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angle. On the under side, the primaries are hoary with the inner margin shining testaceous. A rich maroon band rounded at the costa crosses the cell and terminates upon the shining inner area. This is followed outwardly by some whitish lines and mottlings. The outer third is broadly fuliginous, this dark area being invaded on the side of the costa and the inner margin by minute bluish-gray maculations. The marginal markings of the upper side reappear upon the lower side, but far more distinctly, the dark spots being blacker and the paler lines brilliantly white. The secondaries are crossed by a dark velvety black sub-basal band, are broadly marked with warm brown on the middle and outer third, this dark tract being ornamented near the inner margin by some heavy velvety black markings, and on the outer margin being invaded by a profusion of minute chalky-white mottlings. Expanse, 33 mm.

This singular moth is represented in my collection by a single specimen.

TOXOCAMPA, Guen.

74. *T. dedecora*, sp. nov. ♂. Head and collar rich maroon. Patagia and thorax pale fawn. Upper side of abdomen pale stramineous. Under side of abdomen pale straw-yellow. The upper side of the primaries is pale lilacine-fawn, lighter on the outer margin. There are faint and obscure traces of a pale reniform and discal spot and the wings are traversed by very fine and obscure transverse sub-basal and transverse median lines, which cross the wing from the costa to the inner margin, slanting outwardly, and there is also a very faint and fine transverse limbal line, which after running parallel to the median line as far as the second median nervule, returns inwardly along the line of that nervule and coalesces with the transverse median line. The secondaries are uniformly pale straw-

yellow. On the under side, both wings are straw-yellow; both have a faint discal spot at the end of the cell; both have the margin near the apex ornamented by brownish transverse dashes. Expanse, 40 mm. Habitat Benita and Kangwé.

THERMESIIDAE.

THERMESIA, Guen.

75. *T. aurantiaca*, sp. nov. ♀. Palpi, head, and collar dark brown. Upper side of thorax and abdomen orange-yellow; under side of thorax and abdomen slightly paler yellow. Legs concolorous with the anterior margins and the tarsi of the first two pairs brown. The primaries and secondaries on the upper side are pale orange-yellow with the fringes dark brown. The dark brown of the fringe on the primaries is continued inwardly on the outer margin below the apex, forming a distinct sub-lunate shade, punctuated on the margin outwardly and inwardly by a few small black spots. There is a minute brown spot in the cell and a moderately large reniform spot at its end. The reniform is pale brown, surrounded by a blackish line. There is a faint sub-basal curved line; beyond the reniform are geminate curved discal lines, the innermost the most distinct, the outermost interrupted, consisting of a series of faint spots or dashes upon the nervules. There is a series of submarginal spots or dashes located upon the nervules and parallel to the limbal lines. On the secondaries the transverse limbal and submarginal markings are continued from the primaries. On the lower side, the wings have the ground color as on the upper side. The inner margin of the primaries is immaculate, shining. The remainder of the wing is profusely irrorated with minute ferruginous spots and the outer margin is heavily clouded with dark brown. The secondaries have the costal and apical area irrorated with ferruginous spots like the primaries and the

apical portion of the outer margin is likewise clouded with dark brown. There is a minute discal spot on the primaries and both wings are crossed by incomplete, but quite distinct, transverse median, transverse limbal, and geminate submarginal brown lines. Expanse, 40 mm. Habitat Valley of the Ogové.

76. *T. discipuncta*, sp. nov. ♂. Allied to *T. (Azasia) rubricans*, Walk., and *T. (Remigia) subjecta*, Walk., but totally distinct. The head, collar, and upper side of the thorax are fawn. The upper side of the abdomen is paler fawn. The lower side of the thorax and abdomen are dark fawn. The legs concolorous with the tibiae densely covered with hairs; the tarsi dark brown ringed with white. The prevalent color of the upper surface of the primaries and secondaries is fawn. Both wings have a minute dark brown spot in the middle of the cell. The primaries are crossed by fine irregularly curved basal, sub-basal, median, limbal, and marginal transverse lines. At the end of the cell, in the primaries, is a very heavy and conspicuous black reniform spot. The transverse median brown line is enlarged at its costal extremity, forming a distinct subtriangular costal spot, which in some specimens fuses with the reniform. The margin is indicated by minute transverse linear dashes. The fringes are concolorous. The transverse lines on the primaries are continued upon the secondaries, the fringes of which are slightly paler than on the upper side, tinged on their inner margins with ochraceous. Both have a small discal dot. In the case of the primaries this dot is in some specimens reduplicated. The apex of the primaries is marked with a blackish shade punctuated by a deep black subapical spot. Both wings are crossed by curved transverse median and transverse limbal lines, and both have the marginal area marked with a few obscure brownish dots.

♀. The female closely resembles the male. It is worthy of observation that on the under side the dark discal spots and the dark apical markings of the primaries are sometimes replaced by whitish spots, a color variation, which is not unusual in some genera of noctuids. Expanse, 32 to 37 mm. Habitat Valley of the Ogové.

EUCAPNODES, gen. nov.

Palpi long, porrect, densely clothed with hairs; first joint long, extending beyond the front; second joint two-thirds the length of the first; third joint short, lanceolate, the hairs at its outer extremity widely diverging, giving it a fan-like shape. The antennae at the base are greatly swollen, the joints at their insertion forming a short peduncle heavily clothed with hairs, projecting from the vertex above the palpi, in a conspicuous manner. The remaining three-fourths of the antennae in the male are very finely ciliate. The primaries are subtriangular with the costa near its insertion incrassated on the lower side; convex before the apex. The inner margin is straight; the outer margin evenly rounded. The secondaries are suboval with the costa slightly convex, the outer and inner margin rounded, the inner margin slightly excised at the anal angle. The legs have the femora and tibiae very heavily clothed with long and dense hair. The tibiae of the last pair are armed with long double terminal and median spurs. The tarsi are short and naked.

I erect this genus for the reception of *Capnodes sex-maculata*, Walk. This species is generically very distinct from *Capnodes*, to which Walker assigned it, and may be at once distinguished by the very peculiar formation of the palpi and antennae.

CAPNODES, Guen.

78. *C. (♀) haematoëssa*, sp. nov. ♂. Front dark brown with a minute white spot

at the insertion of each of the antennae. Collar dark rufous. Patagia and upper side of thorax red. Upper side of abdomen pale fuscous tipped with darker fuscous. Under side of thorax and abdomen pale luteous. Legs concolorous, the first and second pair with their anterior margins dark brown. The prevalent color of the upper surface of the wing is bright red. The costa is uniformly bordered on the primaries with dark brown. There is a narrow basal line which is continued along the costa and the inner margin fusing with a curved and denticulate sub-basal dark brown line, thus enclosing a large light red spot. Beyond the sub-basal line in the cell are two minute blackish dots. A broad median brown line crosses the wing from the costa to the inner margin, slanting outwardly. This is followed at the end of the cell by two minute black dots surrounded by an area of somewhat paler red than the body of the wing. From the costa a transverse limbal line runs with a regular outward curve as far as vein four, where it returns inwardly making a loop between veins three and four, and then with a broad and regular curve sweeps around to the inner margin. An irregular and very fine submarginal line extends across the wing from the costa before the apex to the inner margin before the outer angle, coalescing with the transverse limbal line on veins three and four. The parts of the wing included between the limbal and submarginal line are lighter in color than the rest of the wing. The inner margin between the sub-basal line and the limbal line from the margin to vein one is clouded with fuscous. The secondaries are clouded near the base and costa by pale fuscous. There is a small discal dot in the cell followed by an obscure transverse blackish line, succeeded by a transverse limbal line, which is sharply produced on veins three and four as upon the primaries. On the under side, the wings are obscure ochraceous with the primaries shaded toward the apex with pale rosy-brown. The fringes are darker and the transverse

lines of the upper surface reappear upon this side. Expanse, 32 mm.

79. *C. nana*, sp. nov. ♂. Collar, thorax, and abdomen on the upper side fulvous; on the lower side, pale ochraceous. Legs concolorous. The wings on the upper side are pale ferruginous clouded with darker purplish-red lines and markings. The primaries are traversed by a curved basal and median line, the area between which is darker than the rest of the wing. There is a minute discal dot in the cell; an obscure limbal band of purplish-brown, from which a ray or shade of the same color runs outwardly in the region of the median nervules to the margin. There is a dark irregularly curved submarginal line and the margin is defined by fine transverse lines on the interspaces. The fringes are concolorous. The secondaries have the bands of the primaries continued upon them, and are slightly lighter in color than the primaries. On the under side, both wings are pale yellowish with the outer margins broadly laved with pink. Expanse, 20 mm.

80. *C. (?) sideris*, sp. nov. ♂. Head, thorax, and abdomen on the upper side dark brown. On the lower side, the thorax and abdomen are pale fawn. The legs are concolorous. The primaries on the upper side are rosy-brown, crossed by obscure and diffuse sub-basal, median, and limbal bands of which the latter is the broadest. There are also at the end of the cell two pale ochreous spots pupilled with blackish. The secondaries are of the same color as the primaries and are crossed with very indistinct sub-basal and median bands of obscure brown. The latter band is accentuated on the nervules by minute light colored points, which are obscurely surrounded by darker brown. The margins of both primaries and secondaries are defined by a very fine evenly crenulate line. The fringes are a trifle darker than the body of the wing. On the

under side, both wings are uniformly pale brown with a lilacine tint in certain lights. There is an obscure suggestion of an incomplete transverse limbal line on the primaries. Expanse, 40 mm.

