

NEW EXOTIC GEOMETRIDAE.

BY LOUIS B. PROUT.

SUBFAM. LARENTIINAE.

1. *Larentia hancocki* sp.n.

♂, 39–41 mm. Nearly related to *heteromorpha* Hmps. (*Tr. Zool. Soc. Lond.* xix. (2), p. 128, t. iv, f. 61) but much larger. Antenna slightly longer, the pectinations slenderer, continuing to about the 26th, sometimes even to the 28th joint (in *heteromorpha* to about the 23rd–25th).

Forewing with SC^s from apex of distal areole or slightly stalked beyond, or still more distal; much more glossy than *heteromorpha*, rather thin but tough (texture of so many high-altitude or winter *Larentiinae*); darker and more uniform grey-brown, relatively weakly marked, the white element almost entirely suppressed, or at best an admixture of whitish scales in the three palest lines (borders of median area and the interrupted subterminal); median band generally broad (6.5 to 8.5 mm. at costa), fairly solid or with paler centre and distinct proximal and distal line); postmedian line more jagged than in *heteromorpha*, at least anteriorly to the double lobe; fringe less sharply marked than in *heteromorpha*.—*Hindwing* very glossy, pale drab-grey; a minute cell-dot; traces of the markings of the underside, especially the postmedian (which ends in a darker spot at abdominal margin) and sometimes some suffusion proximal thereto.

Underside well marked, though less sharply than in *heteromorpha*, the ground-colour being less whitish; forewing with the principal markings reproduced, excepting the antemedian (the dark median suffusion continuing to the base); hindwing at least with sharp cell-dot, strongly sinuous (twice incurved) postmedian and somewhat macular presubterminal shading, often also with some additional though weaker lines.

Ruwenzori: Bujuku, 12,500 feet, 18 August 1931, 6 ♂♂, and 12,000 feet, 16 August, 2 ♂♂ (G. L. R. Hancock). Type in Mus. Brit.

Rather variable, but not extravagantly. The brown tinge which usually suffuses the median area of the forewing above is more reddish than that which suffuses the proximal subterminal region and (more weakly) the subbasal, this latter tinge more inclining to cinnamon or tawny olive. A more strongly marked ♂ from Kigo, 10,500 feet, 20 August, with the shades lighter and brighter (cinnamon-buff to clay-colour), the basal and median bands darker mixed, and strong proximal spots to the subterminal, is probably conspecific; expanse 39 mm.

The much larger size and the grey hindwing distinguish *hancocki* at once from *heteromorpha*; the size equally from the still darker *wellsi* Prout (1928), which may possibly prove a somewhat melanic form of *heteromorpha*. Both were taken with *hancocki* at 12,000 feet.

2. *Gonanticlea penicilla* sp.n.

♂, 35–36 mm. *Forewing* closely like that of *amplior* Th.-Mieg (1910) but looking slightly less broad, on account of the rather less square-cut tornus; pale

central band fairly broad, at least posteriorly, in none of the known examples so whitish as in normal *amplior*; distal prominence of the dark area beyond more nearly parallel with the termen at its outer edge than in *amplior*, thus noticeably further from termen behind R^3 .—*Hindwing* quite differently shaped from that of *amplior*, elongate costally (and to extremity of SC^2) instead of hindmarginally; a longitudinal pale buff hair-pencil on upperside, arising in base of cell between SC and cell-fold; colour bright in the type, but more suffused in Javan examples, which I would not, without more material, separate racially, in neither case with the broadly smoky abdominal area of *amplior*, etc.

♀ probably variable, as in the allies; three which may pretty safely be referred here are closely similar to large *occlusata* Feld. (1875) ♀♀, the hindwing intermediate in tone between those of *o. occlusata* and *o. laetifica* Prout (1931); in all three the cell-dot of the forewing stands outside, instead of on, the edge of the proximal dark band.

W. Sumatra: Korintji, 4,500 feet (type ♂) and 7,300 feet (1 ♀) (Robinson & Kloss). Java: Bandung, 1 ♂; 2 ♀♀ not exactly localized. All in coll. Tring Mus. Also a ♂ from Mt. Gedé, 4,000 feet (Fruhstorfer), in the Oberthür collection.

3. *Polyclysta gonycrota* sp.n.

♀, 28 mm. Face pale, mixed with fuscous. Palpus fully 2, 2nd joint slightly down-curved, 3rd elongate, slightly more so than in the genotype, *hypogrammata* Guen. (1858); 1st and 2nd joints dark fuscous on outerside, 3rd (with extremity of 2nd) pale. Vertex pale, tinged with ochreous. Thorax above largely fuscous; abdomen pale, slightly ochreous, with weak dark dorsal paired spots (or interrupted saddles).

Forewing at least as elongate as in *hypogrammata* ♀, the tornus perhaps still weaker; cell not quite $\frac{1}{2}$, SC^2 from close to apex of cell, R^2 from very slightly behind end of cell-fold; whitish, tinged with buff; markings dark brown (bistre to sepia), mixed in places with deep red scaling, which occupies most of the veins on the dark areas; ground-colour remaining in a streak along SC and an intricate pattern of lines; a subbasal pair (the proximal strong, the distal faint) angled outward at fold; an antemedian strongly oblique inward from costa to SC, then slightly curved outward, bending sharply (curved rather than angled) after crossing fold, oblique inward to hindmargin near second subbasal; an almost equally strong line (? median) commencing at costa near the antemedian (well proximal to midcosta), parallel with it at first, but angled on end of cell-fold to run out almost longitudinally to R^3 , almost touching first postmedian, then oblique inward to fold, almost touching antemedian, finally about vertical to hindmargin; area between these two lines more pale-mixed than other dark areas; two very fine sinuous postmedian lines, succeeded by a very strong one from beyond $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to near tornus and with an outward curve between R^2 and M^2 ; a fine line beyond and parallel with this, separated by a bright brown line; a thick dash from apex, on R^1 touching the last postmedian; a waved subterminal from R^1 to SM^2 close to termen, acutely angled inward on M^2 ; the space between last postmedian, apical dash, subterminal line and R^3 presenting a rather solid dark, irregularly triangular patch; pale streaks from subterminal to termen, separating the terminal dark spots.—*Hindwing* long and narrow (very decidedly more so than in *hypogrammata*); DC (as in some ♀♀ of *Crasilogia*)

not actually biangulate, but with R^2 central, arising very slightly behind cell-fold ; whitish buff, with cell-dots and traces of bands of underside.

Underside more suffused with cinnamon-buff ; forewing with principal markings of upperside weakly reproduced or indicated, the darkest parts (between first subbasal and antemedian and again from the strongest postmedian inward about to the cell) presenting themselves as ill-defined dusky bands ; hindwing with cell-spot, thickish wavy postmedian line and faint dusky subterminal band.

Viti ? (C. A. Stuhlmann),¹ type in Zool. Mus. Hamburg.

Without the ♂, which will almost certainly be highly specialized, it is impossible to divine the exact position of this very distinct species. It should, however, fall into the group of *Polyclysta*, *Protaulaca*, and *Crasilogia*, which—for purposes of this description—may be regarded as merely ♂ sections of one comprehensive genus.

4. *Collix stellata* Warr.

Collix stellata Warr., *Nov. Zool.* i, 679 (1894) (Khasis).

Warren's type, a rather small ♂, has the palpi abraded and is unfortunately somewhat damaged by mould, but is clearly conspecific with a Khasi ♂ 1 mm. larger and a very small "Assam" [Khasi] ♂, both in the Tring Museum, and probably a worn Shillong ♂, also in that collection. A growing suspicion that these represented a different species from most of the material which has been passing for *stellata* has been confirmed by Mr. Tams on an examination of the genitalia of an example of each from the Joieey collection. The uncus in *stellata* is decidedly narrower, valve perhaps slightly longer, than that of the other species, in which it is identical with that of *griseipalpis* Wileman.

5. *Collix griseipalpis* Wileman.

"*Collix stellata* Warr. (?)" Prout, *Ent. Mitt.* iii, 248 (1914) (Formosa).

Collix griseipalpis Wileman, *Entom.* xlix, 34 (1916) (Formosa).

On account of Warren's having determined the (not uncommon) Khasi race of this species as *stellata*, I have long been treating the two as races of one species ; see the preceding note. My comparisons of "*stellata*" in erecting some of my new species (*vide* Nov. Zool. xxxii, 42; xxxv, 66) are therefore to be referred to *griseipalpis*, although the close similarity of the two species makes them at least approximately accurate as they stand. *C. griseipalpis* is more sharply marked than *stellata*, with the subbasal, median and postmedian lines of the forewing more blackened at costa, the postmedian more sharply angled inward at SC^5 , the palpus paler, but black-marked on outside. Besides the name-typical form, I recognize two races, both of which agree perfectly with it in the genitalia.

C. g. *relocata* subsp. n. Generally larger than *g. griseipalpis* (35–40 mm.), a little less dark and still more sharply marked, the postmedian on an average less broad, the underside sometimes less heavily streaked longitudinally, the lateral orange streak of abdomen perhaps less often clear. Khasis, not rare, the type ♂ in coll. Tring Mus.

