very indistinctly marked cross lines, the first, vertical, at one third, the second, outwardly curved, at two thirds, the first preceded and the

second followed by a faintly paler line; both are darker at the costa. Hind wing rather paler, with a broad blackish marginal band, which stops short halfway from apex. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous. Underside the same, but with the apical third almost wholly brown-black.

Expanse of wings 16 millim.

One male, Marquesas Islands.

EUPOCA, gen. nov.

Wings ample; fore wing with costa slightly arched, hind margin obliquely curved, showing a very slight bend in the middle; inner margin strongly fringed with hair-like scales, more or less erect, and forming stronger tufts at the ends of the basal and central fasciæ. Labial palpi erect, sloping slightly forward, with appressed scales; second joint long, third short, acuminate, reaching a little above the vertex; maxillary erect, short, slender; tongue spiral; ocelli present; antennæ laminated, pubescent beneath, rather thick; head hairy behind; scaling fine and thin, but overlaid towards the base with long hair-like scales. Male with slight anal tuft.

Type *E. cinerea*, Warr.

Eupoca acutalis, sp. n.

Fore wing more acutely pointed and narrower; hind margin much more oblique than in *E. cinerea*; costa straight, slightly convex only just before apex; inner margin only three fourths of costal; scaling iridescent; surface thickly dusted with a mixture of whitish and mouse-coloured scales; lines very indistinct; basal area not darker than ground-colour, bounded by a faintly darker line which runs from the inner margin parallel to the hind margin and is reflexed just below the costa; the ordinary first line, also parallel to the hind margin, forms the inner boundary of a slightly darker central space, and is similarly recurved below the costa, which it reaches about the middle; second line, starting from costa at three fourths, is first slightly curved outwards, and then runs parallel to the others and the hind margin to the inner margin some distance before the anal angle; a faint dark lunular dash at the end of the cell; fringes cinereous, with their extremities whitish. Hind wing pearly white, with a very faint indication of a subcentral band, the base of the fringes and a central fringe-line fuscous. Head and thorax concolorous with fore wings, abdomen with hind wings.

Expanse of wings 13 millim.

One female, one male, from Callao, the former rather worn.

The projecting scales on the inner margin of fore wing are not so prominent as in *cinerea*.

Eupoca cinerea, sp. n.

Fore wing cinereous ochreous, with the basal patch and a central fascia, which is twice as broad on costa as on inner margin, dark fuscous; basal patch overlaid by a bed of partially raised black and grey hair-like scales; central fascia dark fuscous, with a paler curved inner edge, and the outer edge, also paler, formed by the second transverse line, which, at first running straight from the costa, makes in the middle a large curve, and then runs in and reaches the inner margin not far from the inner edge; the discocellular is indicated by a dark lunule, each end of which is marked by a darker dot; the costal portion of the central fascia is dusted with greyish scales; a series of dark marginal dots. Hind wing whitish ochreous, semitransparent, with a series of dark blotches along hind margin; inner half of wing beset with long hairs, which on the abdominal margin are blackish. Fringe of fore wing cinereous, of hind wing straw-colour dashed with fuscous; head, thorax, and abdomen dark cinereous; anal tuft ochreous; underside glossy greyish ochreous, with the markings faint.

Expanse of wings 22 millim.

Four males from S. Paolo and Callao.

DYSPYRALIS, gen. nov.

Fore wing with the costa gradually convex; apex blunt; hind margin obliquely curved. Hind wing rounded. Labial palpi upcurved in front of face; second joint with thick projecting scales in front, laterally flattened; terminal joint aciculate; tongue, maxillary palpi, and ocelli absent; face flat; antennæ with distinct angulated joints; pubescent beneath.

Type *Dyspyralis illocata*, Warr.

Dyspyralis illocata, sp. n.

Fore wing whitish grey, the costa at base blackish; a broad, irregularly bounded, blackish band just before the middle; apical region more suffused with dark, especially towards the costa, which before the apex has five or six small white dashes; a series of subcontiguous black dashes at base of fringes, which are cinereous. Hind wing greyish fuscous.

Head, face, and palpi blackish; abdomen grey. Underside whitish grey, with an ochreous suffusion.

Expanse of wings 16 millim.

One male, without locality, in the Zeller collection.

DICYMOLOMIA, Zell.

Type *Cataclysta julianalis*, Wlk. xvii. p. 438.

Dicymolomia diminutalis, sp. n.

Fore wing bone-colour, irregularly suffused with pale tawny and steely grey; basal area dusted with very fine blackish atoms; bounded by an indeterminate brown shade, representing the first line, which runs obliquely from near the base of the inner margin to a dark spot in the middle of the costa; second line, a broadish shade, starts from the costa at three fourths, forms first an outward curve, and then disappears; space between the lines finely dusted with steel-grey in the costal half, but suffused with pale tawny ochreous and grey towards the inner margin; submarginal area darker grey, becoming tawny towards the costa; fringe with two very fine dark lines, and a similar line parallel and preceding the basal line. Hind wing with the costal half whitish, becoming gradually darker cinereous; four black white-faced dots along hind margin; a faint, pale, curved subcentral band; tuft of hairs blackish; abdominal margin and fringe whitish. Head and thorax grey and tawny mixed; abdomen grey at first, becoming more ochreous towards the anal segments.