81. *C. (?) acidalia*, sp. nov. ♂. Body pale cinereous. Legs whitish, the anterior margins of the tibiae of the first and second pair edged with brown. The primaries and secondaries are pale cinereous. They both have a minute blackish dot at the end of the cell. The primaries are crossed by a sub-basal and parallel limbal band, and have a triple series of very fine light brown submarginal waved markings. Just below the costa before the apex are two minute blackish dots. The margin is defined by minute blackish transverse dashes on the interspaces. The fringes are pale. The bands which traverse the primaries are continued upon the secondaries and the margins are marked in the same way. On the under side, both wings are pale whitish. The transverse lines of the primaries reappear, especially those forming the submarginal series. The secondaries have no transverse markings. Neither of the wings on the under side shows the discal dot in the cell, which appears on the upper surface. Expanse, 22 mm.

I refer this species provisionally and with doubt to Capnodes.

SELENIS, Guen.

82. *S. puncticosta*, sp. nov. ♂. Head, collar, and patagia dark brown. The upper side of thorax and the tips of the patagia, hoary gray; the upper side of the abdomen fuscous; the lower side of thorax and abdomen pale fuscous. Legs slightly darker. The primaries are rich dark brown with a wide hoary gray costal band running from the base, where it touches the inner margin, almost to the apex. The band is toothed about the end of the cell and there invades the dark brown outer portion of the wing.

Along the costa is a series of five or six minute dots and at the toothed expansion of the costal band is an obscure reniform spot. The secondaries are uniformly pale brown with the costa stramineous, shining. The fringes are paler. On the under side, the primaries and secondaries are pale brown with the inner margin of the primaries laved with cinereous. There is a minute white discal spot at the end of the cell in both wings, and the apex of the primaries is marked with whitish. The secondaries are traversed by obscure and indistinct paler transverse median and limbal bands.

♀. The female does not differ materially from the male, except that the broad costal band of gray is less conspicuous, its inner margin being obscurely defined, except near the base. Expanse, ♂, 30 mm.; ♀, 34 mm.

83. *S. limbata*, sp. nov. ♀. Head, and collar brown; patagia brown edged with grayish. The top of the thorax is grayish marked with a few blackish spots. The upper side of the abdomen is fuscous. The lower side of the thorax and abdomen is pale fuscous. Legs concolorous. Pectus dark brown. The primaries are marked with a broad coppery-red triangular spot, the apex of which points to the apex of the wing, which it does not quite reach, the base of which rests on the inner margin, extending for about one-third of the distance from the base to the outer angle. The costal area above this coppery-brown spot is dark brown marbled with transverse parallel lines of pale rufous, which shade into bluish-white in immediate proximity to the large triangular brown spot. The outer margin of this brown spot is defined by two nearly parallel chalky-white lines separated by a darker brown line, and beyond these lines on the outer margins are some dark cloudings. Just below the apex on the outer margin is a yellowish spot. The coppery-red spot of the primaries is continued upon the secondaries, covering the entire basal two-thirds of

the wing. The chalky-white lines, which define the outer margin of the spot are also continued upon the secondaries, as are the marginal cloudings. On the under side, both wings are obscure fuscous with the costa of the primaries near the apex a trifle paler and marked with a few obscure whitish dots. There are faint suggestions on both wings of transverse limbal lines. Expanse, 33 mm.

MESTLETA, Walk.

84. *M. flavicostata*, sp. nov. ♂. The front deep black. The collar black with its inner margin bright yellow. Patagia and upper side of thorax and abdomen blackish-brown. Under side of the body paler, inclining to whitish. The first pair of legs with the tibiae brown; the last two pairs whitish. The primaries on the upper side are very dark brown, inclining to blackish, especially at the base. The costa is bordered from the base almost to the apex by a uniform narrow border of pale yellow, upon which there is a faint suggestion of the presence of an obscure transverse median and transverse discal dark line, which are scarcely distinguishable upon the dark ground of the wing. The secondaries are uniformly dark blackish-brown. On the under side, both wings are obscure fuscous with the costa of the primaries indistinctly margined with pale ochraceous. Expanse, 24 mm.

85. *M. lithina*, sp. nov. ♂. Front fuscous. Collar pale wood-brown. Patagia, thorax, and metathoracic end of abdomen whitish on the upper side. The upper side of the latter portion of the abdomen is chocolate-brown. The lower side of the thorax and abdomen whitish. Legs concolorous. The primaries and secondaries on the upper side are prevalently brown. Along the costa of the primaries is a broad whitish longitudinal band, which is continued across the base of

the secondaries. This band covers the greater portion of the cell at the extremity of which is a minute reniform spot. In the middle of the cell are a few small obscure olivaceous spots. The costa along the outer border is faintly laved with pale olivaceous. Just below the broad light colored band, which borders the costa, located on the outer margin, is a semi-circular whitish spot interrupted by some minute darker spots. The wing is crossed by a very fine light discal transverse line, which runs from near the middle of the inner margin toward the costa as far as the edge of the white band, where it is sharply retracted, and terminates upon the middle of the costa. This line is continued upon the secondaries as a transverse median line. On the lower side, both wings are obscure pale fuscous; both have a pale discal dot at the end of the cell.

♀. The female is much like the male. Expanse, ♂ and ♀, 20 mm.

86. *M. discifascia*, sp. nov. ♂. Front and collar pale chocolate-brown. Patagia, thorax, and metathoracic end of the abdomen chalky-white. The posterior portion of the abdomen on the upper side chocolate-brown. The lower side of the thorax and abdomen are very pale chocolate-brown. The legs are concolorous. The costal tract of the primaries is marked by a broad chalky-white longitudinal band, extending from just before the apex to the inner margin, covering about one-third of its length from the base and continued across the base of the secondaries. This band is succeeded outwardly by a broad band of pale chocolate running from the middle of the inner margin toward the apex, and terminating in a point near the origin of the median nervules. This band is continued across the secondaries, covering the outer end of the cell and is defined on the secondaries by a fine sub-basal and somewhat irregularly curved transverse median line. This band is succeeded in the primaries by a paler area, which is likewise continued across

the secondaries in the form of a pale limbal band, defined by a minutely crenulate transverse limbal line. This band is much paler on the secondaries than on the primaries, in some specimens being almost white. The submarginal area of both wings is marked with minutely crenulated and reduplicated chocolate-brown lines. The margin is indicated in both wings by minute transverse blackish markings, succeeded by a fine pale line. The fringes are obscurely checkered with pale and dark chocolate. On the under side, the wings are obscure stone-gray, the basal third in both being darker than the outer two-thirds. Both wings have a small blackish discal dot at the end of the cell; both are crossed by regular curved transverse limbal and submarginal bands. The primaries are marked by a pale whitish spot on the costa just before the black discal dot at the end of the cell. The margins fringed as on the upper side. Expanse, 18 mm.

87. *M. lathraea*, sp. nov. ♂. Closely allied to the preceding species, but smaller and with the outer portion of the primaries and the outer two-thirds of the secondaries uniformly dark chocolate-brown. The broad costal band of chalky-white in the primaries extends across the secondaries, covering their base, the upper side of the thorax and the anterior end of the abdomen being likewise chalky-white. This style of marking is characteristic of the genus. There is a very obscure trace of a transverse limbal line on the primaries continued across the secondaries. Otherwise there is no marking on the upper surface, except a few blackish and exceedingly minute dots on the costa of the primaries, in some specimens wholly wanting. On the under side, both wings are obscure stone-gray with an obscure discal dot at the end of the cell. Expanse, 15 mm.

TATORHINIA, Butl.

88. *T. fuscosa*, sp. nov. ♂. Head and upper side of thorax and abdomen dark fus-

cous, pectus brown. Lower side of thorax and abdomen whitish. Legs concolorous with the anterior edges of the femora and tibiae in the first two pairs rich chestnut-brown. The primaries are fuscous. Beyond the base there is in the cell a translucent white spot, beyond which is a straight transverse dark line, margined internally by paler gray. At the end of the cell is a linear translucent mark, and beyond it a broad black transverse limbal line, curved just below the costa, and terminating a little beyond the middle of the inner margin. This dark line is defined outwardly by a paler gray line. The inner margin near the outer angle is edged with blackish scales. The secondaries have an oval translucent white spot at the end of the cell. Running from the anal angle toward the costa, which it does not quite reach, is a black line, defined outwardly by a narrow white line. The fringes just before the anal angle are whitish. On the under side, both primaries and secondaries are fuscous, laved with whitish near the base and upon the inner margin of the secondaries. The spots of the upper surface reappear, but the transverse lines only reappear upon the secondaries. Expanse, 33 mm.

I refer this species to Mr. Butler's genus, with which the structure of the palpi, the long and heavily ciliated antennae of the male, and the form of the legs show it to agree. Thus far I have no female specimen. There is quite a dissimilarity in this genus between the male and the female.

TRACTA, Saalm.

89. *T. geometroides*, sp. nov. ♀. Allied to *T. albooculata*, Saalm., from which it may at once be distinguished by the absence of the white spot in the primaries, which is replaced by a black spot; by the absence of the submarginal ray-like markings on the nervules; and by the fact that the transverse median line on the secondaries is not angulated below the costa. On the under side

both wings are uniformly very pale fawn profusely irrorated with minute dark scales, the inner margin of the primaries alone being immaculate and shining. Expanse, 42 mm.