C. g. *phaeochiton* subsp. n. Costal margin of forewing perhaps somewhat more rounded than in the other races ; ground-colour slightly darker and less brown-tinged than in *g. griseipalpis*, the lines rather weak, but more or less

¹ All the specimens bearing this labelling in the Museum, so far as I have seen, are indisputably Fijian species.

strongly black-dotted at the veins, the postmedian at costa hardly thickened, subeostally with about as sharp an indentation as in *g. relocata*, the white subterminal dots very sharply expressed. Malay Peninsula : Kuala Lumpur, bred from larvae on *Trigonostemon indicus* (G. H. Corbett), 12 in Mus. Brit., including the type ♂, others bred from larvae on *Ardisia* sp. (H. M. Pendlebury) ; Peninsular Siam and—possibly a different race or another very close ally, with cell-spot larger, etc.—Kedah Peak (H. M. Pendlebury).

6. *Eupithecia dissobapta* sp.n.

♀, 13–14 mm. Head whitish. Face rather flat, with a very slight dark ridge at lower edge. Palpus slender, not greatly over 1, dark-marked on outside. Tongue strong. Antenna minutely ciliated. Body and legs whitish, with some brown irroration ; hindtibial spurs rather short.

Forewing elongate, costa very slightly arched near base and in distal half, apex rather acute, termen very strongly oblique, faintly curved or bowed ; areole simple ; white, irregularly irrorated with fuscous-black, with the three principal lines of this colour ; subbasal irregularly band-like, twice acutely angled outward ; antemedian thickest anteriorly, strongly incurved behind base of M^2 , angled outward on SM^2 , oblique inward to hindmargin ; an interrupted ochre-red band between, separated from each by a white line ; median area broad, the postmedian thickened (at least between costa and medians, but not sharply defined proximally, the irroration becoming progressively denser, particularly in the type, between the inconspicuous cell-spot and the line), somewhat oblique outward from costa to SC^5 , rather more so just behind SC^5 , between this and R^3 or M^1 only about 1 mm. distant from termen, between the medians deeply and again near hindmargin more shallowly inangled, with a rounded lobe between these angles ; an ochre-red band occupying most of the distal area, separated from postmedian by a white line and showing in places—at least at costa and an enlarged spot between the medians—the white subterminal, with some weak and variable dark maculation at its proximal side ; terminal line broken into elongate spots ; fringe rather long, weakly mottled, with white interneural spots at base. —*Hindwing* with apex rounded, termen rounded about R^3 – M^1 , straighter before and behind : SC^2 – R^1 very well stalked ; darker than forewing, less variegated ; predominantly fuscous, a white admixture appearing chiefly in median area ; indefinite bands showing through from beneath, the postmedian whitish-edged distally ; terminal line and fringe nearly as on forewing.

Both wings beneath as far as the postmedian suffused with grey, especially the forewing, in which it shows a more drab tinge ; a postmedian band (sometimes strong) and indications of blurred antemedian and median ones, the three separated by more white-mixed areas ; distal area paler, sometimes conspicuously so, but always showing (excepting the white boundary-line of the postmedian) some irroration.

Madagascar : Station Perinet, 148 km. E. of Tananarivo, 20 October–10 November 1930 (Mme N. d'Olsonieff), 7 ♀♀ in Tring Mus.

A pretty and very distinct little species.

7. *Eupithecia streptozonea* sp.n.

♀, 14 mm. Face-cone short. Palpus rough-scaled, rather short (less than $1\frac{1}{2}$). Antenna minutely ciliated. Head and body concolorous with wings,

palpus with some dark scales on outside. Hindtibia with only one proximal spur present, terminals moderate.

Forewing of medium width, termen straightish anteriorly and posteriorly, gently curved in middle; cell $\frac{1}{2}$ or slightly over, DC¹ present though short; areole simple; whitish buff, in places suffused or weakly mottled with cream-buff (at least in distal area), the coloration more suggestive of a *Sterrha* (e.g. *S. rusticata* [Schiff.]) than of normal *Eupithecia*; cell-spot strong; other markings relatively weak; basal patch chiefly indicated by a costal streak at about 1 mm.; median band darkened with grey irroration but not intense, the ante- and postmedian costal spots rather strong, only 1.5 or 2 mm. apart (the broadest-banded specimen showing also a smaller median spot), the antemedian thence slight, curved, the postmedian from the spot nearly to R¹ strongly oblique outward, then somewhat sinuous, as far as R³ parallel with (or continuing very slightly to approach) the termen, thence somewhat more oblique inward than termen; subterminal defined by dark shading proximally, strongest at costa; terminal line weak, apparently punctiform; fringe pale.—*Hindwing* shaped nearly as in the preceding species, slightly more rounded; cell about $\frac{1}{2}$; SC²-R¹ shortly stalked; concolorous with forewing; cell-dot sharp, but smaller than on forewing; markings otherwise slight, excepting a strong abdominal spot at end of postmedian; antemedian also slightly strengthened at abdominal margin; median band variable, either obsolescent or fairly strong, though only distally to the cell-dot; postmedian following a similar course to that of forewing, but more strongly oblique inward behind R³ and incurved about fold; terminal line and fringe as on forewing.

Underside similar.

Madagascar: Station Perinet, 149 km. E. of Tananarivo, 20 October-10 November 1930 (Mme N. d'Olsoufieff), type and paratype in Tring Mus. S. Betsileo (Hildebrandt), 1 ♀ in Zool. Mus. Berlin, with the median band rather well developed.

All three examples are worn, but with the aid of the three all the essential markings have been definitely made out, while the coloration and peculiar structure—suggesting a doubt whether a new genus should not be established—render it easy of recognition.

8. *Chloroclystis scintillata* sp.n.

♂♀, 13-14 mm. Face-cone strong. Palpus nearly 2; 2nd joint rough-scaled above, 3rd joint small. Antennal ciliation of ♂ minute. Head and body concolorous with wings; a blackish transverse stripe connecting bases of forecoxae.

Forewing with SC¹ running into C; grey, in places suffused with purplish brown; copious scattered bronzy metallic scales (in some lights more silvery or iridescent); antemedian double or band-like, straighter and posteriorly less oblique than postmedian, its distal edge outbent at both folds; postmedian with a blunt, flattened prominence about SC⁵-R³; subterminal irregularly dark-shaded, in part crenulate, about R³-M¹ nearly always cut by a pale longitudinal spot; fringe weakly mottled.—*Hindwing* with termen rounded; SC² not stalked; principal markings continued.

Underside much paler; the two lines developed, at least on forewing, but not sharp.

Fiji: Lautoka (H. Phillips), a series in beautiful condition. Type in coll. Brit. Mus.

Probably a small race of the little-known *inexplicata* (Walk., 1866) which I have re-examined since describing the above as new. A striking peculiarity, hitherto unnoticed, is an oblique process from the upperside of the ♂ foretarsus, causing its 1st joint to appear forked; this is exhibited by both the species or races in question.

9. *Asthenotricha torata* sp.n.

♂, 28 mm. Head and body pale, irrorated with red-brown and some dark scales. Antenna almost simple, scaled area dark-dotted.

Forewing less broad than in the other species, apex minutely produced, termen waved, bowed, rather strongly oblique posteriorly; an extensive specialized area in anterior part of cell, bounded on underside by a pretty regularly curved line which runs from areole (and DC²) to SC scarcely more than 2 mm. from base and in its middle is scarcely over 1 mm. from M; pale, as far as the postmedian with dense red-brown irroration and a few darker scales, distally with the brown scaling slightly less reddish and less evenly disposed; coarse suberect dark-tipped scales at proximal part of costa, succeeded (on and behind the "specialized area" as defined above) by more floccous hair-tufts; a sinuous dark postmedian line from nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, slightly oblique outward and faintly wavy to R³, then bluntly bent, more sinuous, nearly parallel with termen except for a deeper proximad angle at M²; faint indications of a more dentate line beyond and nearly parallel with this, indefinitely pale-edged distally at all the folds; the pale subterminal lunulate-dentate, about parallel with termen, defined by indistinct lines; terminal line moderate; a pale line at base of fringe. — *Hindwing* with termen subcrenulate, especially behind middle; R² from near R¹; nearly concolorous with distal part of forewing, though with some faint reddish suffusions in proximal part; postmedian present but weak, more sharply angled at R³ than on forewing; distal markings much as on forewing or still weaker.

Forewing beneath more whitish behind M and M¹, anteriorly coloured nearly as above; the specialized area with rough scaling, looking slightly darkened; suggestions of a dark line on DC²⁻³; postmedian and distal area nearly as above. Hindwing beneath much as above, or slightly more reddish.

Madagascar: Station Perinet, 149 km. E. of Tananarivo, 20 October–10 November 1930 (Mme N. d'Olsoufieff), 1 ♂ in Tring Mus.

SUBFAM. GEOMETRINAE.

10. *Mauna diasporas* sp.n.

♂, 42 mm. Palpus scarcely 1½, 3rd joint distinct, though small. (Antennae lost.) Head and thorax pecan-brown, the tegulae mixed with violet, the thorax beneath partly whitish; abdomen rather slender for a *Mauna*; paler, at base white. Hindtibial dilation strong; hindtarsus shortened.

Wings broader than in typical *Mauna*, shaped as in *perquisita* Prout (1922). — *Forewing* pecan-brown, dulled with grey (which to the naked eye looks somewhat purplish grey) and with a few black scales; cell-dot small, black; ante-median line faintly traceable in grey, oblique outward from costa at 5 mm.,

acutely angled just in front of M close before origin of M², then oblique inward; postmedian fine, blackish, slenderly defined by whitish distally, arising at costa 2 mm. from termen, at first oblique and curving to become more so, from R² or R³ straight, reaching hindmargin little beyond middle; termen and fringe slightly warmer brown.—*Hindwing* white at base, gradually assuming a tinge of light buff; a very faint curved line suggested, rather than expressed, at about 5 mm. from termen.