Expanse of wings 12 millim.

One male from Callao, only about half as large as the two North-American species.

MICRAGLOSSA, gen. nov.

Fore wing shaped like *Scoparia*, and with apparently the same markings, but the scaling is more glossy and resembling that of *Aglossa*. Labial palpi upcurved in front of face; the second joint hairy, the third acuminate and rather long; maxillary palpi feathery, erect, just behind the labial, reaching to the top of their second joint; tongue short, but present; ocelli absent; antennæ moniliform (♀); head rough in front between the antennæ.

Type *M. scoparialis*, Warr.

Micraglossa scoparialis, sp. n.

Fore wing glossy whitish, finely freckled with darker; extreme base blackish, consisting of three blotches—one costal, one subcostal, the third on the inner margin; first line slightly curved, black, followed by a blackish blotch for two thirds from the costa, which embraces two stigmata, as in *Scoparia*; reniform stigma black, 8-shaped, oblique, with a blackish costal blotch above it; second line indistinct; hind-marginal area with the usual fuscous shades of *Scoparia*. Hind wing whitish ochreous, rather glossy. Second joint of labial palpi and basal joint of antennæ dark fuscous; head and thorax fuscous; abdomen whitish at base, gradually becoming greyer.

Expanse of wings 12 millim.

One female from Darjiling.

MICREREMITES, gen. nov.

Fore wings with costa nearly straight, apex bluntly rounded; hind margin obliquely curved, with a very decided indentation below apex, opposite the cell. Hind wings rounded, showing a faint trace of the same indentation; both wings narrow and elongate. Palpi sickle-shaped, very long; the second joint standing well out in front of head, hairy, the terminal upcurved and overtopping the head, slender and pointed; antennæ in male moniliform and pubescent, in female simply moniliform; tongue short.

Type *M. fatua*, Warr.

The genus is related to *Sufetula*, Wlk. (= *Pseudochoreutes*, Snell.), which has the same subapical indentation in the hind margin, but much shorter palpi.

Micreremites fatua, sp. n.

Fore wings dull bone-colour, with the costa at the base and the whole central area between the two transverse lines dark grey; the two lines at one third and two thirds undulating, dark grey, the first edged internally, the second externally, with paler, approaching one another below the median vein; a large brown-black cell-spot in the dark central space just before the second line; a sinuous subterminal line faintly paler; extreme apex and base of indentation dark grey. Hind wings like fore wings, rather greyer along the hind margin. Head, thorax, and abdomen bone-colour; centre of abdomen dark grey; underside straw-colour, with darker grey markings, the whole basal two thirds being blackish.

Expanse of wings 16 millim.

One male in the Zeller collection, without locality, but probably from Calcutta.

Micreremites rasalis, sp. n.

Fore wing pale whitish ochreous, rather glossy, almost without any markings; first line curved at about one fourth, second, rising on the middle of the costa, forms nearly a semi-circle round the obscure reniform stigma, and then runs to the inner margin about the middle. Hind wing with the central dot and second line repeated; base of fringes in both wings slightly darker. Underside without markings. The subapical indentations in both wings are fainter than in *M. fatua*.

Expanse of wings 16 millim.

One female from Dharmasala.

LISSOPHANES, gen. nov.

Fore wing with straight costa, curved only a little at base; apex obtuse; hind margin straight, not very oblique. Hind wing rounded, scaling smooth; labial palpi porrect, drooping, short; roughly fringed beneath; terminal joint pointed; maxillary palpi small, erect; forehead rounded, rather prominent; tongue and ocelli, as far as can be seen, absent; antennæ crenulated, pubescent beneath; abdomen short, not exceeding hind wing.

Type *L. ceramica*, Warr.

Lissophanes ceramica, sp. n.

Fore wing pale cream-colour, suffused with dull pale olive and dusted in places with greyish atoms; a black dot at the middle of the base; a fine black line close to base, formed of three black dots, followed by a paler fascia, which gradually merges into olive and forms the edge of the basal patch, which is margined with blackish and distinctly angulated in the middle; followed by the cream-white first transverse line; second line cream-white, forms first a broad curve outward and then a small one above the inner margin; the central space is dull olive; the first line is followed and the second preceded by a darker costal spot; orbicular stigma black on the edge of the first line; reniform stigma black, with a white patch beyond it; space beyond second line olive, thickly dusted with cinereous, leaving two small whitish

patches, one subapical, the other above the anal angle; fringe olive-grey, spotted with white; basal line dark grey. Hind wing dull olive-grey, with a whitish, oval, dark-centred, ocelloid patch at the anal angle; fringes whitish, dotted with grey at their base. Face, palpi, and collar white; thorax olive; abdomen pale grey; antennæ blackish. Underside dull fuscous olive.

Expanse of wings 12 millim.

One female from Callao.

TEGULIFERA, Saalmüller.

Type *T. rubicaudalis*, Saalm. Ber. Senck. Ges. 1880, p. 305.