90. *T. (?) bilinea*, sp. nov. ♀. The first and second joints of the palpi and the entire upper side of the body are dark fawn. The third joints of the palpi, which are very slender and long, are light colored. Under side of thorax and abdomen paler fawn. Legs dark fawn with the tarsi ringed with whitish. The primaries and the secondaries on the upper side are dark fawn, agreeing in color with the upper side of the body. The primaries are crossed by an obscure curved sub-basal brown line; parallel to it a median line of similar color; just beyond it at the end of the cell, a small dark brown dot pupiled with white. From the apex to the middle of the wing, a heavy dark brown line runs. This is paralleled on the side of the base for two-thirds of its length by a fine limbal line, which is abruptly retracted a short distance below the costa, terminating upon the costa a little beyond the end of the cell. The heavy dark transverse oblique line is continued across the secondaries to the inner margin, as is also the finer inner line which runs parallel to it. On the under side, the primaries and the secondaries are obscure fuscous. The primaries have their inner margin shining testaceous. The secondaries on the inner margin are irrorated with pale ashen gray. Both wings have a white discal spot at the end of the cell, followed by a fine dark brown incomplete and curved transverse median line, beyond which both wings are crossed by a somewhat irregularly curved series of whitish macular markings surrounded by dark fuscous shadings. The margin is defined by minute blackish linear dashes. The fringes are concolorous. Expanse, 35 mm.

The male of this species is unknown to me.

RICLA, Walk.

91. *R. subpallescens*, sp. nov. ♂. Allied to *R. expandens*, Walk. The upper side of the body is dark plumbeous; the lower side, pale fawn with the abdomen tipped with dark plumbeous as on the upper side. The legs are concolorous, with the anterior margins of the tibiae dark. The primaries on the upper side are dark plumbeous. There is a minute white spot in the middle of the cell, and a dark transverse linear spot at its end. The wing is crossed from the apex to the middle of the inner margin by a dark blackish shade, which is interrupted in some specimens where it crosses vein four. Coalescing with the apical extremity of this dark shade is a semi-circular shade of the same color, which sweeps around from the apex to the marginal extremity of vein four. The marginal area circumscribed by this semi-circular shade is pale plumbeous, accentuated on the side of the base by some small ferruginous spots. The dark shade, which crosses the primaries from the apex, is continued across the secondaries to the anal angle, and is marked externally by a few pale cinereous maculations of which one opposite the end of the cell is large and conspicuous. On the under side, the primaries are fuliginous, paler on the margin and toward the base. The secondaries are whitish with the costa and the margin near the outer angle laved with pale fuliginous. Expanse, 40 mm.

HETEROSPILA, Guen.

92. *H. hecate*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi, front, collar, upper side of thorax and abdomen obscure reddish-brown. Lower side of thorax and abdomen paler, inclining to whitish. Legs concolorous. The primaries on the upper side are obscure reddish-brown, becoming paler towards the outer margin. On the middle of the cell is a small pure white spot. At the end of the cell, is a minute black spot surrounded by pale ochraceous

scales. There are some obscure traces of a transverse line running from the apex to the middle of the inner margin, and of irregularly curved submarginal lines. The margin is regularly marked with minute chalky-white spots on the interspaces. The fringes are concolorous. The secondaries are colored like the primaries, having the costa at the base shining stramineous. There is an obscure suggestion of a transverse median line, most distinct on the inner margin. The margin is accentuated with minute white spots as on the primaries. On the under side, the wings are uniformly very pale fawn profusely irrorated with minute brown spots, save on the inner margin of the primaries, which is immaculate. The minute white marginal dots reappear upon the lower side bordered within quite narrowly with blackish points. Expanse, 37 mm

93. *H. sestia*, sp. nov. ♂. Front, collar, and upper side of thorax and abdomen pale fawn; lower side pale fawn, inclining to whitish. Legs concolorous. The primaries are pale fawn, inclining to whitish on the outer margin, which is marked on the interspaces with minute blackish points. There is a minute black dot in the middle of the cell, and another one like it at the end of the cell. From the apex to near the middle of the inner margin runs a dark brown line, obscurely defined outwardly by a paler line. This line is continued across the middle of the secondaries, which are colored like the primaries, but are without any discal spot. On the under side, both wings are very pale fawn, inclining to whitish, profusely irrorated with minute very pale and obscure striae. The two black discal dots reappear upon the under side of the primaries. The inner margin of the primaries is whitish, shining, immaculate. Expanse, 40 mm.

94. *H. cinerea*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi and front brownish. The collar and upper side of the thorax are pale fawn. The lower side of the thorax and abdomen are whitish. The

legs are concolorous, with the tibiae brown. The primaries are pale fawn, crossed by an obscure dark sub-basal line. Beyond it in the cell is a minute brown dot; at the end of the cell, a similar small brown dot, from which an obscure pale brown shade runs upwardly to the costa. A transverse limbal line crosses the wing from the costa two-thirds of the distance from the base to the inner margin about its middle. This line is angulated opposite the end of the cell, and where it crosses vein two, at both of which points there is a minute blackish, but distinct mark. There is a faint and very irregularly curved submarginal transverse line, beyond which the outer area as far as the margin is clouded with slightly darker fawn. The margin is punctuated with pale brown transverse dashes. The fringes are whitish, obscurely checkered with pale brown at the extremities of the nervules. The secondaries are colored as the primaries, with the costa near the base whitish, shining. The wings are traversed by an obscure incomplete transverse median line, most distinct on the inner margin. The curved submarginal line of the primaries is continued across the secondaries, which are clouded beyond it, as in the primaries, with darker fawn. The marginal spots are as on the primaries. The fringes are pale and are not checkered. On the under side, the wings are very pale argillaceous, with the costa and the basal area of the primaries clouded with light fuscous. The extremity of the cell and the area immediately beyond it and about the origin of the median nervules is broadly laved with pure ochraceous. The margin on the under side is marked by a fine evenly crenulated dark brown line. The fringes are pale. The dark brown crenulate line defining the margin of the primaries is continued upon the secondaries, which are otherwise totally devoid of markings. Expanse, 40 mm.

95. *H. taeniata*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi dark brown. Front reddish: vertex pale argillaceous. Upper side of thorax and abdomen

argillaceous with a rosy tint. Under side of thorax and abdomen pale ochreous. Legs concolorous, with the tibiae of the anterior pair dark brown. The primaries are pale argillaceous with a minute dark brown spot on the middle of the cell, and another at its end. The margin is indicated on the interspaces by minute dark brown spots. The fringes are slightly darker than the rest of the wing. From the apex a rich dark brown band runs to the middle of the inner margin, and is continued across the secondaries to the middle of their inner margin. The secondaries are marked like the primaries. On the under side, both wings are pale ochraceous. The fringes are dark brown, and on the margin at the middle of each interspace is a minute dark brown spot. Expanse, 45 mm.

96. *H. calescens*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi fulvous. Vertex pale yellow. Upper side of thorax and abdomen brown; the tuft of hairs at the extremity of the abdomen white. The lower side of the thorax is pale yellowish. The lower side of the abdomen is pale fuscous. The legs are yellowish, with the tibiae of the anterior pair pale brown. The primaries are bright fulvous, very broadly clouded about the middle with dark brown, and crossed by a number of obscure transverse lines. Upon the costa, before the base, about the middle, and at the apex, are bright yellow spots. In the middle of the cell is a minute very pale yellow elliptical spot, bordered with black; at the end of the cell, a large circular bright yellow spot; and above it, a minute spot of the same color. Both are bordered with darker brown. The secondaries are warm fulvous, like the primaries, with the costa near the base whitish. On their outer two-thirds, these wings are traversed by a number of obscure transverse brown lines. The fringes of the primaries and secondaries are obscurely checkered with dark brown. On the under side, the

primaries are obscure fuscous, with the inner margin whitish, and the costa and the outer margin near the apex broadly pale ochraceous. There is a black spot in the middle of the cell and a bright white spot at its end, margined with blackish. There are a few dark subapical brown spots and suggestions of obscure transverse lines beyond the cell. The secondaries are dark fuscous with a pale lunate spot at the end of the cell, bordered with dark fuscous. Beyond the cell, there is an obscure transverse line regularly curved, succeeded by a broad transverse limb shade and a regularly curved submarginal series of blackish spots. The fringes on the under side are darker than the rest of the wing and very obscurely checkered with dark brown. Expanse, 33 mm.

97. *H. umbrina*, sp. nov. ♂. This is probably only a dark variety of *H. sestia*, from which it differs simply in having the wings prevalently dark chocolate-brown, instead of pale fawn.

♀. The female is colored exactly like the male. The antennae of the female are simple. Expanse, ♂ and ♀, 42 mm.

