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secondaries are pale yellowish red, of the same tint as the upper surface of the secondaries. The outer two-thirds of the primaries are fuscous. The hyaline spots reappear upon the lower side of the primaries without any modification in form. The legs and lower side of the body are uniformly of the same pale red color as the adjacent wing surfaces. The antennae are light brown tipped with pale amber-yellow. The eyes are black. Expanse, 40 mm.

This is one of the most beautiful species of the genus. My specimen was taken on the shores of Lake Onanga, and is unique.

17. *S. leucogastra*, sp. nov. ♀. Antennae black, very minutely tipped with white. Lower side of palpi, pectus, tibiae, and tarsi orange-rufous. Front, collar, tegulae, lower side of thorax, and upper side of both thorax and abdomen black. The lower side of the abdomen is broadly pure white, and the upper side of the anal extremity bright orange. There are also a few small vermilion spots upon the upper side of the abdomen on the median line, and on either side just behind the thorax. The wings are deep black. There are four pellucid spots upon the primaries, a square one at the end of the cell and a smaller one below the cell nearer the base, a small oval spot beyond the cell near the costa and a larger round one below this. Upon the secondaries there is an exceedingly minute translucent spot at the end of the cell. Expanse, 26 mm.

18. *S. cytogaster*, sp. nov. ♂. Antennae strongly pectinated, abdomen compressed behind the thorax. Possibly referable to the genus *Glaucoptis*. The wings are marked exactly as in *S. miserabilis*, Holl. The front, a spot on each side of the thorax at the base of the primaries, a spot on the median line of the upper side of the abdomen just behind the thorax, the pectus, the tibiae, and the lower side of the constricted portion of the

abdomen and the outer edges of the remaining segments of the abdomen on the under side are all white. The end of the abdomen is tufted with white hairs. Expanse, 18 mm. Habitat Talaguga, August.

19. *S. cybelistes*, sp. nov. ♀. Allied to *S. constricta*, Butl., but the primaries are more acute at the apex, and all the translucent spots are greatly reduced in size because of the widening of the intervening black portions of the wing. The outer margin and the costa of the secondaries are broadly black, while in *S. constricta* they are narrowly black. There is furthermore a large triangular white patch on the outer margin of the primaries below the apex. There is but one white ring on the abdomen behind the thorax, the white ring which is found in *S. constricta* toward the end of the abdomen being wanting in the present species. Expanse, 28 mm.

20. *S. creobota*, sp. nov. ♂. Allied to *S. cerbera*, Linn., but not so robust. Antennae white at the tips. The primaries are marked as in *S. cerbera*, except that they are not white at the apices. The secondaries are more acute at the outer angle, and the translucent spots relatively smaller than in *S. cerbera*. The thorax at the base of both wings on the under side has an orange spot, and the upper side of the abdomen is solid orange-red from the thorax to the fourth segment from the end, except on the middle ventral line of the under side, which with all the rest of the body is blue-black. The tibiae are margined with white. Expanse, 28 mm.

21. *S. crenophylax*, sp. nov. ♂. Allied in general outline to *S. leucogastra*. Antennae moderately pectinated. Front and pectus white. Collar, a spot on the lower side of the thorax on each side at base of the primaries, and the entire lower side of the abdomen bright orange-red. The upper side of the thorax is black. The abdomen upon the upper side is ringed with bright shining green next to the thorax, this green band is

followed by a black band, and this is succeeded by a crimson band and the end of the abdomen is bright shining green. The wings are translucent. The primaries have the costa and the outer margin narrowly margined with black, and the inner margin more heavily margined with the same color, the border here being produced in the direction of the cell about the middle of the margin. The discocellular and the radial are heavily marked with black. The secondaries on the costa are heavily, and on the outer and inner margins narrowly, bordered with black. Expanse, 22 mm.

SYRINGURA,* gen. nov.