Forewing beneath with costal and distal borders a little paler than above, the rest much paler; postmedian line strong from costa to R¹, then dying out. Hindwing costally and antero-terminally more buff-tinged than above, even inclining—especially at apex—to the brown of forewing; a curved grey line about 3.5 mm. from termen, strongest anteriorly, especially on the veins.

Uganda: Nyimabitaba, Mt. Ruwenzori, 8,500 feet, 21 August 1931 (G. L. R. Hancock), 1 ♂. Type in Brit. Mus., presented through the Imperial Institute of Entomology.

Probably nearest to *ardescens* Prout (1916). It is the first *Mauna* known from Uganda; the genus is chiefly South African, though I have described one species (*electa* Prout, 1917) from Nyasaland.

11. *Derrioides hypopyrrha* sp.n.

♀, 40 mm. Face dull brown, mixed with blackish. Palpus 1½ or barely; bright red, the terminal joint blackish, very small. Antennal pectinations reduced to strong serrations. Vertex and base of antenna very pale grey; the rest of antennal shaft reddish brown. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings; legs predominantly greyish, the femora largely red.

Forewing with termen slightly more waved than in the type species; SC^{5,3,4} very long-stalked, R² arising unusually near R¹; prussian red, much suffused, especially costal margin and distal area, with dull purple, costal margin with some white-grey irroration, which apically spreads as far as the radials; cell-spot grey, inconspicuous; an oblique whitish (very pale olive-buff) line from costa (2 mm. from apex) almost straight to about $\frac{2}{3}$ hindmargin, broadly shaded with dark grey on its proximal side and more finely and indefinitely on its distal; fringe dark grey mixed with whitish, and with reddish spots at the vein-ends.—*Hindwing* with termen somewhat more crenulate than in typical *Derrioides*; colouring and line of forewing continued; costal edge clearer and redder; fringe as on forewing.

Underside predominantly orange-red (dragon's blood red to vinaceous-rufous), especially on the greater part of forewing, elsewhere more purplish; some grey, white-mixed speckling, especially costally on forewing and on distal half of hindwing; the oblique line more sharply whitish, somewhat broadened (especially on the hindwing), its proximal dark grey band on the forewing with indications of a very fine pale line near the proximal edge; fringe nearly as above.

Madagascar: Station Perinet, 149 km. E. of Tananarivo, 20 October–10 November 1930 (Mme N. d'Olsoufieff), 1 ♀ in Tring Mus.

12. *Drepanognis protactosema* sp.n.

♂, 32–34 mm. Face brown. Palpus 1½, with 3rd joint very small; black distally; the hair beneath 1st and 2nd joints red. Vertex and extreme base of

antenna white; antenna otherwise buff, a large part of the shaft (except distally) suffused with reddish; pectinations 3 or 4, a rather longer part of the tip non-pectinate than in typical *Drepanogynis*. Body rather robust, pallid purple-drab, the abdomen with some reddish-fawn suffusion and with anal end darkened.

Forewing not broad, rather elongate, apex not produced, termen smooth, strongly curved in middle to become rather strongly oblique, tornus not strong; SC^1 running to apex, R^2 somewhat before middle of DC; pallid purple-drab or slightly more violaceous, with quite sparse blackish irroration; costal edge narrowly reddish; black spots at costa just beyond $\frac{1}{3}$ and at $\frac{2}{3}$, the former extended to reach cell-fold, the latter flattened, only just crossing the stalk of SC^{3+4} ; a minute cell-dot; antemedian wanting; postmedian double from R^1 to hindmargin, about as oblique as termen but faintly curved in the opposite direction; inner postmedian (greyish) olive, continued on and just in front of R^1 as a blackish dash, from which runs at an acute angle an extremely fine olive continuation to connect it with the costal spot; outer postmedian blackish, weak anteriorly; subterminal deeply lunulate, chiefly defined by darkish shading on its proximal side; very indistinct dark terminal patches, from costa to R^2 and from M^1 about to fold; fringe somewhat browner.—*Hindwing* rather elongate costally, apex and termen (especially anteriorly) well rounded, smooth; double postmedian continued, straightish, oblique, the inner running to abdominal margin near tornus, the extreme end of the outer lost in a grey suffusion close to tornus; proximal area pallid purple-drab, distal strongly suffused with fawn; subterminal traceable, posteriorly with some indistinct spots proximally.

Underside much more uniformly suffused with fawn, the forewing apically (in front of R^1) and the hindwing abdominally pale; costal edge of forewing more reddish, proximally with some coarse black irroration; some scattered dark irroration elsewhere; very small black cell-dots; a fairly thick pale postmedian line, on both wings curved or bent about R^1 , thence on forewing straightish, on hindwing faintly incurved, lost in the pale abdominal region.

Madagascar: Station Perinet, 149 km. E. of Tananarivo, 20 October–10 November 1930 (Mme N. d'Olsoufieff), 3 ♂♂ in coll. Tring Mus. A smaller, much damaged ♀ of a similar species—possibly even an ab. of *protuctosema*—was taken by Melou at Diego Suarez in December 1916.

13. *Hypochrosis euphrantica* sp.n.

♀, 35 mm. Head, with antenna, dark, strongly suffused with purple-red; palpus little over 1, rather slender, upcurved, reddish, proximally more mixed with buff; tongue well developed; pectinations long (6 or over). Thorax and abdomen (partly denuded above) beneath predominantly yellow, with the thorax red-mixed; legs dull rosy.

Forewing moderate, apex not falcate (shape nearly as in *tinctaria* [Walk., 1862], or, rather, the less well known *flavifusata* [Moore, 1888]); SC^1 anastomosing shortly with C, R^2 well before middle, but not extreme; marguerite-yellow, with a very broad rosy border (about 5 mm.) from hindmargin to near SC^5 (hellebore-red or slightly brighter); cell-spot blackish, immediately preceded by a very slightly curved black-grey transverse bar of 1 mm. width, which gradually fades away behind the fold; ground-colour proximally to this bar with a good

deal of rosy suffusion and with some thick black-grey strigulae chiefly in and behind cell; a roundish dark, red-brown centred costal spot about 3 mm. from apex.—*Hindwing* with termen slightly more rounded than in *tinctaria*; marguerite-yellow (or slightly brighter) proximally, hellebore-red (or slightly brighter) distally, the small dark cell-dot lying on the little curved boundary of the two colours; a weak dark costal dash at corresponding position; a very narrow apical border of the yellow colour, tapering to a point just behind R^2 : fringe yellowish (partly lost).

Underside similar, the yellow brighter, the red paler, the proximal suffusion of the forewing more orange; hindwing with costal mark stronger, more pyramidal, yellow border anteriorly broader, continuing to near tornus, though posteriorly somewhat mixed with reddish.

Madagascar: Station Perinet, 149 km. E. of Tananarivo, 20 October–10 November 1930 (Mme N. d'Olsoufieff), 1 ♀ in Tring Mus.

14. *Psilocerea barychorda* sp.n.

♂, 35 mm. Head whitish; palpus light brown, with 1st joint paler and more buff-tinged, 2nd dark-sprinkled on outside. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings, the abdomen dorsally with a slightly interrupted dark patch on the posterior segments. Legs pale, dark-spotted; hindtibia not dilated.

Forewing shaped nearly as in the ♂ of *rachicera* Butl. (1880), termen slightly less sinuous; cell appreciably less than $\frac{1}{2}$, the short stalk of SC^{1-2} arising from that of SC^{3-5} ; ground-colour nearly as in *rachicera* ♂; markings darker; ante-median similarly outbent in cell, but stronger, especially anteriorly, on costa closely preceded proximally by a redder mark; postmedian thick, fuscous, arising from apex, markedly incurved in anterior part, running close to costa for some distance, closely approaching the small cell-dot, straighter and oblique from base of M^1 to before (proximal to) middle of hindmargin; the line is accompanied anteriorly (between SC^4 and SC^5) by some dull lavender shading on its proximal side, thence by a line of its own width, which is red-brown to R^1 , subsequently buffy olive; subterminal markings of underside faintly showing through; fringe warmer than wing, dark-mixed at base, especially at vein-ends.—*Hindwing* shaped about as in *rachicera*; concolorous with forewing, the broad double line (olive and fuscous) continued, crossing end of cell, proximal edge crossing furcation of M with M^2 ; an almost longitudinal dark mark beyond it, its more proximal part arising in front of M^2 , its distal occupying the base of cellule 3, its middle part (on M^1) rather less dark and redder; subterminal markings of underside showing; fringe as on forewing.

Underside similar, with the principal markings reproduced but strongly shaded in part with Sanford's brown, which also suffuses the base of the forewing (followed by dark subbasal spots), forms a conspicuous subapical patch on the forewing between R^1 and costa and a costal patch accompanying the line on hindwing; subterminal markings mixed with fuscous and orange-brown, on the forewing oblique from M^1 to near tornus, strongest posteriorly, on the hindwing complete, dentate, suffusing towards termen in anterior half.

Madagascar: Station Perinet, 149 km. E. of Tananarivo, 20 October–10 November 1930 (Mme N. d'Olsoufieff), 1 ♂ in coll. Tring Mus.

15. *Psilocerea severa* sp.n.

