

NEW SPECIES OF INDO-AUSTRALIAN GEOMETRIDAE

By L. B. PROUT

PART I,

[Plates 29-34, 36-41 and plate 50 of volume 12 of Seitz, *Macrolepidoptera of the World*, were published without all the relevant text, the only copy of the manuscript being destroyed during the war. In order to validate the names of those new species which were figured on these plates, descriptions have been prepared from Mr. Prout's notes and papers, which came to this department after his death. Revised descriptions with comparative notes and full type data have been included for a number of species described in the German edition of vol. 12, and published in 1940-41. All the specimens listed are in the British Museum (Natural History) with the single exception of the type of *Chloroclystis antarctica* Hudson ab. *hudsoni* ab. n., which is in the collection of Mr. G. V. Hudson in New Zealand.

Part I also includes a legend to all the species illustrated on the plates listed above: due to the war Mr. Prout did not have the opportunity of correcting proof copies of these plates, which were printed in Germany, and they appeared with a number of the names wrongly spelt or transposed. With the exception of those species described in the following pages, each name is followed by the date of its original publication.

The colour names used in the descriptions are taken from Ridgway, *Color Standards and Color Nomenclature*.—D. S. Fletcher, Dept. of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History).]

Eustroma hampsoni sp. n.

(Pl. 31 : A as *interplagata*)

Cidaria interplagata Guenée Hampson nec Guenée, 1895, *Moths of India*, 3: 358.

Guenée's type of *Cidaria interplagata* (1858) has proved to be a species of *Arichanna* closely related to *A. ramosa* Walker (1866) in the subfamily Ennominae. The species which Hampson described very fully in the *Moths of India*, based on a single male from Sikkim, has therefore been renamed.

Pareustroma conisecta Prout

(Pl. 31 : C)

♂♀ 36-38 mm. Face, head, thorax and abdomen cinnamon buff irrorate with fuscous; basal halves of patagia and tegulae fuscous; thorax with a large fuscous spot medially. Fore wing mummy brown. Basal fascia double and fuscous,

marked on anterior half of wing only; proximal line slender, distal line broad. Medial area shaped as illustrated, fuscous; subterminal fascia consists of pale interneural spots; termen slenderly and brokenly fuscous. Hind wing cartridge buff irrorate with fuscous, rather more densely in the terminal area. Distinguished from the other species in the genus by the smooth, diagonal, proximal margin of the very distinctly shaped medial area.

W. CHINA: Tien-Tsuen, 1903 (*Chasseurs indigènes du P. Déjean*), 2 ♂, 2 ♀, including holotype and allotype; Ta-tsien-lou, 1910 (*Chasseurs indigènes*), 1 ♂.

THIBET: Frontière orientale, 1905 (*Chasseurs indigènes du P. Déjean*), 1 ♀.

Lobogonodes multistriata tensa Prout

(Pl. 31: D)

Differs from *m. multistriata* Butler (1889) in the suffusion of both wings with fuscous black; as a result the white pattern is more sharply contrasted with the ground colour.

INDIA: Assam, Shillong (*H. M. Parish*), holotype ♂; *ibid.*, 17.viii.1909, 2 ♀, including allotype.

Lobogonodes complicata dactylotypa Prout

(Pl. 31: D)

Differs from *c. complicata* Butler (1879) in the suffusion of both wings with fuscous black; the ochraceous tawny colouring, which, in the nominate subspecies extends proximad from the termen to the postmedial fascia, is completely suppressed.

FORMOSA: Kanshirei, 1,000 ft., 10.v.1908 (*A. E. Wileman*), holotype ♂; *ibid.*, 14.v.1908, 1 ♂; 23.vi.1908 allotype ♀; 19.viii.1908, 1 ♂; 12.x.1908, 1 ♀.

Hysterura vacillans Prout

(Pl. 31: C)

♂ 33-36 mm. Fore wing cinnamon buff with a hair tuft on the underside as in *H. cervinaria* Moore (1867); basal third of wing transversed by four parallel fasciae, each consisting of interneural spots of varying sizes, which are fuscous slenderly ringed with cartridge buff; medial area similarly coloured, shaped as in illustration, trifurcate costad; subterminal fascia fuscous, strongly marked from costa to vein R_1 , edged and slenderly divided along vein Sc_5 by cartridge buff, then marked by four similarly coloured spots of smaller size, one between veins R_2 and R_3 and three posterior of vein M_2 . Apical streak fuscous edged with cartridge buff. Hind wing slightly angled at vein M_1 , tiller buff; termen slenderly fuscous. Differs from *cervinaria* Moore in the slightly angled hind wing and in the distinctive shape of the medial area of the fore wing.

W. CHINA: Ta-tsien-lou, 1910 (*Chasseurs indigènes*), holotype ♂; Siao-Lou, 1902 (*Chasseurs indigènes du P. Déjean*), 1 ♂.

THIBET: Frontière orientale, 1905 (*Chasseurs indigènes du P. Déjean*), 1 ♂.

Hysterura protagma Prout

(Pl. 31 : D)

♂ 38 mm. Fore wing with a tuft of long, pale ochraceous buff hair along the underside of the inner margin; the upperside is light vinaceous cinnamon irrorate with fuscous proximad of the postmedial fascia and with cinnamon brown distad of it and terminad between vein R_1 and the tornus; basal third of wing with four parallel fasciae consisting of fuscous spots ringed with cartridge buff; medial area similarly coloured, consisting of one triangular patch posterior of the lower median vein and several spots anterior of it; subterminal fascia, distally dentate from costa to vein R_2 , fuscous edged with cartridge buff, then marked as spots, one between veins R_3 and R_2 and three between M_2 and the inner margin; two similar spots near apex, one between veins Sc_5 and Sc_4 and one between Sc_5 and R_1 . Hind wing acutely angled and slightly produced between veins R_3 and M_1 , pale drab suffused with light vinaceous cinnamon in posterior half; termen cinnamon brown; postmedial fascia and anterior half of subterminal fascia pale; posterior half of subterminal fascia represented posterior of vein R_3 by fuscous spots ringed with warm buff. Distinguished from other known species by the size and colour of the tuft along the inner margin of the underside of the fore wing, by the pattern of the medial area and the subterminal fascia of the fore wing, and by the acute angling of the hind wing.

INDIA : Assam, Cherrapunji, i. 1894, holotype ♂; Khasia Hills, 2 ♂.

BURMA : East Pegu, 4-5,000 ft., iii-iv. 1890 (*W. Doherty*), 1 ♂.

Hysterura protagma agaura Prout

♂ 42 mm. Differs from *p. protagma* in its larger size and in the brighter and more intense cinnamon brown irroration distad of the medial area and terminad between vein R_1 and the tornus of the fore wing.

FORMOSA : Arizan, 7,300 ft., 28.iii. 1908 (*A. E. Wileman*), holotype ♂.

Amnesicoma albiseriata condigna Prout

Differs from *a. albiseriata* Warren (1893) in the more clearly marked, white transverse fasciae, and in the reduction of the white cell marks on the fore wing to two small spots.

TIBET : Chumbitang, 13,000 ft., 25.vii. 1924 (*Maj. R. W. G. Hingston*), holotype ♂; Chumbi Valley, 1 ♂.

Photoscotosia indecora Prout

(Pl. 31 : E)

♂ 49 mm.; ♀ 47 mm. Hair tuft on underside of fore wing in male cartridge buff, short, extending to just beyond level of mid-cell. Both wings fuscous. Fore wing very lightly irrorate with olive buff; basal, ante- and postmedial fasciae white; subterminal fascia white, represented by longitudinal dashes between the veins; terminal interneural dots and apical streak warm buff; cell spot elongate and white, cut by veins Sc_5 , R_1 and R_2 ; and additional white spot is situate close to

lower median vein between veins M_1 and M_2 . On the hind wing the postmedial fasciae are white, weakly marked. Distinguished from *P. amplicata* Walker (1862) by the small white hair tuft on the underside of the fore wing in the male and by the uniformly fuscous hind wing in both sexes.

TIBET: Kharta, 12,000 ft., 30.vii.1921 (*G. H. Bullock*), holotype ♂; Kama Valley, 12,000 ft., 27.viii.1921 (*A. F. R. Wollaston*), allotype ♀.

***Photoscotosia prosenes* Prout**

(Pl. 31: F)

♂♀ 44 mm. Underside of male fore wing with a fuscous hair tuft along the middle of the lower median vein, partially covering a large area of black scaling situate medially in the posterior half of the wing. Fore wing cartridge buff densely irrorate with light grayish olive; transverse fasciae, medial area and subterminal area shading to drab, ill-defined; subterminal area edged distally by a white, lunulate fascia, represented posterior of vein R_3 by interneural spots only; between the medial and the subterminal areas the veins are warm buff. Hind wing cartridge buff, termen and anal margin light grayish olive; subterminal fascia faintly marked by white interneural spots posterior of vein R_3 ; termen slenderly warm buff. Distinguished from the rather similarly coloured *P. palaeoarctica fusca* Staudinger (1901) by the smaller hair tuft on the underside of the male fore wing and by the lack of brown irroration on the upperside of both wings.

TIBET: Rongshar Valley, 12,500 ft., 25.vii.1921 (*A. F. R. Wollaston*), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀.

***Photoscotosia dipegaea* Prout**

(Pl. 31: G)

♂ 50 mm. Underside of fore wing with a large patch of black scales covered by a tuft of long hair and situate medially posterior of the lower median vein. Fore wing cartridge buff irrorate with ochraceous tawny and fuscous, very lightly proximad of the antemedial fascia, in the proximal anterior fourth of the medial area, immediately distad of the postmedial fascia and at the apex; basal and antemedial fasciae broad and straight, the latter strongly marked; postmedial fascia slender and dentate; all fasciae fuscous; cell spot very slender. Hind wing cartridge buff, termen and anal margin lightly irrorate with fuscous; subterminal fascia represented by pale interneural spots posterior of vein R_3 . Distinguished at once by the broad, straight, antemedial fascia and by the slender, pale, contrasting fascia distad of the postmedial on the fore wing.