Allied to *Syntomis*. Palpi exceedingly minute, appressed, the terminal joint porrect. Haustellum half as long as the body. Antennae long, terete, swollen before the tip, pointed. Tibiae without spines. Abdomen cylindrical, stout, with the last segments compressed and forming a short, narrow, tubiform appendage. Anterior wings produced, subtriangular, with the costa rounded at base, very slightly concave at the middle, and curved before the apex. The apex is pointed and the exterior margin moderately convex. The posterior wings are elliptical with the outer angle acute. The anterior wings are ornamented with transparent spots. Type *S. uranopetes*, Holland.

22. *S. uranopetes*, sp. nov. ♂. Antennae black, margined with white on the lower side for a short distance before the tips, which are black. The entire body and legs are blue-black. The wings are black glossed with brilliant morpho-blue. The anterior wings on the upper side are ornamented with three moderately large spots arranged in a triangle beyond the middle of the wing, one on the end of the cell, another just below the extremity of the cell, both hyaline, the third before the apex inlaid with brilliant blue

scales. The basal area of the secondaries is hyaline. The lower side of the wings is much as the upper, save that there is a subquadrate spot of bright blue on the costa of the secondaries before the outer angle. Expanse, 32 mm.

MELISA, Walk.

23. *M. grandis*, sp. nov. ♀. The primaries above are deep black shading on the outer half into deep violet-blue, which in certain lights reflects a green lustre. The secondaries are uniformly deep blue-black. Upon the under side both primaries and secondaries are uniformly deep black. The antennae, the thorax above and below, and the upper side of the abdomen are black, as are also the coxae and trochanters. The femora, tibiae and tarsi are pink, the lower side of the abdomen is luteous, tinged with pinkish near the thorax, the end of the abdomen is furnished with a large brush of crimson hairs. The black segments of the abdomen have the position of the spiracles indicated by minute yellow spots, and the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth segments from the thorax each have in addition two large yellow spots, one on either side. Expanse, 55 mm.

There is a specimen of this species in the British Museum unnamed.

ARCTIIDAE.

APISA, Walk.

24. *A. cinereo-costata*, sp. nov. ♂. Very near *A. canescens*, Walk., but differs in being smaller, and in having the costa of the primaries narrowly bordered with brown. The posterior wings are also pure white, which they are not in *A. canescens*, the type of which I have compared with the species before me. Expanse, 25 mm.

25. *A. cana*, sp. nov. ♂. Uniformly pale slaty grey, with the upper side of the

*Συρίγγη = tuba, Ουρα = Cauda.

thorax, the palpi, and the forelegs darker grey. Near *A. canescens*, Walk., but different as is shown by comparison with the type of Walker's species.

♀. Like the male, but larger, and with much heavier body.

Expanse, ♂ 30 mm; ♀ 37 mm.

ANACE, Walk.

26. *A. parachoria*, sp. nov. ♂. Allied to *A. perpusilla*, Walk., but quite different. The prevalent color of the upper side of the body and wings is obscure ferruginous. The primaries are marked by four pale yellow spots arranged in transverse series of two spots, one discal and the other subapical, the spots nearest the costa being in each series the smallest. The basal and limb area of the secondaries is also pale yellow. The abdominal segments near the thorax and at the end of the abdomen are margined laterally with pale yellow bands. The underside of the wings is much as the upperside. ♀. This sex is characterized by being much larger in size, and by having the yellow area of the secondaries restricted to a small spot at the end of the cell. Expanse, ♂ 22 mm; ♀ 30 mm.

27. *A. monotica*, sp. nov. ♂. Antennae pale grey with the setae blackish, the upper side of the body is cinereous, with a pale annulus about the abdomen after the thorax. The underside of the palpi and of the thorax is whitish. The primaries are uniformly ashen grey except a large subtriangular spot which is pale yellow and extends from the costa before the base not quite to the inner margin. The secondaries are pale yellow, with the outer third ashen grey as the primaries. Upon the under side the basal third of the primaries and the entire secondaries are pale yellow, or whitish in some specimens. Expanse, 23 mm. There is an example of this species in the British Museum unnamed.

METARCTIA, Walk.