♂, 46 mm.; ♀, 49–50 mm. Larger than *nigromaculata* Warr. (1897). Forewing with apex slightly more produced, hindwing without even the blunt angle at R³; irroration rather less coarse (general tone nearest to warm buff of Ridgway); antemedian line not crenulate; the principal oblique line dark, sharply defined by a pale line distally, subapical markings of forewing wanting, though the ♂ (besides 1 ♀ beneath) conserves a black dot on SC⁵; lines or slender shades of distal area without black maculation.

Madagascar: Station Perinet, 149 km. E. of Tananarivo, 20 October–10 November 1930 (Mme N. d'Olsoufieff), 1 ♂ (type), 2 ♀♀, in coll. Tring Mus.

I have compared the new species with what I believe to be the normal form of *nigromaculata*, which is less dusky and less heavily marked than the type and was taken (2 ♂♂) with *severa*. Antenna of ♀ subserrate, with very short ciliation (the ♀ of *nigromaculata* unknown to me).

16. *Psilocerea harmonia* sp.n.

♂♀, 38–42 mm. Antenna of ♂ pectinate to little beyond middle, of ♀ simple. Hindtibia of ♂ with hair-pencil. Head and body concolorous with wings, face generally a little paler, 2nd and 3rd joints of palpus with some dark irroration.

Forewing with termen in ♂ almost straight (without even the faintest angle at R³), in ♀ bluntly angled in middle, very faintly concave between this and the minutely produced apex; SC^{1,2} shortly stalked, SC¹ anastomosing slightly with C; ochraceous, the costal margin and veins slightly more warmly coloured; indistinct greyish strigulation and a few blackish scales; cell-dot small, black; antemedian line fine, indistinct or obsolescent, rather variable, curved or bluntly bent at M just proximal to M²; postmedian line strong (except at costal extremity), bicoloured, its proximal half grey, its distal bright red-brown, from near (2 or 3 mm. from) apex oblique to a little beyond middle of hindmargin; a slight grey costal mark running inward from postmedian in front of SC⁵ to costa; ill-defined grey subterminal clouding behind R³, running in the direction of, and sometimes reaching, the tornus; fringe noticeably darkened, with a pale line at base.—Hindwing with termen angled at R³, in the ♂ on an average more sharply than in the ♀; postmedian line continued, reaching abdominal margin about middle; subterminal maculation stronger between R³ and M² (often forming two spots), sometimes weakly developed also between the radials, here and towards tornus more distally placed than between R³ and M²; fringe as on forewing.

Underside rather paler, with cell-dots and traces of the outer marking.

Grande Comoro, July–September 1911, 8 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, including the type; July, September and October 1921, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; all in Tring Mus., collected by G. F. Leigh.

I have been calling this species *russulata* Mab. (*Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* lxvi, 226, 1897, as *Caberodes*), said to be from the Comoro Islands. No size is given, nor exact shape, and the description seemed to fit quite satisfactorily; but the discovery of the type ♂ (in coll. Oberthür) shows that it is a smaller species, with termen of both wings bent, that of hindwing more weakly than in *harmonia* ♂, the distal half of the double postmedian line glaucous-whitish, not reddish, the subterminal patch of the hindwing wanting.

Ps. harmonia jacobi subsp.n. is less ochraceous, the ♂♂ in general more darkly irrorated and with intensified subterminal spots between R^3 and SM^2 of the hindwing, the ♀♀ paler and rarely with even a shadow of these spots, the double postmedian line bordered with pale cream-buff distally.

Madagascar: Diego Suarez (G. Melon), 20 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, type in Tring Mus.

Ps. insularia (Mab., 1880, as *Caberodes*) is easily distinguishable from this, apart from the colour (which is liable to vary), by its shape—forewing in both sexes minutely produced at apex, gibbous centrally, hindwing weakly gibbous, not angled.

17. *Psilocerea olsoufieffae* sp.n.

♂, 40–44 mm. Face whitish, with a faint tinge of olive-buff and with a few dark scales; vertex more mixed with light brown. Palpus quite moderate (scarcely $1\frac{1}{2}$), darkened on outside. Body light drab, patagia mainly isabelline, abdomen above with more or less well-defined clay-coloured belts or spots, especially on the anterior segments. Legs with some scattered black dots and spots, the latter chiefly at ends of tibiae; hindtibia not dilated.

Forewing with costa straightish, well curved near apex, termen shallowly excised between apex and R^3 , here angled, thence rather strongly oblique; drab (really perhaps pale vinaceous drab largely suffused with brown), rather variable, brownest in median area, or especially towards the postmedian line, warmer in the subcostal angle thereof and often rather conspicuously on some of the veins; some black-grey irroration; cell-dot small, black; traces of an incomplete blackish subbasal line; antemedian from $\frac{1}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ costa, blackish, overlaid with brown, excurved in anterior half, shortly incurved behind M, dentate outward at fold and (generally more weakly) at SM^2 ; a black-grey suffusion just proximal to antemedian; postmedian fine, double, proximally clay or cinnamon, distally yellowish white, oblique outward from costa near apex, angled outward (the tip of the angle rounded off) about SC^5 , then oblique and slightly or scarcely wavy to about $\frac{2}{3}$ hindmargin; sometimes a black-grey line proximal to the postmedian and a more slender one distal to it; subterminal black-grey markings beginning near the postmedian, variable, the strongest and least inconstant being spots before and behind M^1 (commonly connected by a fine acute outward angle) and an amorphous oblique streak or spot running out posteriorly towards tornus; terminal line fine, blackish, often mixed with brown; fringe black, with large brown spots at the vein-ends.—*Hindwing* with termen subrenulate, with a pronounced tooth at R^3 ; unmarked proximally to cell-dot; postmedian continued; distal area about as on forewing.

Underside similarly but rather less strongly marked.

♀ more vinaceous, the brown suffusions being obsolete or nearly so; antenna well pectinate, the longest branches about 3.

Madagascar: Station Perinet, 149 km. E. of Tananarivo, 20 October–10 November 1930 (Mme N. d'Olsoufieff), 15 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ in Tring Mus.

A pretty species, near *dysonaria* Swinh. (1904), but more extreme in shape, etc.

18. *Microgonia vesulia antilliana* subsp.n.

Much more variable than the continental *v. vesulia* (Cram., 1779), but almost invariably of a warmer or deeper colour (cinnamon-buff or clay-colour—much as in *alternata* Warr., 1905—or more or less strongly suffused with some

shade of grey or vinaceous-drab, sometimes producing an olivaceous tone), such as is unknown in the name-type; the macular median clouding of forewing very rarely developed.

Jamaica (loc. typ.) and Cuba. In a fine series of 14 ♂♂ and 12 ♀♀ in coll. Tring Mus., only two examples (♀♀ from Jamaica) approach *v. vesulia* in coloration.

19. *Ectropis loxosira* sp.n.

♀, 24–25 mm. Face with lower edge white, the rest apparently mottled (partly abraded). Palpus fully $1\frac{1}{2}$, heavily scaled, 3rd joint small, drooping; more or less infuscated, base whitish. Head and body whitish, with brown and fuscous irroration, abdomen dorsally with ill-defined alternations of dark and whitish. Legs partly darkened, with pale rings.

Forewing narrower than in typical *Ectropis*, costa very gently curved (only in the middle straight), termen rather strongly oblique, smooth, slightly curved; $SC^{1,2}$ shortly stalked, SC^2 in the type anastomosing slightly with $SC^{3,4}$; grey-white, with rather copious fuscous or blackish irroration, in places with a slightly browner suffusion; cell-dot scarcely noticeable in the type, distinct in the (lighter) paratype; antemedian double, oblique outward from hindmargin at 1–1.5 mm., bent subcostally and becoming blurred; median shade slender, anteriorly indefinite excepting a small costal spot opposite DC, posteriorly approaching the postmedian; postmedian strongly black at about $\frac{3}{8}$ hindmargin, very oblique in direction of apex, as far as R^3 nearly straight and distinct, blackest on veins, then strongly retracted and becoming indefinite, but with a distinct black dot or dash on R^1 ; a similar or still more oblique streak from termen in cellule 6, thickening and almost meeting the postmedian in cellule 4, then bending to form a proximal blackish shade to the subterminal; subterminal somewhat sinuous, whitish, interrupted at the black streak, rather strong from R^3 hindward; terminal black interneural spots, connected by an extremely fine line; fringe pale, with dark spots opposite the veins.—*Hindwing* not very broad, termen waved, in middle crenulate; more weakly marked, at least anteriorly; cell-dot present; median line scarcely more proximal, incomplete, only strong at hindmargin; postmedian shortly beyond cell-dot, parallel with termen, anteriorly extremely slender, posteriorly thickening, throughout very finely whitish edged distally; subterminal slender, waved, with some dark shading proximally; termen and fringe as on forewing.

Underside dusky, especially the forewing; weakly marked except for the cell-dots; forewing with a small whitish apical spot; terminal line and fringe much as above.

Madagascar: Station Perinet, 149 km. E. of Tananarivo, 20 October–10 November 1930 (Mme N. d'Olsoufieff), type ♀ in coll. Tring Mus.; Mahatsinjo, near Tananarivo, paratype ♀ in coll. L. B. Prout.

As the genera in the *Boarmia* group are differentiated largely by ♂ characters, the position of this very distinct species is somewhat conjectural, but I suspect it is a narrower-winged outlier of the *E. sublutea* (Butl., 1880) group—cf. *Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1925, p. 314.