98. *H. piperita*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi pale brown; vertex, collar, and upper side of thorax pale fawn. Upper side of abdomen whitish. The tuft of hair at the end of the abdomen is fawn. Lower side of thorax and abdomen fawn, inclining on the abdomen to whitish. Legs concolorous. The primaries are pale fawn with the outer margin produced at the end of vein four. There is a small brown spot in the middle of the cell, and a large brown spot at its end. From the apex to the inner margin beyond its middle runs a dark brown line margined by a pale whitish line. Just below the apex, this line coalesces with a fine and obscure submarginal line, which is festooned and acutely produced outwardly between veins three and four. The outer margin of the wing beyond this

submarginal line is darker than the rest of the wing. The margin is indicated by a fine brown line, which is regularly crenulate, returning inwardly at the middle of the interspaces, the inward points being accentuated by minute black spots. The fringes beyond are uniformly pale brown. The secondaries are marked like the primaries, and have a lunate discal mark at the end of the cell. The transverse line of the primaries is continued across the secondaries to the anal angle. The marginal markings are the same as on the primaries. On the lower side, both wings are pale argillaceous, profusely irrorated with minute brown scales, except on the inner margins of the primaries, which are whitish. There is a minute black spot in the middle of the cell of the primaries, followed by a similar minute spot at the end of the cell. There is no discal mark on the secondaries. The outer margin is indicated by minute black spots on the middle of the interspaces.

♀. The female is marked exactly like the male, but the wings are broader and the antennae are simple. Expanse, ♂ and ♀, 50 mm.

This species is very distinct and may be distinguished from the rest of the species of this genus by the strongly angulated outer margin of the primaries. The differences between the various species hereinbefore described are best recognized by an examination of the photographic representations given in the plates. I have referred the foregoing species to the genus *Heterospila* upon the strength of a determination made by Mr. Hampson of a specimen from Tenasserim, which appears to be strictly congeneric with the species described in this paper. Nevertheless, an examination of Guenee's description of his genus *Heterospila* apparently reveals certain diacritic points, which are lacking alike in the specimen determined by Mr. Hampson and in the species under consideration. The reference must, therefore, be accepted as simply provisional.

PLATYDIDAE.

EPISPARIS, WALK.

99. *E. lamprina*, sp. nov. ♀. The primaries and secondaries are acutely produced at the extremity of vein three. The secondaries have the outer margin toothed from the anal angle to the extremity of vein three. The palpi and front are very pale ferruginous. The upper side of the thorax is reddish-fawn with an ochreous tuft of hair on the metathorax. The upper side of the abdomen is pale fawn. The lower side of the thorax is whitish. The lower side of the abdomen is pale fuscous tipped with white. The primaries on the upper side are pale ferruginous, shading on the outer third into pale fawn. The wings are ornamented by a series of exceedingly intricate spots and lines, of which the marginal series are white and translucent. There is a minute black dot in the middle of the cell and a white semi-translucent spot margined with brown at the end of the cell. There is a minute white spot at the base; an irregularly curved and angulated sub-basal line. From the lower angle of the cell a brownish median line runs to the inner margin. From the white spot at the lower angle of the cell a transverse series of semi-translucent whitish markings slants outwardly to the inner margin, which it touches about two-thirds of the distance from the base. Beyond the end of the cell are some pale ferruginous markings surrounded by darker fawn; beyond these a hastate translucent white spot with its apex pointing toward the margin; and below it two slightly curved similarly colored spots. The submarginal series of translucent spots describes an irregular curve from the apex to the outer angle, the curved series being convex inwardly, the third and sixth spots, reckoned from the outer angle, being the largest. The third spot is subhastate in form with its apex, which is blunt, pointing inwardly. The sixth is subquadrate. Beyond

the third spot toward the margin are two pale ochreous spots opposite the barbs of spot three, and between them exactly on the margin a small transverse ochreous spot. The margin from the extremity of vein three to the inner angle is checkered with whitish lunulate markings. The secondaries are fawn-colored like the outer margin of the primaries with the costa shining testaceous and the inner margin laved with pale ferruginous. The cell contains a subtriangular translucent white spot. On either side of the cell and just beyond it are some minute transverse pale ferruginous lines. Beyond the cell, the wing is crossed by an irregular series of translucent white markings, one of which, the largest, located on vein six, is subhastate in form. Those nearest the anal angle coalesce, forming an incomplete transverse band enlarged in the direction of the costa. Near the extremity of vein two upon the outer margin are two small white spots. The scalloped portion of the inner margin from vein three to the anal angle is obscurely edged with whitish. On the under side, both wings are whitish toward the base laved with fawn on the outer margin, and the spots and lines of the upper surface reappear upon this side. Expanse, 45 mm.

I referred this species originally to the genus *Zethes*, together with the two succeeding species, but except for the crenulate outline of the inner half of the outer margin of the secondaries, I can find no substantial ground for separating these forms from the genus *Episparis*. The genus *Zethes* as represented by the Indian forms in my collection appears at all events not to be the proper receptacle for these African insects.

100. *E. connubens*, sp. nov. ♂. The antennae are heavily doubly ciliate for about half their length from their insertion. The palpi and the front are chestnut-brown. The collar and the upper side of the thorax and abdomen are fawn. The lower side of the thorax and abdomen are white, except at

the tip of the abdomen, which is shaded with fawn. The legs are white with the anterior margins of the first pair and the end of the tibiae in the second and third pair marked with dark brown. The tarsi, which are white, are minutely ringed with dark brown. The primaries and secondaries are fawn on the upper surface. There is a minute white dot on the costa at the base and at the costal extremity of the sub-basal and discal transverse lines. The wing is traversed by very irregular and sharply zigzagged transverse basal, sub-basal, median, and limbal lines, of which the median line is the heaviest and somewhat diffuse. The remaining lines are fine. There is an irregularly curved submarginal series of dark spots running from the apex, curving inwardly to the outer angle. The spots located opposite the end of the cell and on either side of vein three have translucent whitish centres. The fringes are obscurely checkered with pale ochreous on the interspaces, and there are some obscure rusty patches of scales near the extremity of vein three. The secondaries are pale fawn with the costa near the base shining stramineous, and the inner margin clothed with whitish hairs. The wing is crossed about its middle by a transverse series of lines and markings, running from the costa to the anal angle. The spots composing this series have white translucent disks margined with dark fuscous tinged with ferruginous about the end of the cell. On the lower side, the wings are very pale fuscous, shading into whitish on the base and upon the inner margin of the primaries. Both wings have a distinct but minute blackish discal dot at the end of the cell, succeeded by incomplete transverse median and limbal bands. The limbal band is composed of dark brown subhastate markings located on the interspaces. The submarginal spots of the primaries reappear on the lower side and the outer margin near the extremity of the median nervules is marked with pale ferruginous maculations.

♀. The female does not differ from the male save in the absence of the pectinations at the base of the antennae. Expanse, ♂, 44 mm.; ♀, 46 mm.

There is an allied form from Madagascar in the British Museum located in the genus *Zethes*, which was unnamed when I saw it some eighteen months ago.

101. *E. hieroglyphica*, sp. nov. ♂. The antennae are doubly pectinate for one-half their length from their insertion; beyond this simple. The margins of both wings from the inner angles to the extremity of vein four are scalloped as in the two preceding species. The palpi and front, as well as the upper side of the thorax and abdomen, are brown. The pectus and lower side of the thorax and abdomen are likewise brown as are the legs, which, however, have the tarsi and their inner margins white. The tarsi are lightly ringed with dark brown, as are also the median and terminal spurs, which are white. The basal area of the primaries is dark brown, defined outwardly by a pale fine line, which is abruptly retracted just below the costa. Just below the sharply acute angle which this line makes is a minute black dot on the cell, followed by an obscure transverse median line, running from the costa to the inner margin, succeeded by an incomplete and irregular dark limbal line, which runs from the inner margin toward the costa, terminating near the origin of vein four. A blackish shade runs from the middle of the costa outwardly terminating near the extremity of vein four. There is a fine transverse limbal line, which runs from the inner margin toward the costa as far as vein three, where it bifurcates, sending a branch toward the middle of the costa and another toward the apex. This line is silvery white, and between its branches includes a dark spot, which lies on the lower side of the dark longitudinal shade, which has been already described. On the costa about two-thirds of the distance from the

base is a subtriangular white spot defined inwardly by brown. There is a confused and very irregular series of submarginal silvery white lines and markings, which are translucent, and which may be better recognized by the figure in the plate than by any description. The secondaries are fuscous with the discal area marked with blackish adorned with a translucent sub-hastate spot near the end of the cell, followed toward the inner margin by a smaller translucent spot. The inner margin near the anal angle is marked by fine chalky white lines and there is a profusion of confused paler lines on the inner margin. The under side is pale fawn, shading on the inner margin of the secondaries into whitish and with the outer margin of the primaries near the extremity of the median nervules clouded with dark brown. The subapical white spot on the primaries reappears conspicuously on the under side. The other markings are obscurely indicated.

♀. The female is like the male, differing only in the structure of the antennae, which are simple. Expanse, ♂ and ♀, 40 mm. Habitat Kangwé and Benita.

102. *E. lunata*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi and front brown; vertex cinereous, collar brown, patagia brown, tipped with cinereous. Metathorax clothed with grayish hair. Upper side of abdomen pale brown. Lower side of thorax and abdomen pale gray, darker at the anal extremity. Legs concolorous, anterior pair margined in front with dark brown. The primaries on the upper side are obscure brown with the costa and the outer margin hoary. On the outer margin below the apex is a dark brown semi-circular spot. At the end of the cell is a large translucent lunate spot. The wings are crossed by irregularly curved and dentate sub-basal, median, and geminate limbal lines, which coalesce with a longitudinal ray of brown, running below the cell and along vein two, terminating on the outermost of the geminate limbal lines. A straight submarginal

line runs from the costa a little before the apex to the outer angle. The secondaries are dark brown with the costa and the outer margin hoary gray. They are traversed by a dark median and a curved and zigzag fine limbal line, which is defined outwardly by a fine paler line. There are some obscure submarginal brown markings. On the under side, the wings are pale gray with the outer margins clouded with fuscous. The spots and markings of the upper side reappear upon the lower side indistinctly.