28. *M. paremphares*, sp. nov. ♂. Allied to *M. inconspicua*, Holl. (Entomologist, Sept., 1892). It differs, however, in the absence of the reddish color which prevails in that species upon the head and collar, and in the fact that the costa of both wings and the apical third of the primaries on the under side is dark brown. The head, thorax, and primaries above are dark ashen gray, the secondaries are uniformly white, the upper side of the abdomen is reddish ochraceous. The under side of the abdomen is dark brown, the wings are white, except upon the costae and upon the outer third of the primaries which are dark, like the upper side of the primaries.

♀. The female differs from the male in being larger and in having the secondaries slaty grey above and below except upon the inner margin of the under side. The primaries also are uniformly grey below, except just at the base, where they are whitish. Expanse, ♂ 28 mm; ♀ 35 mm.

29. *M. benitensis*, sp. nov. Allied to the preceding, from which it differs in having the upper side of the abdomen dark smoky brown as the primaries, and the secondaries of the same color as the primaries, and the under side throughout of the same tint as the upper surface of the primaries, or merely a shade lighter in some specimens. Expanse, ♂ 30 mm; ♀ 38 mm. Habitat, Benita.

30. *M. pareclecta*, sp. nov. ♀. Allied to the common *M. erubescens*, Walk., but differs from it in being prevalently bright red, whereas Walker's species is ochreous, shading into red upon the body and secondaries. In the style and location of the markings it does not differ from Walker's type to any great extent, but very markedly in its color. The posterior wings are uniformly pale vermilion. The primaries are of the same color with the nerves and the spots on the discal

area bluish grey. The front and the palpi are bright red. The entire body and the entire under side of both wings are uniformly pale vermillion. Expanse, 35 mm.

31. *M. haematica*, sp. nov. ♂. Uniformly dull reddish, with the costa of the primaries, the upper side of the thorax, the front, and the forelegs brownish. The antennae are whitish. Expanse, 28 mm.

32. *M. haemosphages*, sp. nov. ♂. Antennae white. The upper side of the thorax is dark red. The upper side of the abdomen and of both primaries and secondaries are rich red, with the neurations faintly marked with brown. The outer margins are narrowly fringed with dark brown. The under side of the body is pale red. The under side of the wings are reddish clouded all over except upon the inner margin of the primaries with fuliginous scales. Expanse, 35 mm.

32. *M. lutea*, sp. nov. ♀. Uniformly luteous throughout, except that the nervures on the upper side of the primaries and the outer margins of these wings are narrowly marked by greyish lines. Expanse, 35 mm.

33. *M. haematoessa*, sp. nov. ♀. Antennae whitish. Head, palpi and upper side of thorax dark brown; abdomen reddish ochraceous. *Upper side.* The primaries are red thickly irrorated with fuscous. The fringes are fuscous. The wing is ornamented by five moderately large light red spots, one in the middle and another at the end of the cell, two smaller ones without the cell at the origin of the first median nervule. The secondaries are uniformly pale orange red. *Under side.* The under side is a smoky brown except at the base and inner margin of both wings, which are pale orange-red.

There are no spots on the under side, but the nerves are dark fuscous and clearly defined upon the ground color. Expanse, 45 mm.

BALACRA, Walk.

34. *B. glagoessa*, sp. nov. ♂. The antennae, front, patagia, the upper side of thorax, and the upper and lower side of abdomen are white. The eyes are black. The top of the head, the pectus, and the inner margins of the trochanters and femora are crimson. The wings are white both above and below and the primaries at the end of the cell and in the intra-neural spaces adjoining the end of the cell are translucent. ♀. The female is like the male. Expanse, from 42 to 45 mm.

This magnificent species is apparently quite common on the upper waters of the Ogové River.

35. *B. rubricincta*, sp. nov. ♂. The antennae are white. The front and the lower side of the thorax are crimson. The collar is white margined with crimson. The patagiae are crimson margined with white. The thorax and the abdomen are crimson with the segments margined with white on the upper surface. On the under side of the abdomen, which is white, there is a double row of crimson lunular marks, four in each series. The legs are white margined with crimson. The costa of the primaries is narrowly white. The rest of the wing is saffron. There is a white spot near the inner margin upon the submedian nervule. The intra-neural spaces adjoining the extremity of the cell are semi-diaphanous. The posterior wings are pale crimson narrowly margined with white. The under side of the wings is as the upper side but paler. Expanse, 43 mm.