SW. CHINA: Yunnan, Mekong-Yangtse Divide E. of Tsekou, Pei-ma-shan, 14,000 ft., 23.vii.1922 (*Prof. J. W. Gregory*), 2 ♂, including holotype.

***Photoscotosia annubilata* Prout**

(Pl. 31: H)

♂ 50 mm. Underside of fore wing with a hair tuft extending along the lower median vein; the hair is light buff tipped fuscous. Upperside of fore wing as in *P. nubilata* Moore (1888). Hind wing: anterior proximal fourth white, apex

warm buff, remainder fuscous; the subterminal and the double postmedial fasciae are white and marked at the anal margin only. Differs from the closely related *nubilata* in lacking the patch of black scales beneath the hair tuft and in the pattern of the hind wing, in lacking the broad, warm buff costal area of that species.

INDIA: Sikkim, 12,000 ft. (*Ex coll. H. J. Elwes*), holotype ♂.

***Photoscotosia polysticha* Prout**

(Pl. 32 : A)

♂ 48-50 mm.; ♀ 54-56 mm. Darker than *P. pallifasciaria* Leech (1897), with which it had been confused by Hampson in the B.M. collection. Perhaps better compared with the well-known *P. atrostrigata* Bremer (1864), from which it differs in the fore wing in the marked russet suffusion; in the female the single, broad basal fascia and in the male the many fine basal fasciae are straighter; in both sexes the antemedial is less sinuous, the postmedial has a single, shallow inward curve between veins R_1 and M_1 and the posterior lunules are also shallow; the subterminal fascia is more punctiform, the spot posterior of vein SM_2 being larger in the female than in the male. Hind wing nearly as in *atrostrigata*, but having the terminal area suffused with russet and the irregularly marked subterminal fascia punctiform instead of lunulate.

INDIA: Sikkim, Yatong (*Bingham*), 1 ♂, 2 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

TIBET: Yatung (*A. E. Hobson*), 1 ♂, 4 ♀; Kama Valley, 10,000 ft., 24.viii.1921 (*A. F. R. Wollaston*), 1 ♂; Chumbi Valley, Dopenri, 1 ♀.

***Photoscotosia isosticta* Prout**

(Pl. 32 : B)

♂♀ 44-50 mm. Similar in colour and pattern to *P. miniosata* Walker (1862), but differs in the fore wing; proximad of the antemedial fascia, which is angled in the posterior corner of the cell, the wing is uniformly suffused with fuscous. Differs also in the hind wing; in the male there is more white anteriorly and in the female there is a dentate postmedial fascia. The species is at once recognizable by the underside of the fore wing; the fuscous terminal and apical suffusion is extended proximad along the costa to absorb the large fuscous spot at two-thirds costa, which is so conspicuously isolated in *miniosata*.

W. CHINA: Siao-Lou, 1903 (*Chasseurs indigènes du P. Déjean*), 13 ♂, 2 ♀ including holotype and allotype; Ta-tsien-lou, 1906 (*Chasseurs indigènes*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 1910, 1 ♂; Tien-Tsuen, 1903 (*Chasseurs indigènes du P. Déjean*), 3 ♂, 1 ♀.

TIBET: Frontière orientale, 1906 (*Chasseurs indigènes du P. Déjean*), 3 ♂, 2 ♀.

***Photoscotosia prasinotmeta* Prout**

(Pl. 32 : B)

♂ 50 mm. Similar in wing shape and pattern to *P. propugnataria* Leech (1897) but distinguishable from the male of that species by the colour of the hind wing;

the proximal two-thirds of the anterior half is white, the distal third is orange buff; the posterior half is fuscous suffused terminally with russet. In *propugnataria* only the anterior third of the hind wing is white and the apex is straw yellow; the only orange buff colouring is confined to a small area distad of the discocellulars and the termen is suffused with russet only near the apex.

W. CHINA: Ta-t sien-lou, 1899 (*Chasseurs indigènes du P. Déjean*), holotype ♂.

THIBET: 1897 (*Chasseurs Thibetains—ex P. Déjean*), 1 ♂.

Calleulype compositata apothetica Prout

Differs from *c. compositata* Guenée (1858) in the loss of all or nearly all the fuscous pattern on the terminal fourth of the hind wing anterior of vein R_1 ; in some specimens the transverse fasciae on the fore wing are broadened and fused.

W. CHINA: Tse Kou, 1895 (*R. P. Dubernard*), holotype ♂; Ta-t sien-lou, 7,500 ft., vii. 1889 (*A. E. Pratt*), 1 ♂; Ta-t sien-lou, 1906 (*Chasseurs indigènes*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Siao-Lou, 1903 (*Chasseurs indigènes du P. Déjean*), 1 ♀; Ichang, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

THIBET: Frontière orientale, 1906 (*Chasseurs indigènes du P. Déjean*), 1 ♀.

Gandaritis flavata postscripta Prout

♂ 79-83 mm. Fore wing with medial area placed more proximally than in *f. flavata* Moore (1867); the ante- and postmedial fasciae are double as in *f. flavata*, but the two lines of each fascia are wider apart. The hind wing has a conspicuous subterminal shade extending from vein R_1 to the anal angle, ill-defined distally but sharply defined proximally, where it is strongly dentate with acute teeth pointing proximad on the veins.

CHINA: Yunnan, Wei-Si, i. 1917 (*Père Ouvrard*), 2 ♂ including holotype.

Dysstroma ceprona (Swinhoe) ab. *rufescens* Prout

A form parallel to *Dysstroma truncata* (Hufnagel) ab. *rufescens* Strom; the fore wing is suffused with ochraceous tawny between the antemedial and the subterminal fasciae, anterior of vein *SM*.

W. SUMATRA: Korinchi, 7,300 ft., v. 1914 (*Robinson & Kloss*), holotype ♀.

Philereme vashti basilis Prout

Differs from *v. vashti* Butler (1878) in the browner, less black colour of the wings, which are fuscous; those of *v. vashti* are fuscous black. Between the costa and vein R_1 on both the upper- and undersurfaces of the fore wing, the postmedial fascia is broadly and conspicuously cartridge buff; in *v. vashti* it is scarcely traceable and often wanting.

W. CHINA: Che-tou, 11,070 ft., vii-viii. 1890 (*Native coll.*), 2 ♂ including holotype; Pu-tsu-fong, 9,820 ft., vi-vii. 1890 (*Native coll.*), 1 ♂; *ibid.*, 8-10,000 ft., vii. 1890, 1 ♂;

Ta-tsien-lou, 65 ♂, 43 ♀; Siao-Lou, 1900 (*Chasseurs indigènes*), 5 ♂, 10 ♀; Moupin, 1 ♀; Szechuan, Kunkala-shan, 1 ♂.

THIBET : Frontière orientale (*Chasseurs indigènes du P. Déjean*), 26 ♂, 6 ♀.

Triphosa acyrota Prout

(Pl. 33 : C)

♂ 41-43 mm.; ♀ 44 mm. Male. Fore wing wood brown to avellaneous, lightly but evenly irrorate with fuscous; sub-basal, basal, ante- and postmedial fasciae broad, dentate and fuscous; the ante- and postmedial fasciae are sharply defined in the anterior half of the wing, the postmedial being strongly toothed distad between veins R_3 and M_1 ; proximad of the subterminal fascia, which is cartridge buff and punctiform, there is an area of fuscous; cell spot fuscous. Hind wing uniformly wood brown to avellaneous, the postmedial fascia fuscous, but marked only at the anal margin. In the female the ground colour of both wings is cartridge buff and the transverse fasciae are as a result more sharply defined. Similar in size to *T. rantaizanensis* Wileman (1916), but more sharply marked and with the postmedial fascia of the fore wing more strongly toothed between veins R_3 and M_1 .

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS : N. Luzon, 5-6,000 ft. (*Whitehead*), 2 ♂, 1 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

Triphosa praesumptiosa Prout

(Pl. 33 : E)

♂♀ 47-51 mm. Rather larger than *T. rantaizanensis* Wileman (1916), which has a wing span of 42-44 mm. The wings are less dark than in that species, being similar in colour and pattern to the preceding species, though not so glossy and more strongly marked; on the fore wing the anterior projection of the postmedial fascia is a little stronger and the fuscous costal area proximad of the subterminal fascia is more strongly marked.

In the male genitalia the uncus in *rantaizanensis* is evenly curved from base to tapered apex; in *praesumptiosa* it is broadened from base to middle, then sharply narrowed by one-half and tapered to the apex.

FORMOSA : Rantaizan, 10-11.v.1909 (*A. E. Wileman*), 2 ♂, 2 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

Triphosa empodia Prout

(Pl. 33 : G)

Larentia albiplaga Oberthur Hampson *nec* Oberthur, 1895, *Moths of India*, 3: 370 (part).

♂ 40-42 mm.; ♀ 50 mm. Fore wing bister, basal, medial and terminal areas fuscous; basal, ante- and postmedial fasciae very lightly irrorate with white; medial fascia similarly irrorate in a few examples; cell spot slender, fuscous black, followed distally in some examples by a small area of white; subterminal fascia white and punctiform, the spot between veins R_3 and M_1 often being large. Hind

wing bister ; fringes chequered with white in anterior half of the wing ; postmedial and subterminal fasciae slenderly white in some examples. Underside : fore wing bister with two areas of white, one distad of the discocellulars extending to the faintly marked postmedial fascia, the other distad of the postmedial fascia between veins R_3 and M_1 ; hind wing similar to the upperside. Differs from *T. hydatoplex* Prout (1938) in the reduction of the white markings on the fore wing.

INDIA : Sikkim, 13,000 ft., 1887 (*Coll. H. J. Elwes*), holotype ♀ ; Sikkim, Yatong, 1894 (*Dudgeon*), 1 ♀ ; Kashmir Valley, vii. 1903 (*Ward*), 1 ♂.