♀. The female is very like the male, and has the costa of the primaries distinctly marked with a number of whitish spots, of which the one nearest the apex is the most distinct. Expanse, ♂ and ♀, 42 mm.

103. *E. complex*, sp. nov. ♂. Closely allied to the foregoing species, but having the transverse lines differently arranged. The under side of the body and the legs are paler than in the preceding species, inclining to whitish. The upper side of the primaries and secondaries are lilacine-brown. The primaries have a very fine curved and crenulate sub-basal line succeeded beyond the cell by a broad diffuse brown line, which is retracted on the costa. This is followed by a very fine and distinct crenulate limbal line. Both the median and limbal lines of the primaries are continued across the secondaries. From a point a little before the apex in the primaries, a broad and obscurely defined reddish-brown band runs to the outer angle. Beyond this, just below the apex is a fine curved line running from the apex to the termination of vein four. The outer margin of the secondaries is clouded with dark brown. On the under side, the wings are paler than on the upper side, with the inner margins pale cinereous, and the outer margin of the primaries clouded with dark brown. The median and limbal lines of the upper side reappear, but are very fine and sharply defined. At the end of the cell in the primaries is a very minute black dot and at the end of the cell of the secondaries two similar dots.

♀. The female closely resembles the male. Expanse, ♂ and ♀, 38-40 mm.

104. *E. simplex*, sp. nov. ♂. Head, collar, and thorax obscure chestnut-brown. Upper side of abdomen paler fuscous. Lower side of abdomen pale fuscous-brown; legs darker brown; tarsi white, ringed with brown. On the upper side the primaries and secondaries are obscure chestnut-brown laved with pale cinereous on the outer margin of the primaries and on the base of the secondaries. There are two small white spots at the end of the cell in the primaries. In some specimens these are obsolete. The primaries and the secondaries are crossed a little beyond the middle by a dark limbal line, retracted at the costa of the primaries and defined outwardly by a paler cinereous line. In addition, the primaries are traversed by a fine zigzag sub-basal line and by a similarly fine median line, which is very abruptly retracted before the costa. There are in addition some obscure marginal lines and markings. The fringes are darker than the adjacent portions of the wing in the primaries. On the under side, the wings are dark fuscous with the costa of the primaries tinged with luteous and the inner margin of the primaries and the secondaries pale gray. The primaries are marked before the apex by some blackish cloudings. The transverse lines of the primaries and the secondaries reappear obscurely upon the lower side.

♀. The female does not materially differ from the male, save that most specimens are lighter in color, inclining to ochraceous on the upper side, and having the lower side of the wings somewhat profusely irrorated with dark scales. Expanse, ♂ and ♀, 38 mm.

GORNA, Walk.

105. *G. apicata*, sp. nov. ♂. The head, collar, thorax, and upper side of abdomen are dark chestnut-brown. The lower side of the thorax and abdomen are a trifle paler,

tinged with lilacine. The legs are dark brown with the tarsi white. The primaries are brown with the costal area tinged with lilacine-gray. At the end of the cell are two minute white spots. The apex near the costa is tinged with black, and there is a minute white spot upon the costa a short distance from the apex. The marginal area below the costa is covered by a broad whitish sublunulate spot, protracted downwardly along the outer margin, almost to the outer angle. A fine dark brown or blackish sub-basal line runs diagonally from the costa outwardly to the lower edge of the cell, and then is sharply retracted, terminating upon the inner margin before the insertion of the wing. Beyond the cell is a sharply defined and curved black transverse line, convex inwardly and abruptly retracted before its termination on the costa. A similar fine black line crosses the disk from the minute white spot on the costa to the inner margin a little before the outer angle. This line is continued across the secondaries, terminating upon the inner margin just before the anal angle. On the under side, the wings are dark lilacine-gray. The inner margin of the primaries is stramineous shining. The costa is paler gray. In the cell of the primaries there is a round pale gray mark just beyond the base, on the middle of the cell, a transverse linear mark of the same color, and at the end of the cell another transverse linear mark slightly curved and constricted at the middle. This is followed by a dark black transverse line retracted on the costa and terminating in the shining area, which borders the inner margin. The outer margin is marked by a broad black band swollen above the outer angle and defined inwardly by a pale gray line and outwardly by a chalky-white line. The apex is black and the white subapical mark, which appears on the upper surface, reappears upon the lower side. The secondaries have two small black dots at the end of the cell, a transverse median black line,

and a submarginal series of light dots upon the nervules. The fringes are black, very slightly margined externally with pale fuscous.

♀. The female does not differ materially from the male, except that the antennae are simple, whereas, in the male, they are heavily pectinated for the greater part of their length. The body of the female is short and stout and not clothed with a tuft of hair at the extremity as in the male. The wings, furthermore, are relatively broader, and in some specimens, the discal spot at the end of the cell of the primaries is large and conspicuous. Expanse, ♂, 45 mm.; ♀, 48 mm. Habitat Kangwé.

106. *G. partita*, Walk. ♀. The male of this species was described by Walker. The female is different upon the upper surface, as is revealed by the plate. On the under side of the wings, the markings of the female are identical with those of the male. The most noticeable difference in the case of the female is the absence of the dark black markings on the primaries and on the margin of the secondaries. This species, like the preceding, is found in the valley of the Ogové.

EUGORNA, gen. nov.

The palpi have the first joint short, the second longer, densely clothed with hairs, slightly curved upwardly, not quite reaching the level of the vertex. The third joint is a little more than half the length of the second, slender, smooth, and pointing directly forward. The antennae of the male are long, three-fourths the length of the costa of the primaries, evenly doubly ciliate from the base almost to the extremity. In the female the antennae are simple. The legs are moderately long; the tarsi naked, the femora and tibiae of the first and second pair being clothed with long hairs; of the last pair being only sparingly clothed with hair. The last pair have double median and double ter-

minal spurs. The primaries in the male are relatively narrow and produced. The costa is evenly rounded. The inner margin is nearly straight; the outer margin evenly rounded. The secondaries are relatively broad, somewhat produced opposite the end of the cell, with the costa nearly straight, and the anal angle rounded. The abdomen projects, in the case of the male, for one-fourth of its length beyond the inner margin of the secondaries. The wings of the female are relatively broader. The abdomen is heavier and does not project beyond the inner margin of the secondaries. Type *Eugorna vidua*, Holland.

107. *E. vidua*, sp. nov. ♂. The palpi are dark brown, with the hairs fringing the anterior margin of the second joint bright orange-yellow. The front, collar, and upper side of the thorax and abdomen are dark brown. The lower side of the thorax and abdomen are whitish. The legs are white with the tibiae of the first pair clothed in front with dark brown hairs. On the upper side, the primaries and secondaries are dark brown. From the costa a little beyond the middle to the outer angle runs a sharply defined white band, enlarged about its middle. The secondaries have the outer margin from the apex to nearly the middle broadly fringed with white. The secondaries are furthermore crossed by an obscure limbal transverse line, running from the costa to the inner angle and punctuated externally by minute pale spots upon the nervules. On the under side, the primaries are fuscous, with the costa near the base and the inner margin cinereous. The costa just at the base is slightly tinged with ochreous. The outer margin is broadly whitish, the white area being interrupted by the dark extremities of the nervules. The white band, which crosses the primaries on the upper surface, reappears on the lower side. The fringes are dark brown. The secondaries for two-thirds of the distance from the base are broadly whitish and have the outer margin

clouded with pale fuscous. The white fringe at the outer angle of the secondaries is as on the upper surface. In addition, it may be noted that the secondaries have a transverse lunulate dark spot at the end of the cell.

♀. The female resembles the male upon the upper side, but the transverse white band is somewhat broader and the white margin of the apex of the secondaries more restricted. On the under side, both wings are evenly pale brown. The white band on the primaries and the white apical fringe of the secondaries reappear as on the upper surface. Expanse, ♂, 50 mm.; ♀, 55 mm.

AMPHIGONIDAE.

AMPHIGONIA, Guen.

108. *A. sinistra*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi and head dark brown; upper side of thorax and abdomen dark fuscous, the collar and patagia having a purplish cast in certain lights. On the under side, the thorax and abdomen are obscure fuscous. The legs are darker. The primaries are crossed from the apex to the middle of the inner margin by a fine black line, convex inwardly and defined outwardly by a fine pale rufous line, the area within this line as far as the base of the wing is lilacine-fuscous. The area beyond it is rich chestnut-brown, except just on the margins where the wings are laved with pale lilacine. There is a minute white spot in the middle of the cell. The transverse line, which crosses the middle of the primaries, is continued across the secondaries, the area without and within being colored exactly as on the primaries. On the under side both wings are uniformly obscure fuscous with the inner margin of the secondaries, which are very densely clothed with hair, inclining to ochraceous. Expanse, 38 mm.

HERMINIIDAE.

DEINYPENA, gen. nov.

