

(Continued from page 10.)

legs are concolorous. The primaries on the upper side have a large, irregularly triangular, sub-basal spot of dark brown on the costa its base resting on the costa, and its apex on the submedian vein. This spot is marked with a golden dot on the costa and is edged externally by geminate parallel lines of pale purple, each of which is defined outwardly by equally narrow darker lines. On the inner margin this spot is defined by an irregular silvery line. The middle area of the wing is purplish grey, clouded with darker brown toward the outer margin. There is a well-defined reniform spot at the end of the cell. Running obliquely from the apex to about the middle of the inner margin is a broken series of golden lines beyond which the outer third is heavily shaded with dark maroon spots, separated by a purplish grey area near the middle of the margin and by a golden subquadrate spot at the outer angle. There is a narrow whitish marginal line below the apex to about the middle of the margin. The fringes are brown, minutely checked with whitish at the tips of the nervules. The secondaries on the upper side are uniformly plumbeous.

♀. The female does not differ from the male except in having the abdomen one-fourth shorter than the male and much stouter. Expanse, ♂, 31 mm.; ♀, 33 mm.

HYPODEVA, gen. nov.

Allied to *Deva*, Walk., from which it may



Neuration of *H. barbata*, Holl., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

readily be distinguished by the greater breadth of the wings, by the scalloped form of the external margin, and by the fact that the posteriors are provided with triple frenula, whereas in *Deva* the frenulum is simple. The males are further characterized by having the length of the abdomen relatively much shorter and stouter than is the case in the genus *Deva*. Type *H. barbata*, Holl.

11. *H. barbata*, sp. nov. ♂. Upper side of thorax dark brown, upper side of abdomen fuscous. The lower side of the thorax and abdomen are whitish. The legs are concolorous. The primaries upon the upper side have the costa at the base yellowish olivaceous. The remainder of the wing is brownish heavily marked with darker brown on the inner half of the wing and at the apex. There is a well-marked reniform spot at the end of the cell, and beyond it touching the costa a subtriangular grayish spot. The dark inner area of the wing is traversed by a short basal ray of pale gray, terminating where it meets an irregularly curved median line, which runs from the end of the cell to the inner margin one third of its distance from the base. This line is succeeded outwardly by a similar narrow curved line the direction of the undulations in which is the reverse of the inner line. There is a series of interrupted waved submarginal lines. The fringes are paler than the rest of the wing, and shaded with ashen. The secondaries are uniformly fuscous with the fringes pale gray. Upon the under side both wings are prevalently fuscous. The primaries are narrowly margined at the apex upon the costa with ochraceous, and more broadly margined with the same color upon the inner margin. Besides there is a conspicuous spot of the same color on the costa just above the end of the cell. The secondaries are laved with pale ashen gray near the base, and have a pale ochraceous spot on the costa beyond the cell, and a narrow ray of the same color running inwardly to the base from this spot, parallel to the costal margin. In some specimens there is a trace of a dark

lunulate discal mark at the end of the cell. Expanse, 30-34 mm.

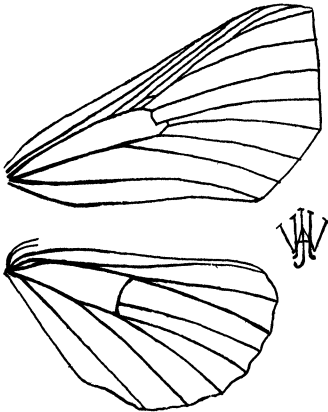
SYMPLUSIA, gen. nov.

Allied to *Deva*, Walk. Palpi as in *Deva*. The antennae of the male are slightly setose on the basal two-thirds; the antennae of the female are simple. The abdomen is one-third longer than the posterior margin of the hind-wing in the male and slightly tufted with hairs. The abdomen of the female is stouter and somewhat shorter. The primaries are subtriangular with the outer margin slightly produced at the end of vein 4; the posterior margin is shorter than the costal margin. The secondaries are subovate with the costal margin nearly straight, and but

cell a cup-shaped depression as the wing is viewed from the under side. Vein 7 is emitted from the upper angle of the cell; veins 8 and 9 arise from a common stalk, which is emitted from 7 one-third of the distance from the end of the cell. A short bar joins veins 7 and 10 just beyond the upper angle of the cell. In the secondaries vein 5 is nearer vein 4 than vein 6, which with vein 7 springs from the upper angle of the cell. The tibiae are armed with double median and double terminal spurs. Type *S. frequens*, Holland.