20. *Cleora amictozona* sp.n.

♂, 26 mm. Head and palpus pale, clouded with fuscous; palpus $1\frac{3}{4}$, 2nd joint with projecting scaling above, 3rd joint moderately stout, distinct. Antennal

pectinations moderately long, fairly erect, about as in *variegata* (Moore, 1867) (tips lost). Thorax and abdomen brownish mixed with ochreous, the abdomen above with some ill-defined dark clouding. Fore- and midleg partly infuscated, with pale spots at ends of joints; hindleg paler, indefinitely dark-banded and clouded, the tibia rather strongly dilated with hair-pencil, the tarsus abbreviated (less than $\frac{1}{2}$).

Forewing with apex slightly more rounded than in the *variegata* group, fovea not quite so extreme, termen scarcely waved; $SC^{1,2}$ very shortly stalked, SC^1 anastomosing rather strongly with C; from base to postmedian predominantly light wood-brown with some dark irroration, a conspicuous blackish cloud (perhaps individual) behind M and M^2 from near fovea to near postmedian; an ill-defined whitish band between median and postmedian, not reaching either margin; lines black, incomplete, arising from equidistant costal spots; ante- and postmedian expressed by rather large vein-dots, both weakly outbent before middle, median more strongly outbent outside the elongate cell-mark, becoming obsolescent posteriorly; distal area whitish behind SM^2 ; outside the postmedian a band of bright clay-colour (almost ochraceous-buff), dark-strigulated near costa, then pure to SM^2 ; subterminal white, dentate, running inwards and more slender just in front of R^3 , its accompanying shading almost as dark as in *variegata*, though less ample; terminal area between wood-brown and clay-colour, irregularly dark-clouded in places; terminal dots fairly large, connected by traces of a fine line; fringe dark-spotted, especially from SC^5 to R^3 and at M^2 .—*Hindwing* with termen weakly crenulate; approximately concolorous with forewing, but less variegated; proximal and anterior areas tinged with greyish; abdominal region partly whitish; cell-dot weaker than on forewing; postmedian little beyond it, sinuous and punctiform, becoming strong and oblique distad behind SM^2 ; the shade outside it weaker and slenderer than on forewing, separated from it by a pale line; a narrow whitish posterior band between this and the dark shading of the subterminal, which shading is quite weak; terminal dots nearly as strong as on forewing; fringe scarcely spotted.

Both wings beneath more ochreous, spotted or strigulated at costa with blackish, the forewing also suffused as far as the median shade; both wings with slightly elongate cell-spot, punctiform postmedian and dark terminal band, that of the forewing just over 2 mm. wide, leaving ill-defined pale terminal spots at apex and tornus and a strong one behind R^3 , that of the hindwing weaker, only developed between costa and R^3 .

Borneo: Butik Raja, above 2,200 m., 15–20 December 1924 (Sammelreise, Prof. Dr. E. Winkler), type in Zool. Mus. Hamburg.

Evidently an outlier of the *variegata* group, though smaller and differing in its clear band outside the postmedian, etc. I am describing a similar but apparently distinct (though very variable) *Cleora* from Mt. Kinabalu.

21. *Boarmia subpictilis* sp.n.

♂, 29 mm. Close to *squamosa* (Warr., 1896), which it presumably represents on Borneo. Smaller, the forewing relatively shorter, the termen being still less oblique than in *squamosa*. Darker (less brown); lines of forewing a trifle less oblique, the postmedian arising from a larger costal spot and less sinuate between R^3 and M^1 ; two conspicuous brown spots developed in the pale band between

postmedian and subterminal, one between R^1 and R^2 , the other between M^2 and hindmargin, the latter also noticeable on hindwing; subterminal lunules reduced, scarcely more than white dots, but with a characteristic enlargement of the dot between R^3 and M^1 on both wings. Underside heavily marked.

Borneo: Mehipit, ca. 500 m., 8-29 December 1924 (Prof. Dr. E. Winkler's Sammelreise), type in Zool. Mus. Hamburg.

In the unique type $SC^{1,2}$ are stalked to a little beyond the point of origin of SC^5 , but this probably varies a little individually as in *squamosa*.

22. *Iridopsis brittonae* sp.n.

♂♀, 26-34 mm. Smaller than *obliquata* Dogn. (1904, Tucuman), hindtibia of ♂ more broadly dilated; abdomen with stronger dark basal band. At least as variable as *obliquata*, a larger proportion—especially of the ♂♂—clouded with blackish, particularly in the median area; median line not double, though often thick; forewing with antemedian rather less oblique, rarely—and then only weakly—duplicated proximally, and with a pale midterminal patch, in dark specimens almost as conspicuous as in *I. ustifumosa* (Warr., 1897); hindwing with postmedian sharply angled at radial fold. Underside generally more strongly marked than in *obliquata*, the distal band of the forewing being more developed in the ♀, also appearing anteriorly (or sometimes throughout) on the hindwing of that sex and even showing faint traces in a few ♂♂; cell-spot of hindwing nearly always developed.

Argentina: La Soledad, Entre Rios, close to Uruguay frontier, a good series bred and captured by Miss E. A. Britton, including the type; El Prado, 1 ♀ from the same collector; Parana, 2 ♂♂; Villa Ana, Santa Fe (K. J. Hayward); all in coll. Tring Mus. Chaco de Santiago del Estero: Rio Salado, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ in coll. L. B. Prout.

Probably near *commixtata* Dogn. (1904), but smaller, the largest ♂ measuring not quite 33 mm., which would be 27 mm. by Dognin's calculation, whereas he gives 30 mm for his type ♂; distal area of forewing with more definite pale spot in middle, postmedian of hindwing with the angle at radial fold less produced, the inward curve between this and abdominal margin less deep; underside more strongly marked.

23. *Iridopsis mossi* sp.n.

♂, 32-33 mm.; ♀, 37-40 mm. Closely like small (or in the ♀ moderate) *pallescens* Warr. (1907), typically more suffused with brownish, though whitish forms also occur. Might have been taken for a race of that species but that the dilation of the ♂ hindtibia is less extreme and the tarsus less shortened—slightly over $\frac{1}{2}$, whereas in *pallescens* it is little over $\frac{1}{4}$.

Forewing perhaps a trifle narrower than in *pallescens*; antemedian line a little less oblique; cell-spot a little broader (particularly noticeable on underside); median line at hindmargin rarely so close to postmedian.—*Hindwing* with median line nearly always distinctly double.

Forewing beneath with the subapical band in the ♂ posteriorly cut off rather abruptly midway between R^1 and R^2 , thus appearing merely as a rather broad curved border to the white apical spot; in the ♀ fundamentally as in the ♂,

though a little broader, but in its *proximal* half with a weak continuation about to R³.

W. Peru : the typical series of 3 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ (A. M. Moss) unfortunately not precisely localized, being merely labelled "Lima to Chanchamayo," but presumably from nearer to the former locality ; Barranco, near Lima (H. O. Forbes), 1 ♂, without antennae, otherwise good ; Callao (J. J. Walker), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ in coll. Brit. Mus., recorded by me (*Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1910, p. 340) as *fulvitincta*. Excepting the last-named three, all are in coll. Tring Mus.

In hindleg structure and in the double median line of hindwing *mossi* is nearer to the browner and more heavily spotted *obliquata* Dogn. (1904), which has the antemedian line more oblique, the subapical band beneath at least as extended as in *pallescens*, etc. I have ignored the name *fulvitincta* (Warr., 1897) to which I believe *pallescens* will sink, as the type has lost its hindlegs and confirmatory material from La Plata City is not known ; the rest of the synonymy given in *Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1910, p. 340, was inaccurate.

24. *Iridopsis tanymetra* sp.n.

♂, 43-48 mm. Near *nephotessares* Prout (1910), but more slenderly built. Hindtarsus nearly 1. Vertex and abdomen less mixed with white.

Forewing narrower than in *nephotessares*, the termen being more oblique and elongate ; more glossy, the colour-scheme slightly different, a suffusion of brownish invading parts of the median area, but leaving at least a large spot between SC⁵ and R² from median line to postmedian clear white ; antemedian more oblique outward from hindmargin almost to SC, then sharply bent to run obliquely inward, thickened at both ends ; median irregularly double, anteriorly suffused, blurring the cell-spot and sending out broad shading at R²-R³ (densest on the veins) to join the postmedian ; postmedian thickened behind fold, running vertically (not obliquely outward) to hindmargin ; apical pale spot better defined than in *nephotessares*.—*Hindwing* with corresponding colour distinctions, but less variegated, the brown shade outside the postmedian faint, the dark distal shading restricted ; outline of cell-ring weak.

Forewing beneath with the dark apical patch more extended than in *nephotessares*, more definitely connected with the cell-spot between R² and M¹. *Hindwing* with postmedian vein-dashes well developed.

Colombia : Monte Tolima, 2,700 m., December 1909, type, and February 1910, 2 ♂♂ (A. H. Fassel) ; all in coll. Tring Mus.

25. *Iridopsis hypsinephes* sp.n.

♂, 52 mm. Ampler-winged than *nephotessares* Prout (1910), the forewing appreciably less oblique between apex and R³, thus with a more definite change of direction (though no angle) at that point. Hindtarsus at least $\frac{3}{4}$. Body and wings above with cinnamon-drab to fawn suffusions.