The palpi have the first joint short, the second joint very long, flattened laterally,

narrowly oblong. The third joint is lanceolate and erected. The palpi are not compressed, but are not widely separated, and project far beyond the front. The antennae in the male are very heavily doubly pectinate; in the case of the female simple. The first pair of legs in the case of the male and female have the femora and the tibiae heavily clothed with hairs. The second pair, in the case of the male, have the tibiae armed with two terminal spurs, and the outer margin covered with an enormous brush of hairs. In the case of the female, the second pair of legs are not armed with the spur and are very scantily clothed with hair. The third pair of legs in the case of the male are long, very scantily clothed with hairs, and armed with long double median and terminal spurs. In the case of the female, the third pair of legs are armed with double median and terminal spurs, but are devoid of hairy vestiture. The primaries are subtriangular, elongated, with the costa straight for three-fourths of its distance from the base, slightly rounded before the apex. The apex is truncate, the outer angle evenly rounded, the inner margin almost straight. The secondaries have the costa straight, or very slightly convex before the base. The inner margin is straight; the outer margin is evenly rounded to near the anal angle, which is truncate. Type *Deinypena lacista*, Holland.

109. *D. lacista*, sp. nov. ♂. The palpi are very dark brown externally, internally pale yellowish. The antennae are black. The front is dark brown, or blackish. The collar and upper side of the thorax are dark chestnut-brown. The upper side of the abdomen is dark fuscous. The lower side of the thorax and the abdomen are dark brown. The legs are dark brown with the hairy fringes on the tibiae of the second pair of the male bright yellowish-chestnut. The spurs of the first and second pair in the male together with the upper ends of the tibiae are white. The tarsi are blackish,

very indistinctly annulated with pale brown. On the upper side both wings are dark brown. From the apex of the primaries a straight diagonal line of blackish runs to the middle of the inner margin and is continued across the secondaries. There is a narrow curved blackish sub-basal line on the primaries. There are one or two minute pale spots in the cell of the primaries, an obscure ochreous reniform spot, and in both primaries and secondaries an irregular curved series of obscure ochreous markings. The fringes are dark brown. On the under side both wings are dark sooty-fuscous with the apex and the outer margin of the primaries laved with obscure pale wood-brown or yellowish. There are minute pale discal spots at the end of the cell in both wings followed by an incomplete and obscure blackish transverse median band, beyond which are bright yellowish submarginal spots arranged in echelon. The fringes are dark brown.

♀. The female is marked like the male, but is prevalently bright chestnut-brown on the upper side of the wing, with the lower side of the wing paler and the spots nearly pure yellow. The tibiae of the first and second pair of legs, as well as the tarsi, in the female are marked with pure white bands. Expanse, ♂ and ♀, 60 mm. Habitat Benita and Kangwé.

110. *D. lathetica*, sp. nov. ♀. Palpi dark brown, front pale brown. Collar fawn. The upper side of the thorax fawn, with the tips of the patagia paler. The upper side of the abdomen pale fawn. The lower side of the thorax is obscure fuscous. The lower side of the abdomen is paler, inclined to whitish. The legs are fuscous. The tarsi are obscurely ringed with paler fuscous. The primaries on the upper side are obscure fawn with two pale circular spots about the middle of the cell, the uppermost slightly advanced beyond the lower, which latter is the larger. There is a large pale reniform spot at the end of

the cell. Beyond the base is an obscure sub-basal band of pale irregular maculations. From the costa before the apex to the inner margin before the middle extends a broad band of pale maculations, arranged in echelon, corresponding in location with the yellow spots forming a submarginal series on the lower side. The secondaries are colored like the primaries and are crossed from about the middle of the inner margin by a blackish transverse line, which does not quite reach the costa, and is defined outwardly by a fine paler shade. Before the anal angle are four velvety black spots, subquadrate in form, in some specimens subhastate, margined externally by whitish lines, varying in width in different specimens, and gradually increasing in size from the inner margin toward the apex. The fringes are concolorous. On the under side, both wings are uniformly fuscous with the costa of the primaries toward the apex very lightly touched with pale ochreous. Both are crossed beyond the cell by a curved transverse dark brown line. Both have a yellow lunate discal mark at the end of the cell. Both are adorned with a submarginal series of conspicuous festooned yellow marks. Expanse, 58 mm.

Unfortunately, I have never seen the male of this species. Mr. Good in his notes says, "As you might guess from its color, this moth tries to conceal itself by simply alighting with out-spread wings upon the dead leaves lying upon the ground in the forest."

111. *D. (?) ereboides*, sp. nov. ♂. The antennae minutely pectinated along their entire course. The palpi somewhat longer than in either of the preceding species, and somewhat more slender. Otherwise, this species is structurally very close to the two preceding, from which I am unwilling to separate it without further study. The palpi, the front, collar, and upper side of the thorax and abdomen are dark brown. The lower side of the thorax and abdomen are pale

ochreous. The legs are whitish heavily bordered with dark brown on the anterior margins of the tibiae of the first pair. The ends of the tibiae of the second and third pair are marked with blackish. The primaries on the upper side are rich chestnut-brown with the costa lightly laved with cinereous, especially toward the base. There is an obscure dark brown annular spot on the middle of the cell and two blackish spots at the end of the cell, one above the other. There are obscure blackish brown irregularly curved transverse sub-basal, median, limbal, and submarginal brown lines, and a profusion of minute dark brown spots and striae, speckling the wing, especially in the region of the costa near the apex. The secondaries are chestnut-brown crossed beyond the middle by an obscure and incomplete dark brown limbal band, which does not reach the costa, and is most distinct upon the inner margin. The outer area of the wing beyond this dark band is paler than the rest of the wing and is profusely speckled with dark brown striae. On the under side, both wings are bright fulvous; both are crossed by obscure transverse median, limbal, and submarginal darker lines, the submarginal lines being strongly produced outwardly opposite the end of the cell and scalloped between the nervules. The area beyond these submarginal lines is paler than the rest of the wing. The entire wing on the lower side is profusely irrorated with dark brown spots and striae, mingling with paler whitish spots. The under side of the wing somewhat suggests in its coloration the under side of some species of the genus *Erebus*.

♀. The female is like the male in coloration. The antennae are however simple. Expanse, ♂ and ♀, 60 mm.

112. *D. (?) margine-punctata*, sp. nov. ♂. Antennae heavily pectinated. The palpi have the first joint short; the second long, extended far beyond the vertex, tufted with ascending hairs on the upper edge. The

third joint is half as long as the second and likewise tufted with hair and not lanceolate as in the type of the genus. Save in the form of the second and third joints of the palpi, this insect is strictly congeneric with *D. lacista*. The palpi, the front, and vertex are dark brown. The upper side of the thorax and abdomen are pale brown. The lower side of the body is pale brown, inclining to rufous. The legs are concolorous with the tarsi ringed with whitish. The primaries on the upper side are dark brown with pale discal and reniform spots. The wing is crossed beyond the cell by a narrow dark line running from a little beyond the middle of the inner margin toward the apex, strongly retracted beyond the end of the cell and terminating on the costa a little beyond the middle. This line is defined outwardly by a fine purplish-gray line from the inner margin as far as the point where it is retracted toward the costa. Beyond these lines about the middle of the marginal area is a large irregular whitish spot, which is interrupted by a series of submarginal hastate markings, which extends from the apex to the inner margin about two-thirds of the distance from the base. These hastate markings are defined inwardly by paler hastate lines between the barbs of which are blackish points increasing in size toward the inner margin, where the last spot is large and conspicuous. The margin is punctuated at the extremity of the nervules by minute white subtriangular spots. The fringes are darker. The transverse limbal line of the primaries is continued across the secondaries as a transverse median line and the submarginal series of spots of the primaries is continued across the secondaries as a curved limbal series strongly produced outwardly on vein five. On the under side, both wings are bright fulvous. The primaries have the apex tinged with purplish-white and the outer margin broadly laved with dark brown. The transverse lines of the upper surface reappear upon the lower surface, but darker and more sharply defined.

♀. The female does not essentially differ from the male, except that in the specimens before me, the ground color of the wings is prevalently lighter, inclining to fulvous. Expanse, ♂ and ♀, 48 to 54 mm.

ORIXA, Walk.

113. *O. fascifera*, sp. nov. ♂. Allied to *O. filifera*, Walk., with the type of which it has been compared, but distinct. Palpi dark brown with the lower margin of the first joint yellowish. Front pure white. The upper side of the thorax and abdomen dark fuscous; lower side of thorax and abdomen pale yellow, the anal segment of the abdomen being fuscous. Legs concolorous, with the anterior margins of the tibiae dark brown. The primaries on the upper side are black, reflecting a brilliant blue sheen from the base almost to the outer margin, which is bordered with pale fuscous. A narrow whitish line runs from the costa just beyond the base diagonally to the inner margin, which it reaches about one-third of the distance from the base. This band in certain lights appears bright blue. A little beyond the middle is a broad white band with its inner margin nearly straight and its outer margin irregular. This band is broadest where it crosses the median nervules and diminishes rapidly toward the inner margin. Just beyond it on the inner margin is a small white spot. The secondaries on the upper side are uniformly blackish. On the under side the primaries and the secondaries are dark fuscous. The primaries at the base are narrowly marked with pale ochraceous. The secondaries at the base and along the inner margin are broadly laved with pale ochraceous. Expanse, 33 mm.

ELYRA, Walk.