12. *S. frequens*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi, front and collar luteous; the upper side of the abdomen and thorax fuscous; lower side of abdomen and thorax paler. Tibiae reddish-ochraceous; the remaining portions of the legs pale fuscous. The primaries are fuscous, crossed diagonally about the middle with a dark shade bordered externally by a pale lilacine shade, which is followed on the outer one-third by a darker brownish shade, which is most pronounced about the middle of the outer margin. At the middle of the outer margin there is a lustrous coppery spot. There are some obscure and very narrow basal and submarginal lines. The fringes are pale. At the apex and just before the apex are a few minute white dots. The secondaries on the upper side are uniformly fuscous with the fringes lighter and slightly checkered with the ground color of the wing. On the under side the costa of the primaries and the entire surface of the secondaries are reddish-ochraceous; the inner two-thirds of the primaries are fuscous; both wings have a small discal spot; both are crossed by incomplete transverse limb and transverse marginal lines. The white spots on the costa of the primaries reappear on the under side. ♀. The female is very much like the male in markings. Expanse, ♂, 20 to 22 mm.; ♀, 21 to 25 mm.

This species appears to be very common, some twenty-five specimens being represented



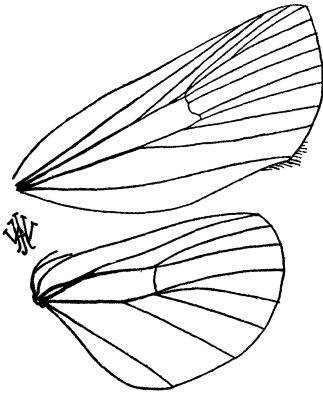
Neuration of *S. frequens*, Holl. ♂, ♀.

slightly bowed above the cell, with the outer margin rounded, very lightly scalloped between the tips of the nervules, and the inner margin slightly curved and somewhat deeply excavated at the anal angle. In the primaries the discocellulars form an irregular zigzag with three points from the two outermost of which veins 5 and 6 are given forth. On the under side the discocellulars are thickened downwardly and form with the slightly raised parenchyma at the end of the

in my collection. In worn specimens the metallic spot on the margin of the primaries does not appear.

PLUSIOCALPE, gen. nov.

Allied to *Plusia*, but having the posterior margin of the primaries fashioned somewhat after the outline of the genus *Calpe*, being strongly produced about the middle, and with a greatly produced tuft of long hairs at the outer angle. The palpi are as in *Plusia*. The antennae of the male are provided with exceedingly minute setae at the base, visible only under the microscope. The antennae of the female are simple. The male abdomen is produced beyond the inner margin for about one-third of its length. The abdomen of the female is shorter and scarcely projects. The characteristics of the neuration are accurately given in the accompanying cut. The legs are much shorter than in the preceding genus, *Symphylia*, and the last pair are armed as in that genus with double median and double terminal spurs on the tibiae. Type *P. pallida*, Holland.



Neuration of *P. pallida*, Holl., ♂, ♀.

13. *P. pallida*, sp. nov. ♂. Antennae testaceous; palpi pale ochraceous; collar fuscous, edged with whitish; upper side of

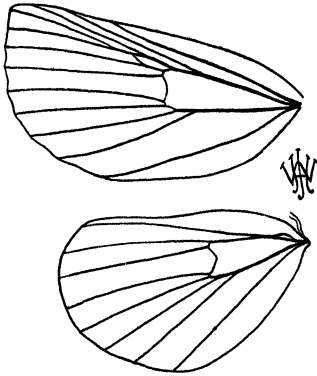
thorax and abdomen pale gray; lower side slightly tinged with ochraceous. Primaries on the upper side whitish, shining, clouded with gray on the outer margin, and with a dark gray subquadrate mark on the inner margin about its middle. There are also obscure transverse median and transverse limbal lines and a few dark scales sprinkled upon the wing. In flown specimens all the darker markings of the wing are pretty nearly obliterated. The secondaries on the upper side are pale fuscous, with the costa whitish, shining. The fringes are concolorous. On the under side the primaries are fuscous, except on the costa, which from a little before the base to the apex is margined with pale ochraceous, the color band widening uniformly to the apex. The inner margin is whitish, shining. The fuscous ground tint is deepest near the costa at the end of the cell. The secondaries are uniformly very pale gray, or whitish. ♀. The female is marked like the male, and is simply distinguished by having a shorter abdomen. Expanse, ♂, 20 to 25 mm.; ♀, 23 to 25 mm.