36. *B. damalis*, sp. nov. ♂. Front, palpi, lower side of thorax, and inner edges of femora and tibiae crimson. Eyes black. Collar pure white. The upper side of thorax and abdomen fawn colored, with the inner edges of the segments of the abdomen bordered laterally with black. The lower side of the abdomen is white with some crimson markings near the base. The primaries are fawn colored, with a spot at the end of the cell, and the intraneural spaces beyond it transparent. The posterior wings are saffron, tinged on the inner margin with crimson. The lower side of the wings is as the upper side.

♀. The female does not differ in markings from the male.

Expanse, 42 mm. Habitat, Benita and Kangwé.

37. *B. haemalea*, sp. nov. ♂. Antennae and eyes black. The entire body deep crimson. The fore wings are dull bluish-green marked with crimson. There is a crimson streak at the base near the costa, a spot at the end of the cell and one below it, a spot beyond the end of the cell, and the entire outer margin shades into crimson between the nervules, which are blue-gray. The fringe is blue-gray. The posterior wings are rosy, palest on the costa. The wings on the under side are pale red with the fringe and the apex of the primaries dull blue-gray.

Expanse, 45 mm. This splendid species is allied to *B. flavimacula* Walker, but is totally distinct.

CASPHALIA, Walker.

38. *C. nigerrima*, sp. nov. ♂. Head and antennae black. The collar is black narrowly edged in front with orange. The pectus and outer margins of the legs and the lower side of the abdomen are orange. The abdomen has the inner edges of the segments upon the lower side bordered with black. The tegulae are snow white tipped with black. The upper side of the thorax and ab-

domen are jet black. The primaries are black, the secondaries dark brown, paler near the base.

The under side of the wings is as the upper side.

Expanse, 40 mm.

NOTE.—The genus *Casphalia* was erected by Walker in 1866, for the reception of a species which he named *C. flavicollis*. This genus has been placed by Mr. Kirby in his recent catalogue among the Pinaridae. In 1887 Mr. Druce described a species as *Anace herpa*. A comparison of Walker's type and of the insect described by Mr. Druce shows that they are congeneric. The genus includes, therefore, three species as follows:

1. *C. flavicollis*, Walker.
2. *C. herpa*, Druce.
3. *C. nigerrima*, Holland.

CREATONOTUS, Hübn.

39. *C. leucanioides*, sp. nov. ♂. Upper side of thorax, front, and palpi very pale fawn color. The upper side of the abdomen is crimson. A black line runs from the front to the middle of the thorax, and there is a line of black spots on the middle of the upper side of the abdomen. The underside of the body and the legs are dark brown. The wings are white and semi-diaphanous with a very narrow black ray running along the lower edge of the cell of the primaries succeeded by a black dot at the end of the cell at the origin of the radial and followed by another small black dot on the radial near the outer margin. The costa and the outer margin of the primaries are slightly tinged with luteous. Under side like the upper, but paler.

♀. The female is like the male.

Expanse, 38 mm.

ALPENUS, Walk.

40. *A. (?) aurantiaca*, sp. nov. ♀. The upper and under sides of the body tawny-orange with a row of black spots on the dor-

sal line of the abdomen, and a row of very minute black spots on either side. The legs are concolorous with the tibiae margined with black. The primaries on the upper side are of the same color as the abdomen and have two very faint and much angulated parallel transverse lines crossing them beyond the cell, and a few black spots on the outer margin near the end of the radial nervule. The secondaries are much paler, inclining to whitish. The under sides of both wings are pale creamy tinged on the costa with reddish, and there are a few indistinct black marks at the outer angle of the secondaries as well as upon the outer edge of the primaries opposite the cell, and both primaries and secondaries have a very small and obscure discal dot. Expanse, 40 mm.

This insect is with doubt referred to the genus *Alpenus*, as likewise the following species, though they come nearer that genus than any other.