Forewing with the brown shades which accompany ante- and postmedian lines almost as well developed as in *nephotessares*, but much less conspicuous on the less white ground ; lines not (as in *tanymetra*) thickened at hindmargin ; antemedian not quite so oblique as in that species, very acutely angled just behind SC to run very obliquely inward to a blackish costal spot ; median line double, brown, only the inner mixed with black, the outer lost in a weak brown

postmedian suffusion between R^2 and R^3 , the inner (anteriorly to the very ill-defined white-grey cell-spot) in a thick, slightly oblique costal streak; postmedian much as in *nephotessares*, but somewhat less thickened between R^2 and base of M^1 and with a slight outward curve (instead of oblique outward course) between SM^2 and hindmargin; a small white streak in front of R^2 from median to postmedian; subterminal fairly regular, not or scarcely interrupted; terminal dots slight.—*Hindwing* whitish at base, otherwise concolorous with forewing; further distinguished by having the median line double, black-mixed posteriorly, a further (but weaker) line between these and postmedian, postmedian scarcely bent at radial fold, posteriorly blackened, subterminal more regular than in *nephotessares*.

Forewing beneath more blurred and suffused than in *nephotessares*; hindwing, in addition to the cell-mark, with the lines of the upperside indicated, or at least the postmedian.

Colombia: Monte Tolima, 3,500 m., February 1910 (A. H. Fassl), type in coll. Tring Mus. A less large ♂ (46 mm.), somewhat worn but unmistakable, from the same mountain at 2,800 m.

The shape, tone, absence of gloss, etc., render any confusion with the preceding species impossible.

26. *Iridopsis eutiches* sp.n.

♂, 30 mm. Face above dark fuscous, below (rather less than $\frac{1}{2}$) very pale brownish. Antennal pectinations short (about 2) and ceasing scarcely beyond middle of shaft, much as in *validaria* (Guen., 1858).

Forewing shaped about as in *validaria*; the semihyaline whitish ground-colour much more suffused with brown, nearly as in *transvisata* Warr. (1906); cell-spot oblong, blackish, not ocellated, extending the length of DC^{2-3} , scarcely half as broad as long; lines arising from three equidistant costal spots; ante-median more regularly curved throughout than in *validaria*; median chiefly developed posteriorly, where it is broad, band-like and touches the postmedian; postmedian marked by dots (minute dashes) on the veins, excurved between costa and R^2 , then incurved, with a slight dash outward on SM^2 ; dark border about 3 mm. wide, enclosing no pale spot at apex, a rather small and weak one in middle and only faint traces of the pale subterminal and of a blacker shade just proximal thereto; terminal dark dots inconspicuous; fringe scarcely pale-mixed, except opposite the midterminal spot.—*Hindwing* with termen rounded, hardly waved; dark mark close to base slighter than in *validaria*; cell-mark about as on forewing, crossed by the almost straight median shade; postmedian dots curved parallel with termen, very small except on M^2 , SM^2 and hindmargin; border and fringe almost as on forewing, the pale midterminal spot still slighter, a dark proximal-subterminal spot on the radial fold more appreciable.

Underside similar.

Fonte Boa, Amazons, August 1906 (S. M. Klages), 1 ♂ in Tring Mus.

The distinctions from *validaria*, as noted above, seem to be too numerous and important to allow of our regarding *eutiches* as a form of that well-known species. In any case, it is not a geographical modification, as typical, fully-sized *validaria* were taken with it at Fonte Boa.

27. *Iridopsis syrnriaria* (Guen.).

Tephrosia syrnriaria Guen., *Spec. Gén. Léop.* ix, 262 (1858) (Brazil).

Boarmia subferraria Walk. (part.), *List Lep. Ins.* xxi, 359 (1860) (Brazil) (specim. typ., Venezuela [Tams sel.] div. erat sp.).

Boarmia subapicata Walk., *List Lep. Ins.* xxvi, 1534 (1862) (Brazil).

Before describing the extraordinarily interesting species which follow (Nos. 28-33), it is necessary to say something about the legitimate owner of the above much-abused name. Guenée's description is good, and the true *syrnriaria*—only known to me from Brazil (Rio district to Santa Catharina)—has always been correctly identified, but unfortunately at least seven other species have been constantly, or almost constantly, confused with it, six of them very excusably, the other less excusably. The last-mentioned may be dismissed first, as it is really outside the scope of the present study, belonging properly to the *chalcea* (Oberth.) group.¹

In true *syrnriaria*, which has a more brownish hue than most of the following, the valve has a short, though sharply pointed, subtriangular projection at the end of the sacculus, a boot-shaped costal projection (the toe at apex), uncus short, weak and blunt.

28. *Iridopsis scolancala* sp.n.

♂, 40-44 mm. About as dark as the ♂ of *syrnriaria*, of which, before I examined the genitalia, I was inclined to suppose it a race; on an average slightly duller and more uniform, the brown tinge slightly more suffused with grey, the white parts (adjoining ante- and postmedian lines in median area, also at base of hindwing), generally including the subterminal line, less clearly differentiated, the warm shades which accompany the ante- and postmedian on their reverse sides on the whole less bright; postmedian of forewing with black dashes little developed, except from costa to R², in consequence generally weak; cell-spots on an average large.

♂ valve without sacculus-arm, the ventral edge sinuous, oblique, but continuing to run caudad until reaching the costal arm (not, as in the *rupertata* group, sufficiently curved to rise vertically, or even return somewhat cephalad); costal arm strong, sharply bent downward and inward near its base, then forming a rather long prong whose point crosses that of the opposite valve, much as in *rupertata* (Feld., 1875), but bearing at its bend a very characteristic thorn on its upper- and innerside.

Colombia: Popayan (Lehmann), 18 ♂♂, including the type; Coreato, Cauca (Paine & Brinkley), 1 ♂; all in *Tring* Mus.

¹ The specimen figured by Oberthür (*Et. Ent.* vii, t. i, f. 8, 1883) as *syrnriaria* is from Muzo, Colombia, as is shown by the archetype in his collection, and belongs to a very widely distributed species (Central America to Bolivia, Paraguay and Santa Catharina) with very similar underside to *syrnriaria* (vera) but relatively longer winged, on an average larger, more glossy whitish, the cell-spots generally white-centred, that of the hindwing often very slight, the lines in part weak, the double median of the forewing generally forming with the postmedian at the hindmargin a trio of fine, virtually equidistant dark lines, the postmedian of the hindwing in general more sharply angled outward between the radials; ♂ valve divided into a long, curved, subascending, highly chitinized sacculus-arm and a strong costal arm with a highly chitinized knob at tip, from which projects inward (i.e. so that it and its opposite meet) a slender pointed spine. I call this insect provisionally: **I. oberthüri** nom.n. (= *syrnriaria* part., Oberth., nec Guen.) with the figured specimen as type; I suspect, however, that it may prove a form of *submarginata* Warr. (1907), from which I cannot yet distinguish it by the genitalia, though the remarkable difference in the ♂ underside would seriously undermine the faith that is usually placed in the specific stability of *Iridopsis* undersides.

29. *Iridopsis haploancala* sp.n.

♂, 40–43 mm. More variegated and more sharply marked than the preceding, in almost every respect still more exactly resembling small *sygniaria*; postmedian line of forewing less incurved at fold (sometimes not incurved), behind SM² about perpendicular instead of oblique outward; this line also with a slightly stronger outward projection than is usual in *sygniaria* and *scolancala* (but not quite constant in any of the three).

♂ valve much simpler than in either of the preceding; no sacculus-arm; "costal arm" considerably shorter than in *scolancala*, merely a short, incurved and slightly downcurved, pointed prong formed at the union of the sinuous dorsal and ventral edges of the valve. The points of the opposing prongs meet, or nearly meet, in their normal position, but do not cross as in *scolancala*.

Colombia: Cañon del Tolima (A. H. Fassl), 1,700 m., 5 ♂♂, including the type; 2,500 m., 1 ♂; all in Tring Mus.

30. *Iridopsis aviceps* sp.n.

♂♀, 40–44 mm. Both sexes whiter than the ♂ of *sygniaria*, otherwise scarcely distinguishable superficially; cell-spot of forewing generally (in *sygniaria* rarely) with some white sealing on DC, that of hindwing rarely as reduced as is frequent in *sygniaria*; median lines of hindwing on an average more distally placed, so that the outer of them not rarely touches the cell-spot (but variable in both species); presubterminal spot between radials of the hindwing scarcely ever (in *sygniaria* commonly) darker than the others.

♂ valve with a more differentiated, broader, more bent sacculus-arm, a deep emargination between this and the costal process, which takes the form of a bird's head and neck, the beak pointing downwards, the crown rather high, the innerside beset with stiff hair and fine spines which seem to interlock with the opposite series. Uncus represented (or replaced) by a bifid "scaphium" which descends almost to the plane of the anal cone, its arms then running curved at either side thereof.

Mexico to Panama, the type ♂ from Caehi, Costa Rica, 3,300 feet, 20 September–14 October 1912 (C. H. Lankester) in Tring Mus.

A few specimens from Colombia (Candinamarea, Muzo, etc.) are on an average rather large and strongly marked and perhaps have the "bird's head" of the ♂ valve a little narrower, but without ampler material I will not separate them racially.

31. *Iridopsis panopla* sp.n.

♂♀, 40–47 mm. Variable in size, but on an average rather larger than *aviceps*, from which I can find no constant distinction in markings.