14. *P. prosticta*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi dark rufous; eyes black; head, collar and upper side of thorax and abdomen pale gray; lower side of thorax and abdomen whitish. Primaries on the upper side pale gray traversed by a diagonal line running from the costa before the apex outwardly, and then turning sharply and running diagonally inwardly to the middle of the hind margin, becoming darker and more distinct as it approaches the inner margin. There is also a conspicuous subtriangular dark spot on the costa above the end of the cell. The secondaries are uniformly pale fuscous on the upper side with the fringes paler. On the under side the wings are marked very much as in the preceding species.

♀. The female differs from the male merely in the possession of a shorter and more robust abdomen. Expanse, ♂, from 25 to 28 mm.; ♀, 28 to 30 mm.

PERIPLUSIA, gen. nov.

Allied to the preceding genus. Palpi short, porrect, ascending; antennae simple. Costa of primaries straight, or very slightly curved. Apex acute. Outer margin evenly rounded, as also the inner margin. The outer angle very obtuse, rounded. The secondaries are suboval, with the outer and inner margins evenly rounded. The extremity of the abdomen does not project beyond the outer margin of the secondaries. The neurulation is depicted in the accompanying cut. Type *P. nubilicosta* Holland.



Neurulation of *P. nubilicosta*, Holl., ♂, ♀.

15. *P. nubilicosta*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi pale ochraceous; front whitish; collar dark brown, edged with pale cinereous. Upper and under side of thorax and abdomen pale gray. Legs gray with the anterior margin of the tibiae of the first pair marked with dark brown. The primaries on the upper side are pale gray marked just below the costal margin, which is lilacine-gray, with a broad diffuse dark brown, or blackish ray running from the base to beyond the cell, and then sweeping upwardly to the apex. The secondaries on the upper side are uniformly fuscous. On the under side the wings are marked as on the upper side, but

all the markings are paler and more diffuse. Expanse, 32 mm.

16. *P. cinerascens*, sp. nov. ♂. Body and appendages much as in the preceding species, save that the collar instead of being brown, as in that species, is uniformly dark gray. The primaries on the upper side are obscure cinereous, in fresh specimens suffused with a light plumbeous tint. There is an obscure minute whitish dot at the end of the cell and the wings are crossed by irregular obscure dark transverse sub-basal, median, limbal, and submarginal lines. The upper side of the secondaries is uniformly fuscous. The under side of primaries is fuscous with the apical extremity of the costa, the inner margin, and a linear mark at the end of the cell whitish. The under side of the secondaries is pale fuscous with the outer margins darker. There is a pale spot at the end of the cell, and beyond it running from the middle of the costa an incomplete transverse median dark line.

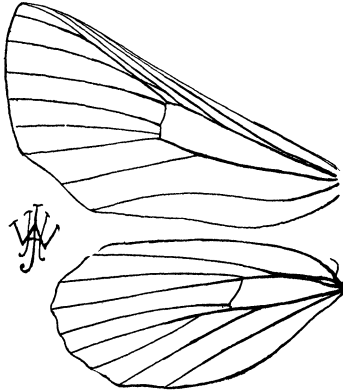
♀. The female is like the male, but with a more robust abdomen, and somewhat darker. Expanse, ♂, 30 to 33 mm.; ♀, 33 mm. Habitat, Kangwé and Benita.