TIBET : Yatung (*A. E. Hobson*), 5 ♂ ; Rongshar Valley, 12,500 ft., 25. vii. 1921 (*A. F. R. Wollaston*), 3 ♂.

BHUTAN : 1 ♂.

Triphosa macroprora Prout

(Pl. 33 : G)

♂ 42 mm. Palpus twice as long as the diameter of the eye. Fore wing light buff irrorate with warm buff and bister ; ante- and postmedial fasciae broad, densely bister ; a similar fascia is situate proximad of the pale buff, lunulate subterminal fascia ; termen slenderly fuscous proximad, warm buff distad between the veins with minute warm buff dots at the vein ends. Hind wing tilleul buff irrorate with bister, very lightly proximad, densely distad ; apex warm buff ; double postmedial fascia marked at the anal margin only ; subterminal fascia and termen as on fore wing. Related to *T. dubiosata* Walker (1862), differing in its brown instead of grey colour and in the length of the palpus ; in *dubiosata* it is one and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS : Luzon, subprov. Benguet, Pauai, Haight's Place, 7,000 ft., 3. xii. 1912 (*A. E. Wileman*), holotype ♂.

Triphosa luteimedia Prout

(Pl. 33 : H)

♂♀ 43-45 mm. Fairly broad winged especially in the female. Palpus moderate as in *T. dubiosata* Walker (1862), or scarcely longer. Fore wing more mixed with white than in *T. confusaria* Leech (1897), well variegated and scarcely glossy, the colouring about as in medium *Entephria caesiata* Schiffermüller (vol. 4, pl. 9 : F) ; the wing is white lightly irrorate with mouse gray to fuscous ; sub-basal, basal, ante- and postmedial fasciae broad, more densely fuscous, especially costad ; terminal fourth densely fuscous and divided by the lunulate white subterminal fascia, which is more or less enlarged into a spot in part of the median fold and sometimes again posterior of it, but this latter spot is not a marked feature ; medial area more or less irrorate with straw to mustard yellow ; in some examples this is reduced to a strongly marked streak on the lower median vein. Hind wing rather variable, always moderately well marked, the distal area dark enough to render conspicuous the pale subterminal fascia.

TIBET : Ta-t sien-lou, v-vi. 1892 (*Chasseurs Thibetains*), holotype ♂, 1 ♀ ; *ibid.*,

eté 1893 (*R. P. Déjean*), 1 ♂; *ibid.*, 1898, allotype ♀; *ibid.*, 1902, 1 ♂; Tay-Tou-Ho, 1897 (*R. P. Déjean*), 1 ♀.

***Triphosa confusaria tarachodes* Prout**

(Pl. 33 : G)

Differs from *c. confusaria* Leech (1897) in the suffusion of both wings with dark mouse gray, the basal, ante- and postmedial fasciae and the terminal area of the fore wing being very strongly marked.

INDIA : Sikkim, Tonglo, 10,000 ft., vii. 1886 (*H. J. Elwes*), 5 ♂, including holotype ; Sikkim (*Knyvett*), 1 ♂.

TIBET : Chumbi Valley, 7 ♂, 9 ♀; Chumbitang, 13,000 ft., 25.vii. 1924 (*Maj. R. W. G. Hingston*), 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Kharta Valley, 11,500 ft., 24.vi. 1922 (*E. F. Norton*), 1 ♂.

***Calocalpe tremodes* Prout**

(Pl. 34 : A)

♂ 37-42 mm. Fore wing sepia ; ante- and postmedial fasciae white and dentate, strongly and broadly marked at costa, but failing at the median vein ; subterminal fascia white, very slender and lunulate, marked most conspicuously between veins R_3 and M_1 and by a large spot posterior of vein M_2 ; cell spot slender and black ; medial area straw yellow round posterior half of DC ; termen slenderly fuscous ; underside paler, snuff brown except in the posterior half distad of the medial area, where the wing is irrorate with pale buff ; the distal margin of the medial area is bluntly toothed distad between veins Sc_5 and R_1 and between R_3 and M_1 ; postmedial fascia broad, pale buff, failing as on upperside, as it merges into the pale posterior area. Hind wing drab irrorate with sepia terminally ; apex and costal area largely white ; postmedial fascia double, white, marked at anal margin only ; subterminal fascia very slenderly lunulate, white ; termen as on fore wing ; underside with a dense hair tuft in the central third of interspace $1b$. Distinguished from other oriental species of *Calocalpe* by its small size, the dark sepia colour of the wings and the restricted white area along the costa of the hind wing.

INDIA : Sikkim, Tonglo, 10,000 ft., vii. 1886 (*H. J. Elwes*), 3 ♂, including holotype ; Sikkim, 1886 (*O. Moller*), 2 ♂ ; Sikkim (*Knyvett*), 1 ♂ ; Sikkim, 1 ♂.

***Calocalpe anestria* Prout**

(Pl. 34 : A)

♂♀ 43-47 mm. Fore wing bister, basal, sub-basal, medial and terminal areas most strongly marked ; basal, antemedial, medial and postmedial fasciae broad and irrorate with white, the medial and postmedial failing at the submedian vein ; subterminal fascia lunulate and white, broadly marked between veins R_3 and SM_1 ; cell spot slender and fuscous ; underside pale buff lightly suffused with bister ; cell spot, anterior half of distal margin of medial area and termen, between veins M_1 and M_2 and broadly between R_3 and apex, densely bister ; the anterior tooth

of the distal margin of the medial area is stronger and sharper than in the preceding species. Hind wing white from costa to vein R_2 , termen and posterior half suffused with bister, more densely towards margins; subterminal fascia white, slender and deeply lunulate; underside pale buff, termen lightly suffused and veins spotted bister; in the male there is a hair tuft similar to that of *C. tremodes*. Distinguished from that species by the paler brown colour of the wings, the better marked subterminal fascia on the fore wing and by the whiter hind wing.

INDIA: Khasia Hills, 2 ♂, 4 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

Calocalpe titubata Prout

(Pl. 34: A)

♂ 45-46 mm.; ♀ 47-50 mm. Rather larger than *C. tremodes*, but similar in colour and pattern, though the latter is ill-defined; subterminal fascia white, slender, not so conspicuously marked as in either *tremodes* or *anestia*. Hind wing almost uniformly drab, the costal area paler, especially in the female. Differs from *tremodes* in the sacculus and the juxta of the male genitalia; in *titubata* the sacculus has two arms, one short and one long; in *tremodes* both arms are short and of about equal length; in *titubata* the juxta is bilobate; in *tremodes* it is shaped as a plate.

INDIA: Sikkim, Yatong (*Bingham*), 3 ♂, 3 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

TIBET: Kama Valley, 11,500 ft., 24.vi.1922 (*E. F. Norton*), 1 ♂.

Calocalpe valentula Prout

(Pl. 34: A)

♂♀ 48-52 mm. Fore wing dark olive gray, very lightly irrorate with straw yellow; centre of medial area broadly pale olive buff from costa to lower median vein, where it is tinged with straw yellow; postmedial fascia double, slender and lunulate, the proximal line white, the distal straw yellow, marked clearly near costa then as pairs of spots on the veins; subterminal fascia white, slender and lunulate, variable in degree of marking, but always represented by two large white spots between veins R_3 and M_1 and one between M_2 and SM_1 ; fringes chequered smoke gray and white. Hind wing smoke gray, termen broadly dark olive gray; postmedial fascia double and pale olive buff, subterminal fascia white and lunulate, broadly marked on costa. Underside of both wings smoke gray, medial and terminal areas rather darker; subterminal fascia white and punctiform on both wings, the spots large and conspicuous posterior of vein R_3 on the fore wing; hind wing of male with a dense hair tuft in the distal five-eighths of interspace $1b$. Differs from the closely related *C. tristis* Prout (1914) in the paler gray colour of the wings and the very conspicuous white subterminal spots. Differs also in the male genitalia, which are very distinctive, especially in the shape of the labides, which broaden strongly to about the middle, then taper to the apex and are covered with hair; the uncus is broader-based than in *tristis*, tapering to a rounded apex; the tegumen is also broader; saccus small but shallower than in *tristis*, not so pointed; valve

more rounded, hairy; sacculus similarly developed; juxta not so deeply cleft nor so wide.

W. CHINA: Ta-tsien-lou (*Chasseurs indigènes*), 24 ♂, 5 ♀ including holotype and allotype; Szechuan, Sunpanting, 1 ♂; Upper Yang-tse-kiang, 1 ♂.

THIBET: Frontière orientale (*Chasseurs indigènes du P. Déjean*), 4 ♂; Tchang-Kou, été 1892 (*Chasseurs chinois*), 1 ♂.

***Stamnodes spectatissima* Prout**

(Pl. 34 : C)

♀ 49-50 mm. Proximal third of fore wing fuscous; distal third fuscous at costa, this fuscous area tapering toward to a point at vein *SM*; costa fuscous; basal, antemedial, postmedial and subterminal fasciae broadly white, but marked only between the costa and the subcostal vein; between the ante- and postmedial fasciae an area of fuscous extends from the costa to vein *R*₂; remainder of wing ochraceous tawny. Proximal half of hind wing fuscous; costa and termen slenderly fuscous; remainder of wing ochraceous tawny. Readily distinguishable by its colour and very large size.

W. CHINA: Ta-tsien-lou, 1898 (*Chasseurs indigènes*), holotype ♀; Yunnan (*George Forest*), 1 ♀.

***Stamnodes depeculata lamarum* Prout**

(Pl. 34 : D)

Differs from other races of *depeculata* Lederer (1869) in colour; the ground colour of the wings is cartridge buff; the basal, costal, medial and apical markings of the fore wing are drab.

TIBET: Tasam, Rongshar Valley, 12,000 ft., 20.vi.1924 (*Maj. R. W. G. Hingston*), holotype ♀; Nyenyam, 12,500 ft., 16.vii.1921 (*A. F. R. Wollaston*), 1 ♀.