114. *E. Gabunalis*, sp. nov. ♂. Allied to *E. cachrusalis*, Walk., with the type of which it has been compared, but quite distinct. Antennae heavily pectinated. Front blackish. Collar and upper side of thorax dark

brown. The upper side of the abdomen pale brown, with a black tuft of hairs erected on the median line back of the metathorax. The under side of the thorax and abdomen is palè fuscous. The tibiae and the tarsi of the anterior pair of legs are dark brown ringed with paler brown. The other legs are concolorous with the tarsi ringed with lighter brown. The primaries on the upper side are vinous-brown, marked with dark spots and lines. Just beyond the base is a U-shaped black mark with its open end toward the base, followed by geminate curved sub-basal lines, which become heavier on the inner margin. Beyond these is a transverse median line, almost parallel to the sub-basal line, very heavy and dark. At the end of the cell there is an obscure reniform spot surmounted on the side of the base by a minute comma-shaped black dash. Beyond this is an irregular and very fine limbal line abruptly retracted toward the costa opposite the reniform. This is succeeded by a very fine and obscure submarginal line, or series of submarginal points, which fuse with a large subtriangular dark brown spot situated on the costa before the apex, and with a small brown spot near the outer angle. There are two subquadrate black spots just below the apex, the uppermost of which coalesces with a fine black line, running from the apex diagonally for a short distance into the wing. The margin is marked by a very fine pale line accentuated by minute transverse dashes on the interspaces. The fringes are brown obscurely checkered with darker brown at the ends of the nervules. The secondaries are dark fuscous, paler on the costa which at its base is inclined to stramineous. There are some incomplete transverse bands of dark brown running from the inner margin toward the costa, which none of them reach. The outer margin is clouded with very dark brown in the region of the median nervules. The margin is defined as in the primaries. The fringes are more distinctly checkered than

in the primaries. On the under side, both wings are obscure pale fuscous, darker toward their outer margins. The hairy fold situated below the costa near the base is dark fuscous. The primaries and the secondaries are crossed by a dark limbal and a much broader dark submarginal band, both of which are defined outwardly by obscure pale fuscous lines or bands. In addition, the secondaries have a dark transverse median band.

♀. The female is like the male, but the antennae are simple. Expanse, ♂ and ♀, 34 mm.

ADDENDA.

ACONTIIDAE.

ACONTIA, Hübner.

115. *A. briola*, sp. nov. ♂. Front and collar pale brown. Patagia, upper side of thorax and abdomen whitish; lower side of thorax and abdomen white with the anal extremity of the abdomen tipped on the under side with black. Legs obscure fuscous, with the anterior margins marked with dark brown. The primaries on the upper surface are chalky-white with a slight purplish reflection for two-thirds of the distance from the base. The costa is marked with dark brown, running inwardly at the end of the cell, where this dark brown tract is interrupted by a whitish reniform spot. The apical third of the wing is brown crossed by darker lines marked on the apex by a large chalky-white kidney-shaped spot, below which are a few ochreous markings. The fringes, which are dark brown, are regularly checkered with pale ochreous on the interspaces. The secondaries on the upper side are pale fuscous. On the under side, both wings are fuscous, the region of the cell and the discal area of the primaries being darker. The white subapical spot of the primaries reappears on the lower side and there are some paler obscure maculations on the outer margin near its middle. Expanse, 36 mm.

Habitat Bulé Country, near Campos River, Cameroons.

116. *A. chia*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi on the upper side, front, collar and upper side of thorax pure white. Upper side of abdomen white with the segments at their base ringed with chocolate-brown. The palpi on the under side are black. The under side of the thorax and abdomen are pale chocolate. The legs are concolorous. The primaries on the upper side are chalky-white with a small triangular brown spot on the costa at the base, followed on the middle of the costa by a large triangular brown spot, succeeded before the apex on the costa by one or two minute brown spots. The outer margin below the apex is broadly laved with pale chocolate-brown, interrupted on the outer margin on the interspaces by small white spots. The fringes are pale chocolate, checkered with blackish on the interspaces. There is an obscure submarginal series of minute brown spots on the nervules. The secondaries are very pale fuscous, darker toward the apex. On the under side, both wings are pale fuscous. The secondaries have a lunate dark discal spot at the end of the cell. The primaries have a submarginal brown shade running from the costa before the apex to near the outer angle, which it does not quite reach. Expanse, 26 mm.

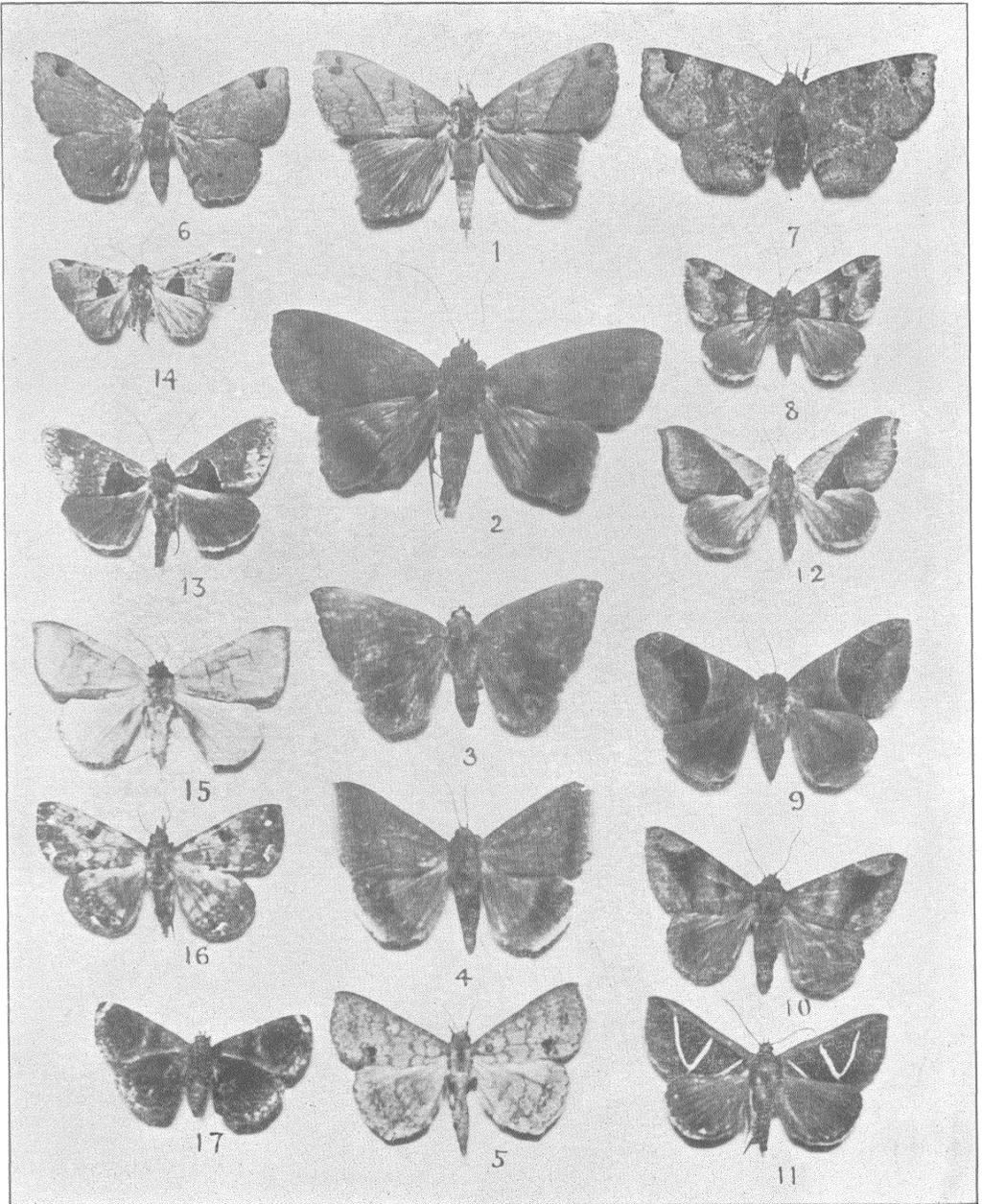
117. *A. (?) glaphyra*, sp. nov. ♂. Front and collar pale creamy. The anterior portion of the thorax and the patagia at their base are dark brown. The posterior portion of the thorax, the tips of the patagia, and the upper side of the abdomen are creamy-white. The lower side of the thorax and abdomen are very pale stramineous; legs concolorous. The primaries are whitish crossed before the middle by an oblique obscurely defined dark brown transverse median line, which slants outwardly from the costa and does not reach the inner margin, and terminates upon the origin of vein two in a large blackish spot.

A transverse line similar in color and equally obscurely defined runs from the apex inwardly and fuses with the transverse median line on the dark brown spot at its lower extremity. This line is swollen beyond the end of the cell. The secondaries are very pale fuscous. On the under side, the primaries and secondaries are pale shining fuscous, with the costal area of the primaries slightly darker. There is a pale ochreous spot on the costa before the apex of the primaries. Expanse, 16 mm. Habitat Kangwé.