17. *P. ecclipsis*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi whitish. Upper side of thorax and abdomen pale gray; lower side of thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish. Primaries on the upper side gray, slightly paler on the outer margin, with a very large dark brown, semi-lunate spot on the costa from its middle to just before the apex. The lower edge of this spot touches the second median nervule. It is cut at its outer extremity just before the apex by a very narrow pale line. There is a very narrow marginal line of brown and a small brown dot near the outer angle. The secondaries are fuscous on the upper side. On the under side both wings are pale fuscous and both have a very obscure and incomplete transverse limbal line. Expanse, 25 mm.

EURHIPIDAE.

TARGALLODES, gen. nov.

Allied to the genus *Targalla*, Walk., and intermediate between it and *Marasmalus*, Grote. Antennae simple. Palpi compressed, erect, the third joint slender, naked, or very slightly clothed with scales; as long as the second joint; first and second joints heavily clothed with scales. The primaries are relatively narrow, subtriangular, the costa nearly straight, the outer margin slightly rounded, the inner margin curved at the base, straight for one-third of its length from the base to the outer angle. The outer margin is somewhat deeply excavated at the outer angle. The secondaries are subovate. The neuration is given in the accompanying cut. The legs are relatively short and armed on the tibiae with well developed terminal spurs. The abdomen is robust. Type *Targalodes rufula*, Holland.



Neuration of *Targalodes rufula*, Holl. ♀, ♂.

18. *T. rufula*, sp. nov. ♀. Palpi pale brown; front whitish; upper side of head pale gray; upper side of thorax and abdomen pale rufous; under side of thorax and abdomen together with the legs whitish. The tarsi are ringed with pale rufous. The primaries on the upper side are pale ferruginous

with a lilacine lustre in certain lights. They are traversed by very obscure darker sub-basal, median, and limbal lines. Before the apex extending from the costa to the end of the second median nervule there is a curved brownish line margined externally by bright ferruginous. There is a very obscure reniform spot at the end of the cell. The secondaries are whitish with the costa stramineous, shining, and the outer margins marked with obscure rusty spots. In certain lights the wings reflect an iridescent lustre. On the under side the primaries are rufous with the costa and the inner margin paler, traversed before the apex by geminate incomplete limbal and submarginal lines. The secondaries on the under side are uniformly whitish with the costa slightly tinged with ochraceous. Expanse, 33 mm.

There is an unnamed specimen of this insect in the British Museum.

EUTELIA, Hübn.

19. *E. (?) strigula*, sp. nov. ♂. The body is cinereous. The primaries are gray, shaded about the middle with pale olive-green and traversed by a number of darker lines of dark olive-brown as follows: a transverse basal line, an irregularly angulated and geminate sub-basal line, an exceedingly irregular transverse median line, which makes two loops at the end of the cell, in the innermost of which loops is a gray reniform spot pupiled with a black point. Beyond this line is an irregularly curved and geminate transverse limbal line, which is succeeded near the apex by a zigzag and irregularly curved submarginal line. There is a very faint dark marginal line. The fringes are concolorous, obscurely checkered with darker brown. The secondaries on the upper side are fuscous with some obscure dark lines at the anal angle, between which there are paler lines. On the under side the primaries are fuscous with the costa margined with rufous at the base. There is a pale discal spot at the end

of the cell and some obscure and incomplete limbal and submarginal dark lines before the apex. The secondaries are paler, and there is a black dot on the cell followed by a very clearly defined dark transverse median line, which is succeeded by two equally dark irregularly curved parallel transverse limbal lines. Expanse, 32 mm.

Without having material enough to make a dissection I cannot be absolutely certain of the generic reference in this instance.

PENICILLARIA, Guen.

20. *P. morosa*, sp. nov. ♂. The palpi, front, and upper side of the thorax are dark chocolate brown, the upper side of the abdomen and the lower side of the thorax and the abdomen are pale chocolate. The legs are concolorous. The primaries are bright chocolate brown, traversed by darker irregularly curved and parallel basal, sub-basal, median, limbal, and submarginal lines, of which the limbal line is geminate, and the sub-basal and apical portion of the submarginal line and the costal end of the geminate limbal line are very dark and conspicuous. The secondaries are fuscous with the costa lighter testaceous. The fringes are reddish chocolate. The under side of the wings is fuscous with the costa and outer margin of the primaries and the base and inner margin of the secondaries reddish chocolate. Both wings have a small linear mark at the end of the cell; both are traversed by limbal and submarginal lines and the secondaries have in addition a transverse median line. Expanse, 29 mm.