***Docirava distata* Prout**

(Pl. 34 : E)

♂ 41 mm. Fore wing drab, the medial area rather darker and the costa very lightly irrorate with old rose; antemedial fascia straight, cinnamon brown distally, warm buff proximally; postmedial fascia slightly sinuous, cinnamon brown proximally, warm buff distally; cell spot white; underside with costa warm buff, subcostal area and distal part of radial veins old rose and the remainder of the wing drab. Hind wing cartridge buff with a clearly marked, drab medial fascia curved parallel to the termen; underside cream colour densely irrorate with old rose, except at termen. Closely related to *D. affinis* Warren (1894) as is shown by the white cell spot and the course of the ante- and postmedial fasciae on the upperside of the fore wing and by the bright pink and drab underside of both wings; differs in the fore wing by the browner ground colour, the greatly reduced pink irroration

and by the cinnamon brown edging to the transverse fasciae. Differs in the hind wing by the better marked, curved medial fascia.

TIBET: Kama Valley, Saki-thung, 12,000 ft., 22.vi.1922 (*E. F. Norton*), holotype ♂.

***Carsia emphracta* Prout**

(Pl. 34 : E)

♂ 34 mm. Near *Docirava postochrea* Hampson (1895) in size, shape and general pattern. Fore wing drab gray patterned with sayal brown to tawny olive; sub-basal fascia slender, excurved; antemedial less curved proximad at inner margin than in *D. postochrea*, broad at costa, tapered posteriorly and strongly toothed distad on median vein; postmedial fascia broader at apex than inner margin, sinuous and toothed distad between veins R_3 and M_1 ; terminal area irrorate with fuscous, densely and broadly between veins M_1 and R_1 , whence this terminal shade narrows sharply to apex; cell spot elongate. Underside drab; cell spot as on upperside; costa bright clay colour, largely underlined with rose pink, broadening to reach the distal areole and vein R_1 ; distal margin suffused with rose pink in anterior half. Hind wing tilleul buff; underside rose pink with an ill-defined, postmedial fascia of bright clay colour.

BURMA: 28° 8' N., 97° 24' E., 1,000 ft., 29.vi.1926 (*F. Kingdon Ward*), holotype ♂.

***Loxofidonia sigmata* Prout**

(Pl. 34 : G)

♂ 20-25 mm. Similar in size and pattern to *L. bareconia* Swinhoe (1894). In the male the fore wing differs in the suffusion of the costa and the space between the basal and medial areas with dark olive buff; the distal margin of the basal area is less sharply toothed in the cell and the medial area is divided and edged by fasciae of glossy plumbeous. The distal third of the wing, white in the male of *bareconia*, is irrorate with plumbeous. In the female the distal third of the fore wing and the whole of the hind wing is suffused with fuscous black.

W. CELEBES: Paloe, G. Tompoe, 2,700 ft., i.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), holotype ♂; Koelawi Paloe, 3,100 ft., iii.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 2 ♂; Paloe, Loda, 4,000 ft., v.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♂; Tjamba, near Maros, 1,500 ft., ii.1938 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 2 ♂, 1 ♀ allotype.

***Loxofidonia sigmata lipernes* Prout**

♂ 22 mm. Differs from the nominate subspecies in the loss of the plumbeous fascia in the medial area. Proximad of the medial area the plumbeous irroration is replaced by dark olive buff.

DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Fak-Fak, 1,700 ft., xii.1907 (*Pratt*), holotype ♂.

Sterrhochaeta lamia Prout

(Pl. 36 : A)

Frons and head warm buff : thorax and abdomen cinnamon drab. Fore wing cinnamon drab, the veins and the cell area lightly irrorate with warm buff ; basal fascia, boldly bowed between costa and subcostal vein and between median and submedian veins, warm buff edged proximally with fuscous ; ante- and postmedial fasciae warm buff, the former edged proximally, the latter edged distally with fuscous anterior of the median vein ; posterior of this vein the medial area is narrowed by one half and uniformly fuscous ; subterminal fascia represented by longitudinal fuscous streaks between veins R_1 and R_2 and between R_3 and M_2 ; termen slenderly fuscous ; fringes warm buff proximally, mouse gray distally. Hind wing cartridge buff and glossy ; fringes irrorate with mouse gray. Related to *S. semiradiata* Warren (1907), but distinguished from it by the narrowed and uniformly fuscous posterior half of the medial area.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA : Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., i. 1911 (*A. S. MEEK*), 8 ♂, 4 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

PAPUA : Mt. Tafa, 8,500 ft., iii. 1934 (*L. E. Cheesman*), 2 ♀.

Sterrhochaeta rectilineata diffidens Prout

(Pl. 36 : A)

Differs from other races of *rectilineata* Warren (1898) in the suffusion of the posterior third of the fore wing, between veins R_1 and R_3 , with russet and in having the hind wing uniformly cartridge buff.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA : Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., i-ii. 1911 (*A. S. MEEK*), 2 ♂, including holotype.

Sterrhochaeta rectilineata curvifera Prout

Distinguished from other races of *rectilineata* Warren (1898) by the colour and pattern of the fore wing ; the postmedial fascia is bowed distad between veins R_1 and R_3 ; the basal area is edged distally and the medial area is edged both proximally and distally with bright ferruginous ; distad of the medial area the wing is uniformly deep brownish drab.

NEW HANOVER : ii-iv. 1923 (*A. S. MEEK*), 3 ♀, including holotype.

Sterrhochaeta rectilineata indirecta subsp. n.

Distinguished from other races of *rectilineata* Warren (1898) by the suffusion of both wings with drab to wood brown ; as a result the pattern on the fore wing is ill-defined, the basal area being scarcely traceable and the hind wing has a uniformly smoky appearance.

W. CELEBES : Paloe, Sidaonta, 4,500 ft., vi. 1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), holotype ♀.

***Sterrhochaeta fulgurata mera* Prout**

Differs from *f. fulgurata* Warren (1906) in the straighter, white, transverse fasciae ; the tooth at vein R_3 in the postmedial fascia of the fore wing of the nominate subspecies is wanting in this race.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA : Hydrographer Mts., 2,500 ft., i.1918 (*Eichhorn Bros.*), 5 ♀, including holotype.

***Sterrhochaeta tanaorrhina* Prout**

(Pl. 36 : B)

♂ 25 mm. Face and thorax orange rufous, the latter with a longitudinal white streak in posterior half ; head and abdomen cartridge buff irrorate with orange rufous. Fore wing cartridge buff irrorate with orange rufous and russet ; basal and medial areas russet ; basal fascia white edged proximally and distally with a few black scales ; ante- and postmedial fasciae white, the former edged distally, the latter edged proximally with black ; postmedial fascia strongly bulged distad between veins R_3 and M_2 ; subterminal fascia black and dentate, but poorly defined ; there are two apical streaks of white. Hind wing cartridge buff, termen and fringes warm buff. Distinguished from other species in the genus by the shape of the postmedial fascia.

PAPUA : Mt. Tafa, 8,500 ft., iii.1934 (*L. E. Cheesman*), holotype ♂.

***Sterrhochaeta aphanisis* Prout**

(Pl. 36 : B)

♂ 21 mm. Fore wing maize yellow ; basal and terminal areas densely irrorate with light grayish vinaceous ; the antemedial fascia extends diagonally from one-third costa to two-thirds inner margin to fuse with the postmedial fascia, which extends directly from two-thirds costa ; both fasciae are light grayish vinaceous ; cell spot black ; apex black with a little white irroration at the tip and two white spots on the proximal edge. Hind wing ivory yellow ; postmedial fascia and terminal area very lightly irrorate with light grayish vinaceous. Distinguished at once from other species of *Sterrhochaeta* by the black apex to the fore wing.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA : Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., ii.1911 (*A. S. Meek*), holotype ♂.

***Sterrhochaeta leucosphena* Prout**

(Pl. 36 : C)

♂♀ 20 mm. Face, head, thorax and abdomen white or cartridge buff irrorate with fuscous, the abdomen also lightly irrorate with amber yellow. Fore wing white irrorate with fuscous ; basal area densely fuscous, toothed distad in cell and submedian folds ; medial area densely fuscous, proximal margin sinuous and deeply incised mediad in the cell and submedian folds, distal margin bulged boldly terminad

between veins R_2 and M_2 ; a large, fuscous, costal spot is situate just before the apex and fuses with a similar terminal spot between veins R_1 and R_3 ; antemedial, postmedial and terminal fasciae slenderly amber yellow; fringes chequered white and fuscous. Hind wing tilleul buff, very lightly irrorate with drab. As with most species of *Sterrhochaeta*, readily distinguished by colour and pattern.

PAPUA: Mt. Tafa, 8,500 ft., iii. 1934 (*L. E. Cheesman*), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀.

***Sterrhochaeta biflexa* Prout**

(Pl. 36 : C)

♂♀ 16-19 mm. Fore wing light purple drab lightly irrorate with fuscous; basal area more strongly fuscous, the distal margin edged with light buff; medial area densely irrorate with fuscous, the proximal and distal margins sinuous and edged with light buff; terminal area more or less irrorate with fuscous and with a broad, light buff streak on vein R_1 ; a slender, dentate, light buff subterminal fascia is present in some examples; cell spot black; termen fuscous between the veins; fringes light buff proximally, fuscous distally. Hind wing weakly and uniformly light purple drab; cell spot and postmedial fascia faintly fuscous. The colour, the pattern and especially the broad, pale streak on vein R_1 on the fore wing serve to distinguish this species from the closely related *S. lineola* Warren (1903).

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., ii. 1911 (*A. S. Meek*) holotype ♂ and allotype ♀.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Hydrographer Mts., 2,500 ft., iv. 1918 (*Eichhorn Bros.*), 1 ♀; Biagi, Mambare R., 5,000 ft., iii. 1906 (*A. S. Meek*), 1 ♀.