41. *A. (P) multiscrita*, sp. nov. ♂. Antennae, front, collar, tegulae, and abdomen pale yellowish. The tegulae have each a black spot in the middle, and there is a row of black spots on the dorsal line of the abdomen, and a row of very minute black spots on either side of the abdomen. The legs are yellowish margined with brown. The primaries are of the same color as the thorax and profusely sprinkled with very minute brownish lines running transversely. On the costa beyond the base, there is a narrow dark brown line reaching into the cell; beyond it a heavy brown line running obliquely toward the outer margin to the end of the cell, and then returning at a very acute angle and terminating upon the inner margin before the base. A subapical brown line runs from the costa inwardly, and then is connected by a curved line with the upper portion of the angulated line, which precedes it. There is a submarginal line about three-fourths of the distance from the base, which is heaviest near the inner margin. There is a series of black

dots on the outer margin most distinct just below the apex. The posterior wings are white with a very faint discal dot and a few black dots at the outer angle. The under side is uniformly pale yellowish with a heavy comma-shaped discal mark upon the primaries, and a heavy round discal dot upon the secondaries. Both wings have some obscure grayish marks near the outer end of the costa and the outer margins are punctured with black dots.

Expanse, 28 mm. This species is apparently not uncommon.

ALOA, Walk.

42. *A. nigricosta*, sp. nov. ♂. Antennae white with the pectinations gray. Front orange. Collar and upper side of the thorax yellowish-white. The abdomen orange with a heavy black dorsal line, a row of black dots on either side of the abdomen and a double row of black dots on the lower side of the abdomen. The wings are yellowish-white inclined in the case of the secondaries to semi-translucency, and the costa of the primaries from about the middle to the apex is heavily margined with black.

Female like the male.

Expanse, ♂, 30 mm.; ♀, 36 mm.

CYMBIDAE.

EARIAS, Hübn.

43. *E. Ogovana*, sp. nov. ♂. Front and forward edge of collar white. Eyes and antennae brown. Palpi pale fulvous. Lower side of thorax and abdomen whitish. Legs whitish margined with brown. The hind margin of the collar, the upper side of thorax, and upper side of anterior wings bright grass-green. The upper side of the abdomen is pale brown annulated with black. The posterior wings are vinaceous with the costa shining whitish and the fringes on the outer margin darker than the body of the wing. The anterior wings are crossed by two angulated

transverse exceedingly fine median lines. The under sides of both wings are vinaceous. The anteriors whitish on the costa near the apex and broadly whitish on the inner margin. There is a small dark brown spot on the costa of the primaries a little beyond the middle. Expanse, 20 mm.

LITHOSIIDAE.

CABARDA, Walk.

44. *C. torrida*, sp. nov. ♀. Antennae, front, collar, and thorax white. Legs pale yellow. Abdomen gray. Upper side of anterior wings milk-white with two small oval pale fawn spots arranged longitudinally in the cell beyond the middle, a small spot of the same color at the base, a moderately large brown blotch below the cell near the middle tapering inwardly toward the base, and a limbal band broadest near the posterior margin. The apex broadly fawn color with a series of small spots of the same color on the outer margin between the nervules, gradually diminishing in size toward the outer angle. The posterior wings are very pale semi-transparent fawn color. The under side of both wings is of the same color as the upper side of the secondaries. The costa and the outer and inner margins of the primaries are paler.

Expanse, 20 mm. Habitat, Benita. (February.)

45. *C. temperata*, sp. nov. ♂. Allied to *C. frigida*, Walk. The under and upper sides of the body are white. The primaries are dull white with the outer half heavily covered with rusty scales shading into blackish near the outer margin. On the costa before the apex, and on the outer margin just below the apex, this ferruginous tract is indented by two subtriangular pure white spots. The posterior wings are grayish, darkest near the outer margin, and the fringes of both primaries and secondaries are whitish. On the under side, both wings are whitish, the primaries being clouded to pale ferru-

ginous on the costal area, and both wings have a faint submarginal line running parallel to the outer margin.

Expanse, 19 mm.

BIZONE, Walk.

46. *B. Africana*, sp. nov. ♂. Pure white. The legs pale yellowish. Posterior wings with one or two black dots on the costa near the base. The primaries are crossed by a median and a limbal transverse line of dark brown, or blackish, somewhat angulated. There are two small black spots on the cell between these lines arranged longitudinally, and one or two black spots on the outer margin below the apex. The female is marked as the male, but larger. Under side of wings immaculate.