♂ valve strongly chitinized round its entire posterior edge, a rather long sacculus-arm projecting downwards and inwards, the costal process with four strong spikes projecting inwards to interlock with their opposites, the effect—when unopened and viewed from behind—being as of an unbroken ring of chitin. Uncus represented by a similar development to that of *aviceps*.

E. Peru to E. Bolivia, the type from La Oroya, Rio Inambari, S.E. Peru, in Tring Mus.

32. *Iridopsis acieifera* sp.n.

♂♀, 40–42 mm. Extremely similar to the two preceding, but with the forewing relatively a trifle more elongate, the termen being rather longer and more oblique; brown tinge generally more noticeable than in them, though a good deal less pronounced than in *sygniaria*; cell-spot of forewing rather large, dark grey, much as in *sygniaria*, of hindwing rather long, crescentic, finely outlined; lines fine, pretty continuous, the postmedian less coarsely dotted on the veins than in most *sygniaria*.

♂ valve broad, strong, without differentiated sacculus; ventral edge as it begins to curve upward showing a small notch, then with a strongly chitinized patch, which is conspicuous by its irregularly dentate edge (quite noticeable from the outside when the hairs and scales have been removed), the dorsal edge (costa) ending in a curving spine, a similar but longer spine more proximally, inclining inward; uncus vestigial.

Venezuela: Merida, a short series in Tring Mus., including the type; a few ♂♂ in other collections.

33. *Iridopsis appetens* sp.n.

♂♀, 38–42 mm. Shape as in *aviceps* and *panoplia*, or with the costa of forewing perhaps a trifle more rounded towards the apex; on an average slightly more brownish than they, decidedly more strongly marked than *acieifera*; cell-spots about as in *sygniaria*, that of hindwing quite frequently fairly large and well darkened.

♂ valve about as strong as in *acieifera*, fairly broad proximally, its ventral edge then sharply curved upward, leading to the distal armature of costa, which consists of a strong curved prong of chitin; this does not taper to a spine as in *haploancala*, but, on meeting its opposing prong, has a blunt, somewhat denticulate edge, at the dorsal extremity of which there is a small point projecting upward. Uncus represented by a "scaphium" much as in *aviceps* and *panoplia* but with the prongs at its end more divaricating, gracefully curved.

W. Ecuador: Paramba (a series, including the type ♂), Chimbo, Lita, Balzapampa; type in Tring Mus.

Although the above seven *Iridopsis* do not seem to overlap in range, the differences in the genitalia are so wide that they have obviously passed beyond the status of subspecies.

34. *Synecta ulothrix* sp.n.

♂♀, 35–36 mm. Head whitish, the face and palpus dark-mixed, in the ♀ very strongly; palpus little over 1; vertex and collar tinged with chamois, especially in the ♀. Antennal pectinations in ♂ moderate, in ♀ short. Thorax and abdomen whitish, especially in the ♂; a basal abdominal chamois belt above; abdomen in ♂ elongate, with anal tufts chamois; in ♀ beneath honey-yellow posteriorly, deepest and brightest at tip. Hindtibia in ♂ long, very strongly dilated, with dense chamois-tinged pencil, tarsus very short.

Forewing with $SC^{1,2}$ coincident, in the ♂♂ connected with $SC^{3,4}$, R^2 connate with R^1 or only very shortly stalked; fovea in the ♀ very slight; white (♂) or palest grey (♀), with moderate (in the ♂ slighter) drab irroration; cell-dot black; lines drab or rather browner, forming dark-mixed spots at costa; a blurred subbasal; antemedian from about $\frac{1}{4}$ costa, curved in cell to become very oblique

inward, sometimes weak; median outbent round cell-dot, then sinuous to less than $\frac{1}{2}$ hindmargin (♀) or from fold almost to hindmargin more oblique outward (♂); postmedian from about $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, more dentate, with an indentation in front of the (slight) outward curve at the radials, oblique inward to fold, dentate outward on SM^2 , in the ♂ posteriorly inclined to follow the median in its outward course; a more macular line or shade beyond the postmedian; proximal subterminal macular, rather variable, generally incomplete, strongest costally, between the radials and posteriorly; distal shading indicated chiefly by dashes before and behind R^2 and M^2 ; fringe spotted at vein-ends.—*Hindwing* in ♀ normally shaped, in ♂ with anal region enormously produced and somewhat contorted, forming a large flap beneath, which is clothed with fine, long, somewhat curved chamois hair; in ♂ white, very feebly marked, chiefly at abdominal margin; in ♀ concolorous with forewing and continuing its essential pattern, except subbasal and antemedian lines.

Underside of ♂ white, the forewing with indications of the markings of upper-side and a weak terminal (subterminal) band, tapering and not reaching tornus; of ♀ heavily suffused with grey, which darkens to a broad but ill-defined terminal band, and with the lines and cell-spots of the upper-side also reproduced in dark grey, the forewing with small pale apical and midterminal spots, the fringes white, with dark vein-spots.

W. Ecuador: Guayaquil (v. Buchwald), 2 ♂♂ , 3 ♀♀ in coll. Tring Mus.

A remarkable species, which by the ♂ specializations might be considered to form a new genus, though the ♀ shows quite obvious affinity with *Synecta* Warr.

35. *Milonia rawakensis metazosta* subsp.n.

Forewing with band considerably broader than in most *r. rawakensis* (Godt., 1825), generally 5–6 mm., orange, very rarely (perhaps in 12–15 per cent.) suffused with red, apparently never of the clear red of *r. rawakensis* ab. *flammula* Voll. (1863); the preceding black area strongly tapering, at hindmargin generally obsolete, interrupted or extremely slender.—*Hindwing* with terminal band narrowed, approaching that of *r. woodlarkiana* Rothscl. (1896), usually 4 or at most 5 mm., the black spots nearly always small, well separated, the apical slight or obsolete, scarcely ever connected with the proximal black area by any costal streak.

British New Guinea: Mambare River, Holnicote Bay to Owen Stanley Range, Hydrographer Mountains, Milne Bay, etc.; the type ♂ from Lower Mambare River, May 1906 (A. S. Meek), in Tring Mus. Also from Rawlinson Mountains, Mandated New Guinea, in the same collection.

Notwithstanding the great variability of *rawakensis* everywhere, including Milne Bay, which has necessitated some reservations in the above description, the general difference between this and name-typical *rawakensis*, from Waigeu and Dutch New Guinea, is very striking.

36. *Milonia rawakensis tagulensis* subsp.n.

Forewing with the orange band still broader than in *r. metazosta* (in large specimens 7 or 8 mm.), the preceding black streak similar.—*Hindwing* variable, but with the orange band always broad, generally extremely so, often occupying about one-half the wing, or even more; the black vein-spots, especially the

anterior ones, elongate, often forming long wedges, all isolated, or those on SC² and R¹ somewhat confluent in their middle, the spot at apex generally minute or wanting, a narrow costal streak from black basal area towards apex, on the other hand, often developed.

Louisiades : Sudest Island (Eichhorn bros.), 6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ in Tring Mus.

37. *Craspedosis triangularis* Prout.

Craspedosis casta triangularis Prout, *Nov. Zool.* xxiii. 71 (1916) (Mount Goliath).

I do not now think this is a race of *casta* Warr. (*infra*), though the bare possibility is not yet morphologically ruled out. A race (?), with the white more extended, on the forewing reaching DC¹ and base of R¹ and rather less pointed anteriorly—2 ♀♀, near Oetakwa River, Snow Mountains, up to 3,500 feet—may probably prove worthy of a name on more adequate material.

38. *Craspedosis casta* Warr. (1903).

Warren's type, from Upper Aroa River, remains unique. In addition to the distinctions given in the key below, it differs in the much less curved boundary of the white areas; the comparative straightness of that of the forewing would result in a very definitely triangular form but for a slight encroachment of the apical black in front of R¹ almost to its base.

39. *Craspedosis curvilimes* sp.n.

♀, 44–51 mm. Head and thorax black, the latter above becoming marguerite-yellow posteriorly, thence shading through a yellower colour to the orange of the abdomen; abdomen above and beneath predominantly orange, almost always with a black spot behind the tympanal orifice. Legs blackish.

Forewing yellowish white (much whiter than marguerite-yellow); black border from base of costa broadening to about 3 mm., tapering after crossing M, but more or less strongly round-edged anteriorly and distally, at R³ and hindward about 3 mm. wide; its inner and proximal edges very narrowly grey rather than black.—*Hindwing* concolorous, with the black border well curved proximally, broad, varying from 6 or 7 to 4 or 5 mm. (proportionally rather less in the smallest specimens).

Underside the same, except that the grey edgings to the black borders of the forewing in part (behind SC proximally and again behind R³ or M¹ in increasing width to the hindmargin) are increased.

British New Guinea : Hydrographer Mountains, 2,500 feet, January–May 1918 (Eichhorn bros.), 8 ♀♀, including the type; Dutch New Guinea, Snow Mountains : near Oetakwa River, 2 ♀♀, Upper Setekwa River, 1 ♀; all in Tring Mus.

In the Hydrographer Mountains series there is a remarkable dimorphism which nearly betrayed me into assuming two species. Four have broad black abdominal belts, but on an average appreciably less broad black borders than the type; but I find that one of the remaining four has strong belts ventrally, without a trace of them dorsally, and has the borders about as in some of the fully belted examples. Two of the four belted specimens have, further, a fine white terminal streak on forewing from apex, tapering to vanishing point behind M¹.