***Desmoclystia abata* Prout**

(Pl. 36 : D)

♀ 22 mm. The male is unknown but the species probably belongs to the *unipuncta* Warren (1906) section of the genus; the fore wing has more definite reddish bands than in that species; there is some white in the basal area and a broad, irregularly shaped, white, medial area; postmedial fascia slender and white, differently shaped from that of *unipuncta*; subterminal fascia interrupted at the veins, but without a conspicuously large, white spot between veins R_3 and M_1 as in *unipuncta*; fringes reddish proximally, chequered white and fuscous distally. Hind wing drab, fringes reddish.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., i. 1911 (*A. S. Meek*), holotype ♀.

***Desmoclystia abbreviata* Prout**

(Pl. 36 : E)

♂♀ 12 mm. Palpus, frons, head and thorax black; collar and abdomen dark olive buff. Fore wing: basal and terminal fifths fuscous, the latter area tapering tornad; medial area fuscous, broad at costa, interrupted in cell area, narrowing

and failing at submedian fold; remainder of wing dark olive buff. Hind wing drab. Related to *D. nigribasis* Warren (1906), but distinguished by its very small size, the colour and pattern of the fore wing and the uniformly dark hind wing.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., ii. 1911 (*A. S. Meek*), holotype ♂.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Hydrographer Mts., 2,500 ft., i. 1918 (*Eichhorn Bros.*), allotype ♀.

Desmoclystia oniria Prout

(Pl. 36 : F)

♂ 20-22 mm.; ♀ 25 mm. Cilia of male antenna equal in length to one-third of the diameter of the shaft; those of the female minute. Frons, thorax and abdomen russet suffused with fuscous; head russet. Fore wing tawny to russet crossed by many slender, glossy fasciae, each fascia smoke gray lightly irrorate with black and white; subterminal fascia black and dentate, enlarged into spots between the veins and edged distally with white; cell spot slender and oblique, russet; fringes white proximally, russet distally. Hind wing uniformly drab; fringes cinnamon buff. Distinguished from other species in the genus by the glossy pattern of the fore wing.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., i-ii. 1911 (*A. S. Meek*), 4 ♂, 1 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

Desmoclystia aypna Prout

(Pl. 36 : F)

♂ 24 mm.; ♀ 28 mm. Male antenna subdentate with fascicles of cilia twice as long as the diameter of the shaft; female antenna minutely ciliate. Fore wing tawny more or less irrorate with white; basal fourth russet irrorate with fuscous; medial area acutely angled on vein R_3 and composed of many slender fasciae of fuscous, russet and white; termen with interneural, fuscous spots or streaks edged proximally with white, larger in anterior half of wing; cell spot fuscous ringed with tawny; fringes tawny proximally, chequered white and russet distally with fuscous spots at the vein ends. Hind wing tilleul buff irrorate with fuscous; fringes cinnamon buff. Related to *D. oniria*, but differing in its larger size, more clearly defined basal and medial areas, paler hind wing and the structure of the male antennae.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., i-ii. 1911 (*A. S. Meek*), 1 ♂, 2 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

Chaetolopha tafa Prout

(Pl. 36 : H)

♂ 20-22 mm. Palpus, frons, head, thorax and abdomen light buff irrorate with warm sepia. Fore wing: basal area, bowed distally, warm sepia; medial area,

tapered posteriorly, with proximal margin slightly toothed basad on median vein and distal margin incised mediad between veins R_1 and R_3 and lunulate, strongly between veins R_3 and M_1 and between M_1 and M_2 , warm sepia with two light buff flecks at costa; distal fourth of wing warm sepia divided by the white, subterminal fascia; an apical streak, white irrorate medially with light orange yellow, extends diagonally almost to the postmedial fascia; a lateral streak, between veins R_3 and M_1 , extends from the termen almost to the postmedial fascia; antemedial fascia light buff irrorate with light orange yellow, narrowed medially and with a spot of warm sepia medially at the costa and at the inner margin; postmedial fascia white irrorate distally with light orange yellow; fringes chequered warm sepia and white. Hind wing white irrorate with drab; postmedial fascia broad and curved parallel to the termen, subterminal fascia punctiform, both pale and ill-defined; fringes as on fore wing. Related to *C. ornatipennis* Warren (1906), but differing in the darker colour of the basal, medial and terminal areas, the almost complete suppression of pale irroration and spotting in the medial area and the reduction of the yellow colouring on the fore wing.

PAPUA: Mt. Tafa, 8,500 ft., iii. 1934 (*L. E. Cheesman*), 2 ♂, including holotype.

Chaetolopha turbinata Prout

(Pl. 36: H)

♂ 19-20 mm.; ♀ 22-23 mm. Palpus, frons and thorax light orange yellow irrorate with ochraceous orange; tegulae warm sepia; first abdominal segment light orange yellow, remainder of abdomen ochraceous orange, each segment edged posteriorly with white and irrorate laterally with warm sepia. Fore wing patterned similarly to the preceding species; the subcostal area, between the base of the wing and the postmedial fascia, is densely irrorate with ochraceous orange; the antemedial fascia thus commences at the subcostal vein and its medial spot at the inner margin is ochraceous orange instead of warm sepia; distal margin of the medial area very gently and evenly lunulate for its entire length; the distal half of the postmedial fascia is ochraceous orange and the subterminal fascia is edged distally with the same colour. The hind wing is densely irrorate with fuscous, the termen lightly irrorate with ochraceous orange in some examples; postmedial fascia very slender, parallel to the termen and weakly defined. Fringes on both wings fuscous with a little white scaling distally between the veins.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., ii-iii. 1911 (*A. S. Meek*), 3 ♂, 3 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

Chaetolopha ornatipennis nepenthes Prout

(Pl. 36: K)

♀ 25 mm. Rather larger and much paler than *o. ornatipennis* Warren (1906); palpus, frons, head, thorax and abdomen white densely irrorate with warm buff, the abdominal segments white posteriorly. On the fore wing the basal area shades from straw yellow at the base of the wing, through ochraceous orange to warm

sepia at its distal margin ; the terminal third of the wing is similarly coloured ; the medial area is reduced and encloses a large, white cell spot ; the antemedial fascia is broad and straw yellow and is edged slenderly both proximally and distally with white ; the postmedial fascia, also broad and straw yellow, is edged proximally with white. Hind wing light buff suffused with drab ; postmedial fascia broad and faintly indicated by a light straw yellow and ochraceous orange suffusion.

NEW IRELAND : xi.1923 (*A. F. Eichhorn*), holotype ♀.

Chaetolopha ornatipennis anomala Prout

♀ 23 mm. Differs from the closely related *ornatipennis peregrina* Prout (1929) in the fore wing, in the greater admixture of ochraceous orange in the basal, medial and terminal areas, in the better marked white, subterminal fascia and in the fringes, which are chequered white and fuscous. The hind wing is paler with a broad, though ill-defined postmedial fascia.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA : Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., i.1911 (*A. S. Meek*), holotype ♀.

Propithex glaucisparsa scintillulata Prout

Differs from *g. glaucisparsa* Prout (1932) in the amount and in the distribution of the iridescent gray-blue scales on the fore wing. The antemedial band is edged proximally and the postmedial band is edged distally with a double, lunulate fascia of iridescent gray-blue scales ; the single, lunulate, subterminal fascia and apical streak are similarly coloured ; the iridescent gray-blue irroration of the apex and terminal areas of the nominate subspecies is wanting and that of the medial area is confined to the anterior fourth.

MALAYA : Selangor, Bukit Kutu, 3,300 ft., 27.ix.1932 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), holotype ♂ ; Pahang, Fraser's Hill, 4,000 ft., 28.i.1929 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), 1 ♀ ; Pahang, Cameron Highlands, 8,800 ft., 24.vi.1935 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), allotype ♀.

Carbia calefacta Prout

(Pl. 36 : K)

Carbia calescens Walker Prout *nec* Walker, 1932, *J. F.M.S.*, 17 : 60.

♀ 20-24 mm. Generally smaller than *C. calescens* Walker (1866), which is closely related. The fore wing is not quite so broad and the termen is less strongly rounded ; the distal half is suffused with ochraceous orange ; the white ante- and postmedial fasciae are broader and more closely approximate ; the subterminal fascia in *calescens* is lunulate ; in *calefacta* the proximal edge is straight from the costa to vein M_1 and the black marking proximad of it is cut by the ochraceous orange radial veins ; in *calescens* the black marking is entire. In both species the hind wing is ochraceous orange with a fuscous anal margin marked in light buff with the beginnings of the transverse fasciae.

NORTH BORNEO : Mt. Kinabalu, Marei Parei, 5,000 ft., 30.iv.1929 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), holotype ♀; Serambi, xii.1908 (*R. Shalford*), 1 ♀.

SARAWAK : Kuching, 6.xi.1900 (*R. Shalford*), 1 ♀.

SINGAPORE : (*H. N. Ridley*), 1 ♀.

PULO LAUT : (*Doherty*), 1 ♀.

Pomasia parerga Prout

(Pl. 36 : K)

Very similar in size and pattern to *P. denticlathrata* Warren (1893), but differs on the upperside of the fore wing, which has the distal third suffused with ochraceous buff. The underside of both wings is uniformly ochraceous orange, distinguishing the species at a glance from its allies.

INDIA : Khasia Hills, xi.1894 (*Native coll.*), holotype ♂; *ibid.*, vii.1894, 1 ♂; *ibid.*, without date, 4 ♂, 4 ♀; *ibid.*, (*Nissary*), 1 ♀; Assam, Digboi (*L. Brunt*), 1 ♀; Cherrapunji, 1 ♂; *ibid.*, ix.1893, 1 ♀.

BHUTAN : 1 ♀.

S. SHAN STATES : Kalaur, 4,000 ft., 1 ♂.

Eccymatoge callizona (Lower) ab. *abiens* Prout

(Pl. 37 : A)

Hydriomena brujata Guenée Meyrick *nec* Guenée, 1891, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* (2) 5 : 855.