Tegulifera sanguinea, sp. n.

Fore wing: ground-colour pale dull ochreous-yellow, more or less dusted or suffused with reddish; the basal and marginal areas always red; the two transverse lines yellowish, the first slightly curved outwards in the middle, the second irregularly notched and jagged, the former with a reddish line beyond it, the latter before it; discal spot large, black; fringes pale shining yellowish. Hind wings with all the markings of the fore wings reproduced. The amount of reddish tinge is extremely variable; in some specimens there is hardly any, except of course in the basal and marginal areas, whereas in one example the whole surface of both wings with the fringes is saturated with red. Head, thorax, and abdomen vary similarly; as a rule they are mingled grey and reddish. Underside yellow, red towards the edges; the exterior line showing red on a yellow ground.

Five specimens from Madagascar.

Expanse of wings 12–16 millim.

ENDOTRICHA, Zell.

Type *Pyrallis flammealis*, W. V.

Endotricha (?) *stenialis*, sp. n.

Wings dark fawn-colour, dusted with paler; a paler curved line near base; a pale lunule at the end of the cell and a pale darker-edged spot midway between them; a pale, slightly denticulated, submarginal line; costa with three pale, dark-edged, lunular marks. Hind wings showing only faint traces of a central and submarginal paler line; fringes all rather

darker than ground-colour. Head, thorax, and abdomen all fawn-coloured.

A slender species, with long legs, recalling *Stenia*.

Two females from Borneo, expanding 11 millim.

Endotricha flavifimbrialis, sp. n.

Fore wings rosy, tinged with yellow in the central area; first line pale, curved, nearer the base than usual; basal patch wholly rosy; exterior line close to hind margin, consisting of a series of very fine yellow undulations, curving outwards a little from the costa and ending in the anal angle; narrow space beyond it, like the base, wholly rosy; fringes bright yellow, with the apical point and a small central patch rosy and with a fine line of black along the base. The coloration of the central area varies; in one specimen it is rosy brown, with the under tint yellowish; in a second the whole is unsuffused yellow, with a single rosy patch externally; cell-spot distinctly dark; costa spotted irregularly with yellow from base to exterior line. Hind wings like fore wings, the central band, however, occupying only the middle third, and varying in colour with that of the fore wings; fringes wholly bright yellow, with a small rosy dot at end of each vein. Head, thorax, and abdomen mixed rosy and yellow. Underside like upper, but tinged with grey.

Two females, one male, the former from Dharmasala and Formosa, the male from Bombay.

Expanse of wings 22 millim.

It is in the male that the yellow tint of the central area prevails, while both females are there suffused with brownish red. Whether this difference holds in all cases remains to be proved. The species is akin to *sondaicalis*, Snell.; but in that the fringes are pale straw-colour, with the apex and central patch blackish.

Endotricha rufofimbrialis, sp. n.

Fore wings ochreous-yellow, gradually becoming vinous red towards the hind margin; first line at one third rather indistinct, exterior line shortly, but not immediately before the hind margin, slightly wavy, edged on both sides with darker; before it on the costa a decided yellow patch; cell-spot distinct, dark; fringes wholly vinous red, with the basal half chequered with darker. Hind wings wholly vinous red, except the central curved space, which is edged on both sides by a dark grey line and filled up with tawny yellow; fringes as in fore wings, wholly red. Head, thorax, and abdomen

ochreous yellow. Underside nearly wholly vinous red, mottled with dark grey, the yellow subapical costal patch of the fore wings only being represented.

Expanse of wings 18 millim.

One female from Borneo.

Endotricha flavifusalis, sp. n.

Fore wings bright pink, with a broad, pure yellow, central fascia, not separated from the pink by any definite lines; cell-spot small, dark; a faint wavy submarginal line just before the fringe; fringes entirely pink, except a short distance below the apex; costa with rather large yellow spots. Hind wings like fore wings, the yellow band broader and in the male running to the hind margin towards the inner angle. Underside like upper. Head, thorax, and abdomen pink, intermixed with yellow.

Expanse of wings 14 millim.

One male, one female, from Borneo.

VII.—*Revision of the Noctuid Moths in the Natural-History Museum hitherto referred to Eriopus and Callopietria.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Plate IX.]

THE genus *Callopietria* was founded by Hübner, in his 'Verzeichniss bekannter Schmetterlinge,' for the reception of two species, *C. pteridis* and *C. juvenina*, from Europe and Surinam respectively. In all probability *C. juvenina* was only known to Hübner, as it certainly was to Walker, from Cramer's figure; and therefore *C. pteridis* (placed by both of these authors at the head of the genus) becomes the type of *Callopietria*.

Eriopus, Treitschke, adopted by M. Guenée for the same group and considered by Walker to be synonymous with it, had for its type *E. pteridis*, and therefore is, without question, synonymous with *Callopietria*.

In the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' 1881, Mr. F. Moore founds two genera—*Methorasa* for the reception of *Eriopus Latreillei*, Dup., and *Cotanda* for *Eriopus placodoides*, Guen.

A careful examination of structural characters reveals the fact that the genus *Callopietria* as extended by Walker and