21. *P. solitaria*, sp. nov. ♂. The palpi and front are whitish. The upper side of the thorax and abdomen is light brown. The under side of the thorax and abdomen are paler. The legs are concolorous. The primaries are pale reddish fawn. There is a small dark brown spot in the cell and a pale reniform spot at its end. A dark line

runs from the middle of the costa to the reniform and then sweeps inwardly to the inner margin which it reaches a little beyond the base. A similar line, but much finer and paler traverses the wing beyond the cell. The portion of the wing between these two lines is somewhat darker than the rest of the wing, especially near the inner margin. On the costa before the apex is a large triangular brown spot and below it a smaller triangular spot of the same color. The secondaries are fuscous, darkest on the outer margin, and pale gray on the inner margin. On the under side, both wings are pale fulvous, lighter toward the base. The primaries have a few obscure dark marks below the apex, and the secondaries at the anal angle are marked by three or four narrow incomplete dark lines. Expanse, 24 mm.

CALPIDAE.

RHESCIPHA, Walk.

22. *R. siderosticta*, sp. nov. ♀. The palpi are brown, as also the head, collar, and upper side of thorax and abdomen. The lower side of the thorax and abdomen are whitish. The primaries on the upper side are of the same color as the thorax, pale chestnut-brown, traversed by a darker oblique sub-basal line margined externally by paler, with an obscure discal line at the end of the cell, followed by a curved limbal line, defined internally with paler brown and clouded towards the margins with a darker fuliginous shade, which is accentuated at the outer angle by some rusty red spots pupilled with whitish, forming together a suboval aggregation of lighter colored markings. The secondaries are pale fuscous with an ill-defined whitish spot about the middle of the outer margin. The fringes are paler. On the under side the primaries are pale fuscous, clouded with fuliginous just above the inner margin on the line of the median nerve and

with the inner margin and a broad spot at the outer angle white. The secondaries are colored like the primaries, but are clouded on the inner margin with pale fuliginous. Expanse, 48 mm.

This species is represented in my collection by two specimens only, both of which are females.

23. *R. hypocaloides*, sp. nov. ♂. Head and collar bright ferruginous; patagia dark brown; upper side of abdomen ochraceous. The middle of the thorax and the extremity of the abdomen are marked with dark brown. The lower side of the thorax and abdomen are pale whitish-ochraceous. The upper side of the primaries is light brown with a few ill defined basal, median, and submarginal lines. A well defined reniform spot appears at the end of the cell. At the outer angle there are some dark markings accentuated by three or four chalky-white marks on the side of the base. The secondaries are bright orange-yellow with the outer margin broadly banded with black, the black band extending inwardly around the margin to the anal angle, gradually diminishing in width. On the under side, both wings are pale yellow, the primaries being crossed by a very broad blackish subapical band, extending from the costa to the outer angle. The secondaries have a dark border as on the upper side, but paler. Expanse, 40 mm.

HYBLAEIDAE.

HYBLAEA, Fabr.

24 *H. occidentali*um, sp. nov. ♂. Head, collar, and upper side of thorax dark olive-brown. Abdomen blackish with the outer edges of the segments narrowly margined with pale rufous. The under side of the thorax pale yellow. The first two pairs of legs are pale yellow with the tarsi blackish; the third pair of legs are yellow with the tibiae crimson, marked at the upper end with black, and with the tarsi blackish. The prim-

aries on the upper side are dark olive-brown with obscurely defined blackish marks on the costa, and the median area accentuated on the costa by conspicuous whitish spots, and near the base by two bright yellow spots, of which the lower one is the larger and the upper one is quite small. The secondaries are black marked by a broad mesial fascia of bright yellow. The fringes from the middle of the outer margin to the middle of the inner margin are bright orange-yellow. On the under side, the primaries are bright yellow, tinged on the costa with crimson, and having the inner margin white, shining. Along the upper edge of this white shining area there is a narrow black line fusing with a broad black U-shaped mark, which is located on the outer third of the wing. The fringes are blackish. The secondaries on the under side are pale yellow laved on the outer angle with crimson, traversed by a broad submarginal black band and a median band of interrupted black spots, of which the one nearest to the costa is subquadrate in form and the others linear. There are also a number of blackish dots sprinkled over the lighter surface of the wing.