Differs from typical *callizona* Lower (1984) in the loss of the cartridge buff colouring from the first abdominal segment and from the basal and terminal areas of the fore wing. The cartridge buff, subterminal, interneural spots on both wings remain, that between veins R_3 and M_1 on each wing being larger than the others, especially so on the fore wing.

AUSTRALIA : Queensland (*ex. coll. Swinhoe*), holotype ♀; Victoria (*E. Anderson*), 1 ♀; sine loc. (*E. Anderson*), 1 ♂.

Collix adamata Prout

(Pl. 37 : A)

♀ 39 mm. Palpus warm buff irrorate with bister. Frons, head, thorax and abdomen bister. Fore wing bister; costa irrorate with warm buff, especially distad of the postmedial fascia, which is rather darker than the ground colour and very faintly marked, principally on the veins; distad of the postmedial fascia the veins are marked each with a pair of warm buff spots; subterminal fascia warm buff at costa, then marked as cartridge buff, interneural spots; terminal spots at the vein ends also cartridge buff. Hind wing similarly marked, except for the warm buff costal irroration, which is wanting. Cell spots on both wings fuscous ringed with cartridge buff. Related to *C. suffusca* Warren (1907), from which it differs in its larger size, lack of vinaceous sheen and in the bister irroration of the palpus.

S. W. CELEBES : G. Lampobattang, Parang-bobo Goa, 5,000 ft., v.1938 (*J. P. A. Kalis*) holotype ♀.

***Collix rhabdoneura* Prout**

(Pl. 37 : C)

♂ 32 mm. Antenna very minutely ciliate. Palpus one and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye. Palpus, frons, and thorax cartridge buff densely irrorate with bister; abdomen similar, but also irrorate with cinnamon. Fore wing bister; costal region mottled with cinnamon, the beginnings of the transverse fasciae marked in black; terminal area bister divided by the white, punctiform, subterminal fascia; between the level of the *DC* and the bister terminal area, the veins are cinnamon and there is some cinnamon mottling between veins *Sc*₃ and *M*₁; cell mark small, almost confined to the *DC*. Hind wing similar, except that the costal markings are wanting. Similar in size to *C. ghosha* Walker (1862), but differing in the bright cinnamon mottling and marking of the veins.

MALAYA: Pahang, Cameron Highlands, 4-5,000 ft., 10. vi. 1935 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), holotype ♂.

***Collix ghosha mayri* Prout**

Differs from *g. ghosha* Walker (1862) in having the upperside of the wings dark and weakly marked, as in only rare aberrations of the nominate subspecies in Ceylon and India.

NEW GUINEA: Arfak, Mt. Siwi, 800 m., iv-vi. 1928 (*Dr. E. Mayr*), 3 ♂, including holotype.

***Collix dichobathra puncticulata* Prout**

Differs from *d. dichobathra* Prout (1931) in the warmer, brown instead of gray ground colour of the wings; in *d. dichobathra* the ground colour is drab to drab-gray; in *d. puncticulata* it is bright pinkish cinnamon and the pattern is rather spottily marked, recalling *C. multifilata* Warren (1896).

AUSTRALIA: Queensland, Kuranda, 1907 (*Dodd*), 2 ♂, 1 ♀, including holotype and allotype; *ibid.*, 1910, 3 ♀; *ibid.*, 1911, 2 ♀; *ibid.*, 1913, 1 ♂; Cairns Dist. (*F. P. Dodd*), 2 ♂.

***Collix dichobathra puncticulata* f. *anaxia* Prout**

Distad of the clearly marked, double, dentate antemedial fascia both wings are lightly but evenly irrorate with drab; the postmedial fascia is slender and bister; distad of and parallel to it there is a broad, pale fascia; all other pattern is suppressed.

AUSTRALIA: Brisbane (*M. Culpin*), holotype ♀; Brisbane, 1900 (*A. J. Turner*), 1 ♂; Brisbane, Taylor Range (*F. P. Dodd*), 1 ♀.

***Exodezia* gen. n.**

Frons with small, pointed cone below. Palpus two and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye, second segment rough-scaled. Tongue developed. Male antenna almost simple, laterally compressed. Pectus scarcely hairy. Femur

glabrous. Fore wing slightly less long-winged than in most *Collix*; costa rounded near apex, termen smooth; cell less than one-half as long as wing, rather longer posteriorly; *DC* very oblique; areole double, the distal one long; vein *Sc*₁ from areole, *Sc*₂₋₄ stalked, *Sc*₅ from areole; *R*₁ from upper angle of cell, *R*₂ from middle of *DC*, *R*₃ and *M*₁ closely approximate. Hind wing weakly *Collix*-shaped; cell less than one-half as long as wing; *DC* curved to become oblique posteriorly; *C* anastomosed to close to end of cell; *Sc*₂ and *R*₁ stalked, *R*₂ from anterior of middle of *DC*, *R*₃ and *M*₁ closely approximate. The genitalia show a close relationship to those of the type species of *Collix*, *C. ghosha* Walker (1862). Differs from that genus chiefly in coloration and pattern, the less dentate hind wing and the closer approximation of veins *R*₃ and *M*₁.

Type species: *Eulype albifusa* Swinhoe (1904).

Horisme brooksi Prout

(Pl. 37 : F)

♂ 22 mm. Frons and head bister. Thorax and abdomen white, the latter lightly irrorate with bister. Fore wing light buff irrorate with a few scattered, bister scales; basal fourth of costa bister; ante- and postmedial fasciae bister, broadly and heavily marked at costa, very faintly marked at inner margin and failing completely medially; terminal fourth of wing russet and bister, the russet being more brightly marked proximad of the slender, pale buff, subterminal fascia, which divides this area; cell spot weakly marked, bister. Hind wing pale buff lightly irrorate with bister; basal fascia broad, postmedial slender, both bister and ill-defined; terminal fourth marked as on fore wing, except that the proximal part is broader and bright russet in the anterior and posterior thirds, failing medially; the terminal part is slender and less broken medially; cell spot large, ovate and bister. Underside of both wings white; antemedial fascia and termen of fore wing, postmedial and subterminal fasciae on both wings evenly and smoothly fuscous; cell spots fuscous; subcostal, median and submedian veins and veins *Sc*₅, *R*₁, *M*₁ and *M*₂ on the fore wing broadly yellow ocher; hind wing, except submedian vein, similarly marked. Similar in underside pattern and colour to *H. flavovenata* Leech (1897) and to *Echthrocollix minuta* Butler (1881), but distinguished by the colour and pattern of the upperside of the wings; similar in the pattern and colour of the upperside of the wings to *H. rufipicta* Hampson (1895), but distinguished by the brightly coloured underside.

SUMATRA : Dempo, 4,000 ft., viii.1923 (*C. J. Brooks*), holotype ♂.

Horisme hyperythra catalalia Prout

The upperside of both wings differs from *h. hyperythra* Hampson (1897) in the darker, less reddish colour; the underside differs in the acute angling of the postmedial fascia on vein *R*₁ on the hind wing and in the paler ground colour of both wings.

FORMOSA : Rantaizan, 10.v.1909 (*A. E. Wileman*), holotype ♂; *ibid.*, 15.v.1909, 1 ♀; *ibid.*, v.1909, 1 ♂; *ibid.*, iv.1906, 1 ♂; *ibid.*, 7,500 ft., 9.v.1909, 1 ♂; Kanshirei, 27.iv.1908 (*A. E. Wileman*), 1 ♂; *ibid.*, 1,000 ft., 19.iv.1906, 1 ♂.

***Horisme erythroides* Prout**

(Pl. 37 : G)

♂ 38 mm. Palpus, head and frons pinkish buff with a few scattered fuscous scales. Thorax and abdomen pinkish buff irrorate with fuscous and lightly with vinaceous tawny. Fore wing pinkish buff densely irrorate with fuscous and vinaceous tawny, except just distad of the *DC*, at three-quarters of the wing between the costa and vein R_1 and terminally at the apex, tornus and between veins R_3 and M_1 . Hind wing : costa tilleul buff, anal margin warm buff, remainder of wing pinkish buff evenly irrorate with fuscous and vinaceous tawny ; basal, antemedial and subterminal fasciae double, postmedial fascia single, all slender and fuscous. Underside of both wings tilleul buff evenly irrorate with drab ; postmedial and subterminal fasciae faintly marked with more densely irrorate drab ; costa of fore wing warm buff. Similar in size and elongate wing-shape to *H. hirtivena* Warren (1906), but readily distinguished from that species by its distinctive pattern.

PAPUA : Mt. Tafa, 8,500 ft., iii.1934 (*L. E. Cheesman*), holotype ♂.

***Horisme invicta* Prout**

♀ 35-38 mm. Although the male is unknown, the position of the species is evidently close to *H. hyperythra* Hampson (1897) ; it is larger than the largest specimens of that species, the fore wing is relatively broader, the hind wing more crenulate, thus nearer to *H. boarmiata* Snellen (1881), which it further resembles in the much less bent postmedial fascia, particularly noticeable on the strongly marked underside, where however it does not arise from a darker costal spot as in *boarmiata*. Ground colour of both wings dark olive buff lightly irrorate with vinaceous cinnamon ; the pattern is almost exactly as in *hyperythra*, that of the fore wing being marked in bister and that of the hind wing in vinaceous cinnamon. The hind wing is even more suffused with vinaceous cinnamon than in *hyperythra* and the characteristic course of the broad and strongly marked postmedial fascia of that species is closely followed, though there is a very faint additional indentation at vein R_2 . Underside of both wings vinaceous cinnamon ; cell spot and postmedial fascia on both fore and hind wing fuscous.

W. SUMATRA : Korinchi, 7,300 ft., v.1914 (*Robinson & Kloss*), 2 ♀, including holotype.

***Horisme boarmiata serangica* Prout**

♂ 38 mm.; ♀ 39 mm. Larger than *b. boarmiata* Snellen (1881), which has a wing-span of 28-34 mm. The white markings on the patagia, the first abdominal segment and the wings of the nominate subspecies are warm buff in *serangica*.