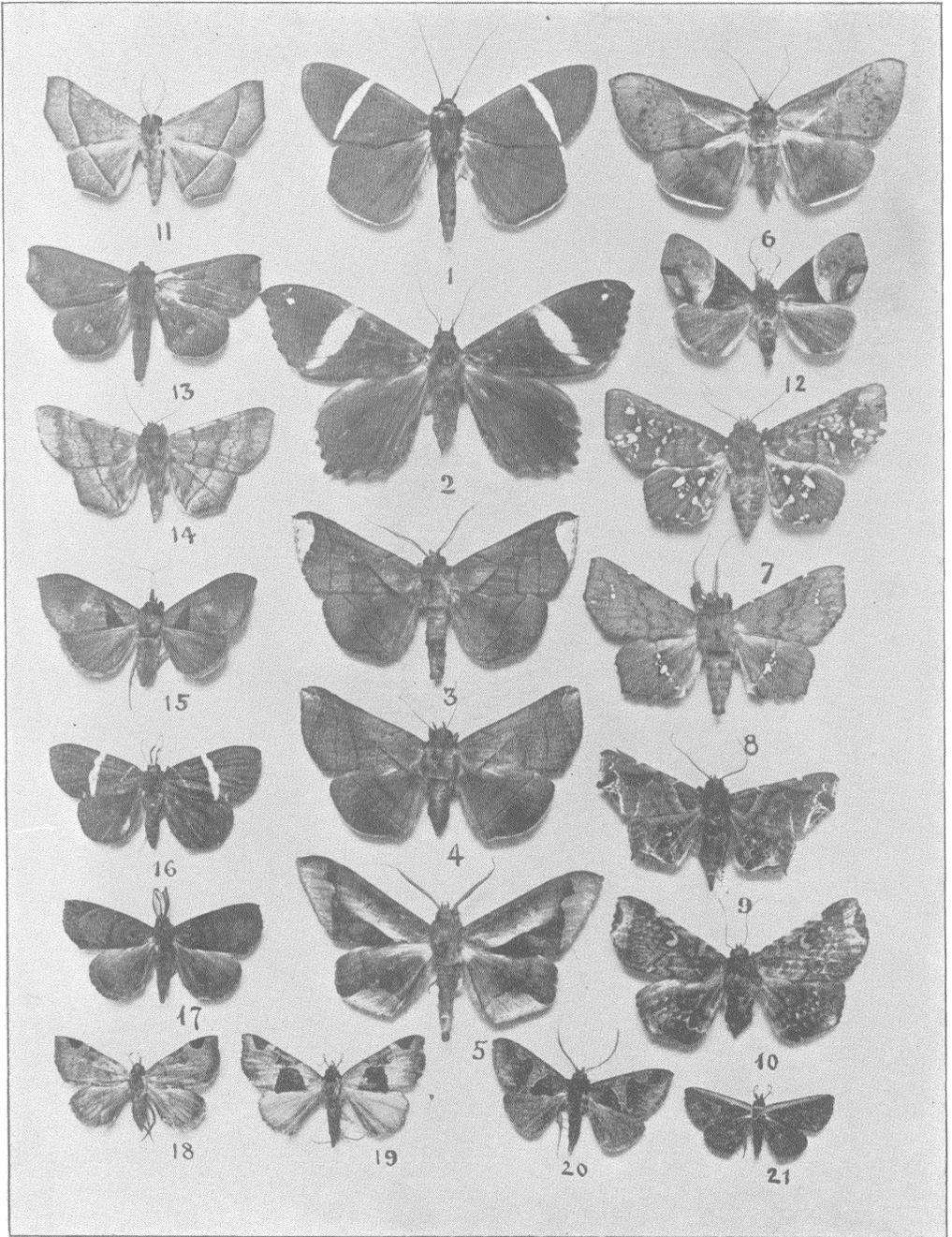
TARACHE, Hübn.

118. *T. domina*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi and upper side of thorax and abdomen brown. The lower side of thorax and abdomen paler brown. The primaries are dark brown, crossed beyond the cell by a broad transverse pale ochreous band, which is slightly enlarged and swollen about its middle. There is an obscurely defined dark brown subapical spot on the costa before the apex. The secondaries are dark chocolate-brown with the fringes pale ochreous. On the under side, both wings are chocolate-brown irrorated toward the base with minute darker scales; both have a small discal spot at the end of the cell; both are crossed by incomplete and obscure transverse median and submarginal lines, at the costal extremities of which upon the primaries are minute ochreous dots. Expanse, 17 mm.

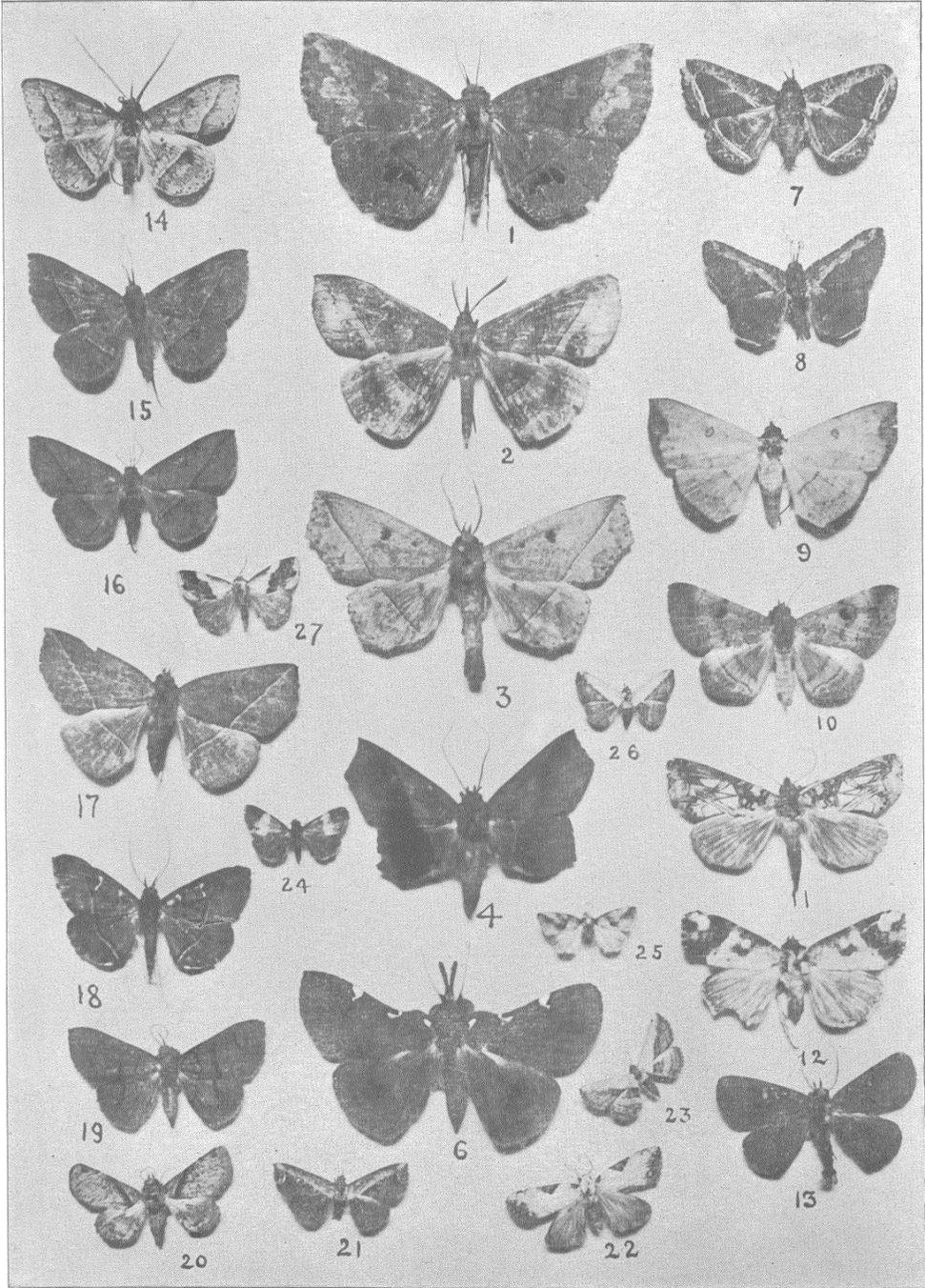
119. *T. mesoleuca*, sp. nov. ♂. Front and collar pale fawn. Patagia and upper side of thorax pure white. The upper side of the abdomen pale fuscous with a small triangular spot of white on the median line upon the first segment after the thorax. On the under side, the thorax and abdomen are pale yellowish-white. The legs are concolorous, with the anterior pair margined with dark brown. The primaries on the upper side have the basal half pure white with the costa near the base broadly clouded



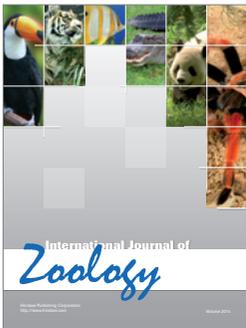
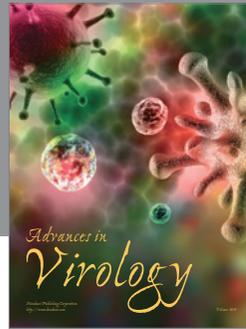
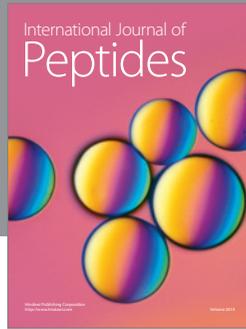
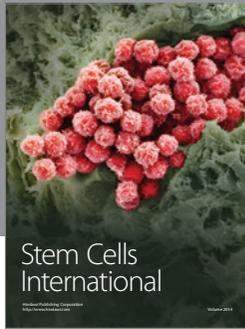
AFRICAN NOCTUÆ (HOLLAND).
(REDUCED ONE FIFTH.)



AFRICAN NOCTUÆ (HOLLAND).
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