♀. The female is like the male, except that the ground color of the primaries is generally paler and the white and yellow markings on the upper side of the primaries are wanting. Expanse, ♂, 25-30 mm; ♀, 30-33 mm.

GONOPTERIDAE.

GONITIS, Guen.

25. *G. marginata*, ♂. Palpi, head, and thorax obscure fawn. Upper side of thorax and abdomen whitish with the abdominal extremity rusty. The primaries on the upper side are reddish-fawn, except on the outer margin, which is uniformly pale cinereous, except just below the apex on the outer margin, where it is lightly touched with dark brown. The darker area within the paler band is profusely sprinkled with brown spots. There is a small annular spot in the middle of the cell, an oval blackish spot at the end

pupiled with pale gray, and there are obscure, transverse basal, sub-basal, median, limbal, and submarginal lines. The secondaries on the upper side are pale fuscous with the neuration slightly darker. The fringes are pale reddish-fawn. The primaries on the under side are pale fuscous with the costa narrowly and the outer margin broadly tinged with pale rufous-pink and profusely spotted with minute dark scales. There are one or two small whitish spots on the costa before the apex. The inner margin is pale whitish. The secondaries are pale gray with a small round discal dot and the costa and outer margins tinged with reddish and profusely irrorated with small blackish scales. Expanse, 35-37 mm.

26. *G. benitensis*, sp. nov. ♂. Head and thorax rich chestnut brown on the upper side. Upper side of abdomen fuscous; lower side of thorax and abdomen pale rufous-gray; legs concolorous. Upper side of primaries rich chestnut with a small obscure light dot in the cell. An obscure basal and geminate sub-basal line, both irregularly curved, traverse the wing. From the upper angle of the cell, a fine brown line runs at right angles to the inner margin and is bordered externally by a somewhat wide cinereous shade. A similar fine brown line, margined externally by a pale cinereous shade starts on the costa before the apex and runs with a slight curve at either end and at the middle as far as the second median nervule, and then sweeping inwardly coalesces with the straight line running from the end of the cell. In addition, there is a fine pale submarginal line. The secondaries are uniformly fuscous on the upper side. On the lower side, the primaries are fuscous with the costa and the outer margin laved with pinkish. There is an indistinct transverse limbal line running from the costa toward the inner margin, which it does not quite touch, and the submarginal line faintly reappears upon this side. The secondaries are broadly pinkish, except on the inner margin and at the