CENTRAL CERAM : Manusela, 6,000 ft., x-xii.1919 (*C. F. & J. Pratt*), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀.

***Horisme semirufata goliathi* Prout**

Differs from *s. semirufata* Warren (1906) in the more direct, lunulate, postmedial fascia on the fore wing ; it extends directly from Sc_5 to six-sevenths inner margin,

is boldly lunulate and toothed strongly and sharply proximad on the veins between the lunules ; in the nominate subspecies the postmedial fascia is weakly lunulate between veins R_3 and M_2 , thence extends directly to five-sevenths inner margin, being weakly toothed proximad on the submedian vein only.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA : Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., i-ii. 1911 (*A. S. Meek*), 1 ♂ 2 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

Horisme steretica Prout

(Pl. 37 : I)

♂ 34-36 mm. Frons, head, thorax and abdomen buff pink irrorate with testaceous. Fore wing buff pink suffused with testaceous, especially between the basal and antemedial fasciae and in the terminal sixth ; costa and subcostal area lightly irrorate with fuscous ; antemedial fascia acutely angled in the cell area, warm buff slenderly edged both proximally and distally with maroon ; postmedial fascia, similarly composed, gently lunulate from costa to vein R_3 incurved and then almost straight from M_1 to the inner margin ; several very slender, warm buff fasciae cross the medial area, with a conspicuous, warm buff spot at the junction of veins R_3 and M_1 ; subterminal fascia white and punctiform, the spot between veins R_3 and M_1 being very large ; terminal spots at the vein ends warm buff, those on R_3 , M_1 and the submedian vein extending broadly across the terminal area. Hind wing tilleul buff in costal third, termen and posterior two-thirds irrorate, densely towards margins, with testaceous ; ante- and postmedial fasciae buff pink edged anteriorly and posteriorly with maroon and black, weakly marked and failing costad ; subterminal fascia white and punctiform ; terminal spots at the vein ends warm buff and of equal size. In one specimen the medial area of the fore wing is edged broadly and the centre irrorate with black, posterior of the discal fold. Related to *H. semirufata* Warren (1906), but distinguished by its large size, its almost uniformly warm pink colour and by the presence of entire ante- and postmedial fasciae.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA : Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., i-ii. 1911 (*A. S. Meek*), 5 ♂, including holotype.

Horisme anguligera (Butler) ab. *bipartita* Prout

(Pl. 37 : K)

Fore wing : anterior of a line from the apex to two-sevenths of the inner margin the wing is light buff, lightly irrorate with fuscous along the costa ; posterior of it the wing is drab irrorate with fuscous, the light buff, postmedial fascia being marked only between veins R_3 and M_1 and at the inner margin. Hind wing : costa and postmedial fascia broadly, subterminal fascia slenderly light buff ; remainder of wing drab irrorate with fuscous and transversed by several slender, fuscous fasciae.

NEW ZEALAND : Wellington, 4 ♂, including holotype ; Arthurs Pass, 1 ♂.

Horisme laberculata deviaris Prout

Differs from *l. laberculata* Prout (1932) in the course of the dentate antemedial fascia on the fore wing, which is angled distad on the discal and submedian folds and proximad on the median vein ; in the nominate subspecies this fascia forms an almost regular curve. Differs also in the hind wing, which has a broad, drab, terminal band.

PAPUA : Mt. Tafa, 8,500 ft., iii. 1934 (*L. E. Cheesman*), 3 ♂, 4 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

Parazoma semifusca swanni Prout

(Pl. 38 : D)

Differs from *s. semifusca* Warren (1896) in colour and pattern ; on the fore wing the ground colour is less irrorate with fuscous, resulting in the sharp definition of the basal and medial areas ; the subterminal band, which in the nominate subspecies extends broadly from the costa almost to vein R_3 , is in *swanni* cut by a broad streak of the ground colour along vein R_1 . On the hind wing the broad, fuscous terminal band of the nominate subspecies is wanting.

BURMA : Htawgaw, iii. 1923 (*A. E. Swann*), 2 ♂ including holotype.

Physetobasis dentifascia kachinica subsp. n.

♂ 25 mm. Smaller than *d. dentifascia* Hampson (1895), which has a wing span of 29-30 mm.; also darker, both wings are more densely suffused with bister, resulting in the subterminal fascia on the fore wing becoming but faintly discernable.

NE. BURMA : Htawgaw, 6,000 ft., vii. 1923 (*A. E. Swann*), holotype ♂.

Physetobasis dentifascia rectipendens subsp. n.

(Pl. 38 : E)

♂ 28 mm. Rather a pale race ; ground colour of both wings light drab ; basal and terminal areas suffused with drab. On the fore wing the medial fascia is drab ; basal, ante- and postmedial fasciae black, the antemedial edged proximally and the basal and postmedial fasciae edged distally with white ; basal fascia broken between median vein and vein SM_2 ; antemedial marked from costa to vein SC and then as three spots, one each on the median vein, vein SM_2 and at the inner margin ; postmedial fascia broad from costa to vein Sc_5 , then slender to M_1 , being toothed proximad along the radial veins ; cell spot ovate and black, slenderly margined with white. Hind wing light drab, a little paler costad ; postmedial fascia black, toothed proximad on the veins and edged slenderly with white distally ; cell spot elongate and fuscous. Subterminal fascia on both wings white and faintly marked.

LOWER BURMA : v. 1914 (*F. M. Mackwood*), holotype ♂.

Physetobasis dentifascia kiunkiangana subsp. n.

♀ 29 mm. Ground colour and colour of pattern on both wings similar to that of the preceding subspecies. On the fore wing the basal fascia is broader costad ; the

antemedial fascia inclines towards the point where vein M_2 meets the termen, is acutely angled in the discal fold and then fails; postmedial fascia almost straight from costa to vein R_3 , then fails, apart from a spot on vein M_1 ; cell spot ovate and parallel to the antemedial fascia; anterior third of medial area densely irrorate with black.

CHINA : Kiunkiang, vi. 1887 (*A. E. Pratt*), holotype ♀.

***Eupithecia raniata* sp. n.**

(Pl. 38 : F)

♂♀ 19-23 mm. Cilia of male antennae a little longer than one-half of the diameter of the shaft. Smaller and much darker than *E. rajata* Guenée (1858), which it resembles in structure; more glossy, the dark costal spots less developed; transverse fasciae, except subterminal, almost obsolete; subterminal fascia white, irregular and variable in strength of marking, its strongest angles near costa, its dot close to the tornus cleanly white, though not, or scarcely, enlarged. Eighth sternum weakly sclerotized, consisting of two gently tapered arms, which incline towards each other for half of their length, then become parallel in the apical half.

INDIA : Darjeeling, viii. 1904, 1 ♂, 4 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

***Eupithecia circumacta* sp. n.**

(Pl. 38 : H)

♀ 22 mm. Frons, head, thorax and abdomen fuscous irrorate with pale smoke gray. Fore wing fuscous patterned with pale smoke gray; basal fascia single and broad; antemedial and medial fasciae double, acutely angled in the discal fold, then straight to the inner margin; postmedial fascia straight from costa to vein Sc_5 , then inclined terminad, acutely toothed on vein R_1 , thence straight to the inner margin; subterminal fascia very slender and dentate; cell spot a large tuft of fuscous scales; in one example the lower angle of the cell is marked with a spot of ochraceous tawny. Hind wing tiller buff at costa; remainder irrorate with fuscous; cell spot and postmedial fascia of ground colour. Eighth sternum consists of two slender, parallel arms, each tapered apicad. Similar in size, colour and pattern to *E. nuceistriga* Bastelberger (1911) from Formosa, but lacking the interrupted terminal area and the ochraceous tawny veins in the distal half of the fore wing of that species.

INDIA : Darjeeling, viii. 1904, 4 ♀, including holotype; Sikkim, Tendong, 8,000 ft., i. viii. 1886 (*H. J. Elwes*), 1 ♀; Sikkim (*H. J. Elwes*), 1 ♀; Sikkim, 29. ix. 1889 (*J. G. Pilcher*), 1 ♀.

***Eupithecia albibaltea* sp. n.**

(Pl. 38 : H)

Similar in size, colour and pattern to *E. tricrossa* Prout (1926), but distinguished from it by the presence of a slender, light buff band on the anterior edge of the first

abdominal segment and by the antemedial fascia, which is slender from the costa to the cell fold, then acutely angled and much broadened to extend to three-quarters of the inner margin; the posterior part of this fascia appears at first glance to be a broad, diagonal fascia extending from the cell spot almost to the base of the wing; the postmedial fascia is usually broad and single instead of slenderly double, as in *tricrossa*.

INDIA : Darjeeling, vii. 1886 (*H. J. Elwes*), holotype ♂; *ibid.* (*Dr. Lidderdale*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Sikkim, 5,000 ft., vii. 1886 (*H. J. Elwes*), 2 ♀; Sikkim, 7,000 ft., vii-viii. 1895 (*J. G. Pilcher*), 2 ♀.

***Eupithecia pyricoetes* sp. n.**

(Pl. 38 : H)

♂♀ 20-21 mm. Frons, head, thorax and abdomen fuscous irrorate with smoke gray. Fore wing fuscous; basal and antemedial fasciae broad, tiller buff and lightly irrorate with pale smoke gray; sometimes the two fasciae are fused into a broad band; postmedial fascia double, the proximal line slender, the distal one broad, tiller buff irrorate with pale smoke gray; medial area fuscous, the radial and medial veins burnt sienna; medial fascia sinuous and weakly marked; distad of the postmedial fascia the wing is fuscous and divided by a slender, dentate, pale smoke gray subterminal fascia; there is some pale smoke gray irroration between the subcostal and median veins; cell spot large, tufted and fuscous. Hind wing tiller buff costally; remainder of wing irrorate with fuscous; cell spot small and fuscous, weakly marked. Eighth sternum narrowed to one-half posteriorly and bilobate at apex. A little larger than *E. tricrossa* Prout (1926) and distinguished from it by the broad, pale margins to the almost uniformly fuscous medial band with its burnt sienna radial and medial veins.