A ♂ from Rawlinson Mountains, inland of Huon Gulf (Keysser), has not been made the type, because it may represent a different race: 46 mm.; abdominal belts above strong, as in the Hydrographer ♀-ab., beneath slighter; borders very broad, on forewing from apex to R³ 10 mm., on hindwing at R¹ over 6 mm., at R³ over 5 mm.

The three species of the *casta* group may be briefly differentiated as follows:

1. Yellow-white, base of hindwing concolorous 2
White, not yellow-tinged, base of hindwing black *triangularis* Prout.
2. Proximal black of forewing narrow, scarcely entering
cell; abdominal margin of hindwing buff *casta* Warr.
Proximal black of forewing broad, filling base of cell;
abdominal margin of hindwing not buff *curvilimes* sp.n.

40. *Craspedosis chrysopyga* sp.n.

♂, 36–42 mm. Near *uniplaga* Warr. (1896), possibly a race, though the antennal ciliation is a trifle longer (over 1, in *uniplaga* apparently just 1) and the terminal joint of the palpus, though short, may be slightly better developed than in that species. Head and body black, but the 6th–8th segments of the abdomen (at least beneath; above sometimes only the 7th–8th) orange-buff to capucine-yellow.

Forewing black, with rather shorter white patch than in *uniplaga*, extending from R¹ to fold, or not quite to fold, typically narrow, at its widest (central) part not more than 2 mm. wide, in these forms, as in *uniplaga*, just outside the cell, in an aberration (two specimens) widening to just over 3 mm. and entering the cell.—*Hindwing* with the white patch more as in *u. angustiplaga* Prout (1924), somewhat variable, a rather pointed anterior end crossing, or at least reaching, the base of SC², a broader posterior one behind cell, its distal end bluntly produced (rounded), culminating on M¹.

Underside similar, the white patches somewhat extended by grey shading.

New Ireland, November 1923–February 1924 (A. F. Eichhorn), 6 ♂♂ in Tring Mus.

As *C. c. ampliplaga* subsp.n. I describe 2 ♂♂ from Talasea, New Britain, February–April 1925 (A. F. Eichhorn). The orange of abdomen restricted, both above and beneath (hardly more than the 8th segment and the hair of anal end). White spots larger, that of forewing widening to 4 or 5 mm. at M–R³ and M¹, well rounded behind (broad pear-shaped), that of hindwing about 6 mm. at both its longest diameters.

41. *Craspedosis stenotera* sp.n.

♂, 45 mm.; ♀, 50 mm. Closely related to *swinhoei* Rothsch. (1915) but with abdomen unicolorous, without a trace of the orange uppersides of that species. Wings slightly narrower, rather more strongly marked, the pale line of the hindwing above and beneath, especially in the ♂, running to hindmargin close to tornus.

Dutch New Guinea, Snow Mountains: Upper Setekwa River, 2,000–3,000 feet, July 1910, type ♂; near Oetakwa River, up to 3,500 feet, October–December 1910, allotype ♀; both in Tring Mus., received from A. S. Meek.

I had, without special attention, placed these with *semilugens* Warr. (1896), from which they differ not only in their narrower and darker wings but also in the broader retinaculum of the ♂ and the stronger fovea of the ♀.

42. *Craspedosis exotaxis* sp.n.

♂♀, 35–42 mm. Intermediate between *nigerrima* Warr. (1903) and *picaria* Warr. (1897, as *Stenocharta*), probably nearer to the former; distinguishable at once from *picaria* by having no white on the face and collar, as well as by its smaller size and slightly less slender build; from *nigerrima* by having the forecoxa of the ♂ snow-white instead of dirty grey-whitish; from both (but especially from *nigerrima*) by the very strong fovea of the ♂.

Forewing with the oblique white mark apparently much less variable than in *nigerrima*, in all the known examples 1.5–2 mm. wide on upperside, a little wider beneath.—*Hindwing* with the white patch ample, on an average longer than in *nigerrima* and less rounded than in *picaria*, the side opposite the abdominal margin being somewhat flattened as in the former, the distal end more produced between the folds than is usual in either of the allies.

Goodenough Island, 2,500–4,000 feet, 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, including the type; Hydrographer Mountains, 2,500 feet, 1 ♂; Booboomie, Aroa River, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; all in Tring Mus.

43. *Hylemeridia eurema editorum* subsp.n.

Forewing with costal edge in ♂ black as far as C and colouring the retinaculum, in ♀ also black, though very narrowly; terminal black border reduced, in the ♂ leaving proximal part of cellule 3 white, in the ♀ quite narrow, curved. *Hindwing* with the apical black spot long and narrow, forming a half-band from before C to behind R¹.

Katanga: Kafakumba, ♂ type and a ♀; River Kutete, 1 ♀; all in Tring Mus. A ♀ from Ituri River (T. A. Barns), which I cannot now compare, also evidently belongs here.

Notwithstanding that the variability of *eurema* (Plötz, 1880) = *devithea* (Druce, 1887) = *eurymelanotes* Prout (1915), from the coastlands of W. Africa, can give rise to the breakdown of one or another of the above-given distinctions in individual cases (excepting, I think, the black costal edge of the ♀), there seems no doubt that this is a good race.

Nothylemera gen.n.

Face with moderately appressed scales. Palpus moderate, upcurved, shortly scaled, terminal joint distinct. Tongue developed. Antenna bipectinate to near apex. Pectus scarcely hairy. Femora glabrous. Hindtibia with terminal spurs only.—*Forewing* elongate, apex moderate, termen smooth, curved, oblique; no fovea; cell almost $\frac{3}{5}$, DC¹ and DC² fairly long, somewhat convergent distally, DC²⁻³ fairly straight, SC¹ shortly stalked with SC², anastomosing slightly or connected with C, R² about central.—*Hindwing* elongate anteriorly, termen moderately rounded, smooth; cell well over $\frac{1}{2}$, DC normal, C approximated to SC in second fourth and to slightly beyond middle, then rapidly diverging, SC³ from near R¹, M¹ rather remote at origin from R³.

Type of the genus: *Nothylemera vinolibata* sp.n.

Differs from *Hylemera* and all other African genera of the group (*Braccinae* of Warren) in the lack of the proximal spurs of the hindtibia.

44. *Nothylemera vinolibata* sp.n.

♂, 27 mm. Head, with palpus and antennal shaft, orange; pectinations blackish. Thorax in part orange, then duller, a rather large vinaceous posterior

spot, tegula anteriorly vinaceous; abdomen orange, very slightly dulled with grey.

Wings orange-buff.—*Forewing* above with the ground-colour only showing along costa (to near apex) and in a narrow area towards middle; proximal area broadly suffused with vinaceous, anteriorly and on the veins a little brighter; a slightly excurved blackish line from midcosta to about $\frac{3}{8}$ hindmargin, with minute teeth inward on M, M² and SM²; colour beyond this vinaceous-brown, on the veins rather greyer; fringe dark grey proximally, whitish buff distally.—*Hindwing* with a vinaceous-brown distal border, which measures 1.5 mm. anteriorly, reducing to 1 mm. posteriorly; fringe as on forewing.

Underside similar, but with the proximal suffusion of forewing fainter and duller.

Katanga: Kimpuki, Kafakuma dist., 2 April 1925, type ♂ in coll. Tring Mus.; 150–200 miles W. of Kambove, 3,500–4,500 feet (S. A. Neave), 1 ♂ in coll. Brit. Mus.

This may well prove a race of "*Hylemera*" *neaera* Druce (1887), founded on a single ♀ from "Cameroons," which species in any case belongs to *Nothylemera*; the great difference in the border of the hindwing is probably in part sexual. But as I am making the new form a genotype, it avoids complication to erect it provisionally as a species.

45. *Lomographa synclines* sp.n.

♂, 17–18 mm. Head light brown; face, palpus and occiput dark-mixed. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings, the abdomen above with the ochraceous-tawny colour strong, enclosing pale mediodorsal spots. Foreleg infuscated on upper- and innerside.

Forewing rather broad, apex round-pointed, termen for some distance almost straight, then curving to become more oblique; SC^{1,2} free; whitish buff, coarsely and profusely irrorated with ochraceous-tawny, the irroration partly confluent in such wise as to suggest minute reticulation; a dark costal line, in proximal area broadening to a small basal patch; antemedian line rather heavy, especially anteriorly, the tawny element slightly dark-mixed, from beyond $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to near middle of hindmargin; postmedian broad, strongly dark-mixed, from scarcely beyond $\frac{3}{8}$ costa, gently excurved, gradually approaching a similarly coloured terminal line, which it meets at tornus; slight suffusion in distal area about the radials and near tornus, indicating the characteristic pattern of *Lomographa* sect. *Heterostegane*; fringe dark-spotted.—*Hindwing* with C anastomosing very slightly, M¹ well separate; concolorous with forewing; a minute cell-dot, closely followed by a fine and weak curved median line; a narrow dark terminal band (1 mm.), intenser in its proximal than in its distal half.

Underside pale, with slight suffusions but without irroration; the markings all dark plumbeous, consequently all of nearly equal intensity; proximal area of forewing largely darkened.

Madagascar: Station Perinet, 149 km. E. of Tananarivo, 20 October–10 November 1930 (Mme N. d'Olsoufieff), 3 ♂♂ in coll. Tring Mus.

Will certainly belong to the section *Heterostegane* (♂ antenna ciliated), not far from *movilifera* Prout (1915).