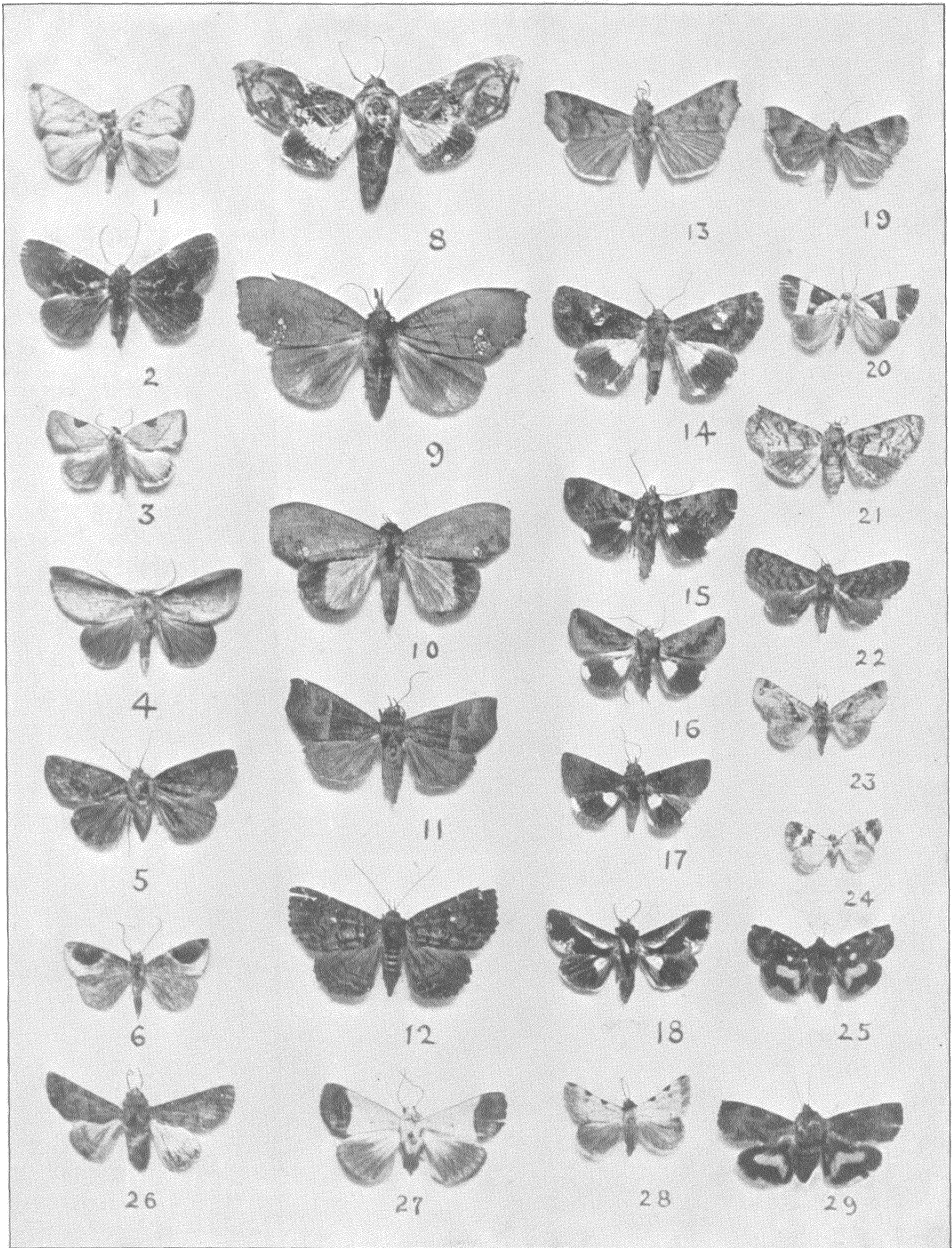
anal angle, where they incline to ochraceous. They are traversed by a regularly curved narrow dark limbal line parallel to the outer margin. Expanse, 35 mm.

There are some specimens which are strictly referable to this species, in which the ground color is darker and in which the chestnut-red, which is the prevalent tint in typical specimen, only appears as light spots upon the darker fuscous ground.

27. *G. punctulata*, sp. nov. ♂. Head and upper side of thorax chestnut. Upper side of abdomen fuscous; lower side of thorax and abdomen paler, pinkish. The upper side of the primaries is rich chestnut-brown. At the end of the cell is a darker reniform spot and there is also a small dark spot in the middle of the cell. Below the reniform spot a very fine and obscure angulated line runs to the inner margin. Beyond the cell, there is an irregularly curved series of small brownish dots, which run from the costa almost to the inner margin, and are succeeded outwardly by a waved submarginal shade, which is darkest just before the apex. The apex is paler than the rest of the wing and is slightly tinged with cinereous. The fringe is narrowly grayish. The secondaries are uniformly fuscous with the fringes lightly margined with pale gray and slightly checkered with the same color on the interspaces. On the under side the primaries are marked very much as in the preceding species, save that the median space on the primaries and the inner margin of the secondaries are dark fuscous and the fringe of the secondaries between the submedian and the first median nervule is broadly whitish. Expanse, 35 mm.

ANOMIS, Hübn.

28. *A. finipunctula*, sp. nov. ♂. The palpi, head, and upper side of the thorax are pale fawn. The upper side of the abdomen is fuscous; the anal tuft is pale fawn; the lower side of the thorax and abdomen are



AFRICAN NOCTUÆ, (HOLLAND.)

(REDUCED ONE-FIFTH.)



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