Expanse, ♂, 18 mm.; ♀, 20 to 22 mm.

47. *B. Porrina*, sp. nov. ♂. Allied to the preceding species, but smaller, and with the fore wings luteous. The markings very much the same as in the preceding species, but the spots on the cell between the transverse lines coalesce with the lines. Under side of wings white, immaculate. Female like the male.

Expanse of six specimens before me averages 18 mm.

48. *B. rubristriga*, sp. nov. ♂. Snowy-white with two bright crimson transverse bands, with two small black spots enclosed between them on the cell and arranged longitudinally. There are no black spots at the base of the primaries. The crimson bands reappear faintly on the under side.

Expanse, 16 mm. This species is characterized by having the primaries relatively narrower than in the preceding species.

BARSINE, Walk.

49. *B. Gubunica*, sp. nov. ♂. Allied to *B. (Siccia) rivulosa*, Walk., with the type of

which I have compared it, but widely different. The front and collar are pale orange. The thorax, abdomen, and legs are pale reddish-fawn. The anterior wings are pale ferruginous with a double series of irregular spots before the base, a zigzagged transverse median, and a greatly zigzagged transverse limbal band, a spot at the end of the cell, and a submarginal series of spots, all pale purplish. The posterior wings are semi-diaphanous, very pale fuscous. The under side of the wings are without markings, save that the bands in the primaries very faintly reappear. The female is larger than the male and with the spots and bands in the primaries darker, and the ground color of these wings redder.

Expanse, ♂, 20 mm.; ♀, 25 mm.

MILTOCHRISTA, Hübn.

50. *M. numida*, sp. nov. ♂. The front white. The body pale yellowish-fawn. The legs yellowish with the tibiae provided with heavy black tufts before the tarsi. The anterior wings are pale stramineous tinged in some specimens with reddish towards the apex. At the base there are three small black spots. There is a very heavy black spot at the end of the cell. A series of heavy irregular black spots form a transverse median band curved outwardly and coalescing about the middle of the wing with a similar band, which forms with a still heavier submedian band an irregular circle, surrounding the black spot at the end of the cell. There are two submarginal black spots about the middle of the outer margin. In some specimens these coalesce with the heavy submarginal band. The posterior wings have some black spots on the outer margin, heaviest near the outer angle. The markings of the upper surface reappear upon the lower side of the wings, but fainter and poorly defined. The posteriors have a double series of black spots near the outer angle on the outer mar-

gin. The female is marked as the male but with broader wings.

Expanse, ♂, 16 mm.; ♀, 18 mm.

51. *M. Clara*, sp. nov. ♂. Allied to an unnamed species in the British Museum from Sierra Leone. Pale cream color. The posterior wings immaculate. The anterior wings with a small black spot at the base, three similar spots forming a transverse series beyond the base, one of the spots on the costa, another near the middle of the wing, and the third on the inner margin. There is a transverse, zigzagged, pale brown line crossing the wing before the end of the cell; a minute black spot at the end of the cell; another somewhat broader, very irregular, transverse brown line beyond the cell; and a number of small linear black marks upon the outer margin.

Expanse, 16 mm.

52. *M. (?) erythrias*, sp. nov. ♂. Antennae plumose, black. The body dark red. Legs margined with black. Primaries dark red shading into pale orange at the apex, and the outer margin uniformly fringed with dark brown. The primaries have a costal and an interior black basal ray followed by a double transverse line, which is succeeded by a series of irregular, very angulated, and heavy dark markings, which irregularly encircle the black discal dot, which is situated at the end of the cell. These markings are followed by a submarginal series of spots, of which the third and the fifth, reckoning from the costa, and those nearest the outer angle are the largest, the fifth coalescing with the fringe. All of the markings are dark purplish-brown. The secondaries are rosy with the outer margin dark brown. The under sides are marked as the upper, but all the markings are more obscure.

Expanse, 16 mm. I refer this species with great doubt to the genus *Miltochrista*, owing to the heavily pectinated form of the antennae. It represents, possibly, a new genus closely allied to *Miltochrista*.



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