INDIA : Sikkim (*H. J. Elwes*), holotype ♂; *ibid.*, 7,000 ft., 1889 (*O. Möller*), 1 ♀; *ibid.*, ix. 1909 (*F. Moller*), 1 ♂; *ibid.*, 7,000 ft., vii. 1895 (*Pilcher*), 1 ♂.

***Eupithecia peguensis* sp. n.**

(Pl. 38 : I)

♀ 25-27 mm. Frons, head, thorax and abdomen cinnamon buff lightly irrorate with light drab. Fore wing cinnamon buff; postmedial fascia extends diagonally from costa to vein Sc_5 , straight to R_1 , parallel to termen to M_2 , then sinuous to inner margin, broadly light buff, slenderly divided and edged both proximally and distally with fuscous; subterminal fascia minutely punctiform, fuscous proximally and white distally; cell spot large, fuscous and tufted; a broad, drab shade extends diagonally from the terminal fourth of the costa to the second fifth of the inner margin; basal fifth of costa also drab. Hind wing tiller buff, termen and anal margin broadly cinnamon buff, the latter irrorate with fuscous. Similar in size and wing shape to *E. albispumata* Warren (1893), but distinguished from it by the pattern and colour of the wings.

BURMA : East Pegu, 4-5,000 ft., iii-iv. 1890 (*W. Doherty*), 3 ♀, including holotype. UPPER TONKIN : Prov. Laokay, Muong-Khuong, 900-1,000 m., 1 ♀.

***Eupithecia albigutta* sp. n.**

(Pl. 38 : K)

♀ 23 mm. Palpus bister and twice as long as the diameter of the eye. Frons and head white. Thorax light buff, the tegulae tipped with white. Abdomen light buff irrorate with bister and black. Fore wing cinnamon brown irrorate with bister proximad of the postmedial fascia; a large white spot is situate at the base of the wing, posterior of subcostal vein; basal and antemedial fasciae white, marked only weakly at costa, submedian fold and at the inner margin; medial fascia double, marked only between costa and median vein and at the inner margin, the distal line slender, the proximal broad and greatly enlarged in the cell area and enclosing the tufted, bister cell spot; postmedial fascia double, weakly marked between costa and vein R_1 and at inner margin only; subterminal fascia punctiform, white edged distally with black, marked clearly only between veins R_3 and M_1 and in the submedian fold. Hind wing tilleul buff; termen cinnamon brown, broadly at costa, tapering towards anal angle; anal margin with three patches of bister, one at base, one medially and one near anal angle; veins light buff in distal half of wing. Rather similar in general appearance to *E. dolia* West (1929) from the Philippine Islands, but smaller and with a darker hind wing; on the fore wing the clearly defined medial area and subterminal fascia of that species is lacking and the proximal two-thirds is irrorate with bister.

INDIA : Simla, 7,000 ft., x.1897 (*Pilcher*), holotype ♀.

***Eupithecia fulcrata* sp. n.**

(Pl. 38 : K)

Eupithecia ustata Moore Prout nec Moore, 1926, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, **31** : 319.

♂ 21 mm. Palpus bister, one and three-quarter times as long as the diameter of the eye. Frons, head, thorax and first abdominal segment white; remainder of abdomen white irrorate with cinnamon brown. Fore wing cinnamon brown, a little darker, inclined to russet, proximad of the postmedial fascia; costa broadly bister in this part of the wing. Antemedial, medial and postmedial fasciae broadly white at costa, then merging into the white area occupying the distal half of the cell area; the antemedial continues posteriorly to join the second white area occupying the proximal half of the wing, posterior of the median vein; subterminal fascia punctiform and fuscous, edged distally with white; cell spot elongate and fuscous. Hind wing white, very lightly irrorate with cinnamon brown along the termen and a little more densely along the anal margin. Differs from *E. ustata* Moore (1888) in the longer palpus (in *ustata* it is equal to the diameter of the eye); in the fore wing, with its paler, warmer brown colour and more extensive, though blurred, white pattern and in the whiter, less irrorate hind wing.

NE. BURMA : Htawgaw, 6,000 ft., iv-v.1923 (*A. E. Swann*), holotype ♂.

***Eupithecia mundiscripta commundata* subsp. n.**

Differs from *m. mundiscripta* Warren (1907) in the warmer brown, distal third and the darker, proximal two-thirds of the fore wing; distad of the postmedial

fascia the drab irroration is reduced and the ochraceous tawny ground colour predominates ; proximad of the postmedial fascia the wing is evenly irrorate with fuscous.

NORTH BORNEO : Mt. Kinabalu, v-viii.1903 (*John Waterstradt*), 6 ♀, including holotype.

Eupithecia mundiscripta larutensis subsp. n.

On the fore wing the ochraceous tawny ground colour is pronounced in the distal half ; the proximal half is white lightly irrorate with fuscous ; the costa is densely irrorate with fuscous, but only to just proximad of the level of the cell spot.

MALAYA : Perak, Larut Hills, 3,700 ft., 13.ii.1932 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), holotype ♀.

Eupithecia excita sp. n.

(Pl. 39 : A)

♂ 16 mm. Antenna ciliate, the cilia three times as long as the diameter of the shaft. Palpus, frons, head, thorax and abdomen light buff, the abdomen irrorate with fuscous laterally. Fore wing light buff irrorate with cinnamon buff ; costa fuscous in basal fifth and just before apex ; medial area irrorate with fuscous and a little russet, and edged both proximally and distally with white ; distal fifth of wing, posterior of vein R_1 , fuscous divided by a straight, white, subterminal fascia ; cell spot wanting. Hind wing : proximal half with distal edge sinuous, fuscous ; distal half white irrorate with fuscous anteriorly and cinnamon buff posteriorly ; termen straight from subcostal vein to vein M_2 , then crenulate to anal angle. Related to *E. melanolopha* Swinhoe (1895), but differing in the longer cilia of the male antennae, the shape of the medial area and the absence of the cell spot on the fore wing and the absence of the large, russet spot at seven-eighths anal margin of the hind wing, so conspicuous in that species.

SW. CELEBES : Tjamba, Near Maros, 1,500 ft., ii.1938 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), holotype ♂.

Eupithecia wardi sp. n.

(Pl. 39 : A)

♂ 30 mm. Antenna ciliate, the cilia equal in length to one-half the diameter of the shaft ; palpus a little longer than the diameter of the eye. Head pinkish buff. Palpus, frons, thorax and abdomen pinkish buff irrorate with bister. Fore wing pinkish buff lightly suffused with pinkish cinnamon ; medial area irrorate with white ; veins marked with bister dashes ; subterminal fascia white and punctiform ; remaining transverse fasciae bister and faintly marked, broadly at costa, then slenderly to inner margin ; basal fascia acutely angled on subcostal vein ; antemedial, medial and postmedial fasciae acutely angled on subcostal and on vein R_1 ; cell spot elongate and fuscous. Hind wing tilleul buff, the termen and anal margin lightly irrorate with bister ; transverse fasciae very faintly marked. The eighth sternum consists of two broad, parallel rods with tapered apices. Probably related

to the rather larger, rounder-winged and more brightly pinkish cinnamon *E. irambata* Warren (1893).

SE. TIBET : Tsangpo Valley, Tya La, 14,000 ft., 20.ix.1924 (*F. Kingdon Ward*), holotype ♀.

***Eupithecia leucoprora* sp. n.**

(Pl. 39 : B)

♂ 20 mm.; ♀ 24 mm. Both male and female antennae are very minutely ciliate. Male palpus slightly less than, female palpus slightly greater than the diameter of the eye. Male : palpus white beneath, cream buff above. Frons, head, thorax and abdomen cream buff very lightly irrorate with black. Fore wing olive ocher; basal area evenly curved distad and uniformly black; medial area densely irrorate with black, with little of the ground colour visible; distal fourth of costa irrorate with black, deeply proximally, tapering apicad; termen irrorate with black between veins R_1 and M_1 , broadly at the tornus; this black tornal area is divided by a slender fascia of the ground colour; there is considerable black irroration between the basal and medial areas; cell spot black; fringes cream buff and black. Hind wing tilleul buff with a broad, drab, terminal border. The female differs in having a uniformly cream buff palpus. Eighth sternum of male weakly sclerotized and consisting of two broad, diagonally based arms, each tapered apicad, the inner margin of each arm is almost straight, the outer margin is larger and arcuate. Probably related to *E. biviridata* Warren (1896) from N. India but differing in having only the medial area fuscous on the fore wing.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA : Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., i-ii.1911 (*A. S. Meek*), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀.

***Eupithecia lissopsis* sp. n.**

(Pl. 39 : B)

♂ 27 mm.; ♀ 32 mm. Both male and female antennae minutely ciliate. Male palpus one and one-half times, female palpus twice as long as the diameter of the eye. Palpus, frons, head and abdomen olive buff irrorate with black, the abdomen also with dark vinaceous. Collar and thorax dark olive buff, the tegulae each with a white spot. Fore wing dark olive buff irrorate with black and dark vinaceous, especially in the basal, medial and terminal areas; basal area edged distally with white; medial area edged and irrorate in the discal area with white; subterminal fascia white and punctiform; cell spot black; fringes chequered olive buff and fuscous and lightly suffused with dark vinaceous. Hind wing light buff and glossy, termen slenderly black. Eighth sternum in the male similar to that of the preceding species, but with the tapered apices produced posteriorly. Evidently related to *E. leucoprora*, but distinct in colour and pattern.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA : Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., i.1911 (*A. S. Meek*), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀.

Eupithecia eupitheciata (Walker) ab. ***cruentata*** (Warren MS.) ab. n.

Fore wing cartridge buff lightly and evenly irrorate with black; medial area slenderly margined with black, the posterior half densely irrorate with brick red.

INDIA : Khasia Hills, iii. 1894 (*Nat. coll.*), holotype ♂; *ibid.*, without date, 1 ♀.

Micromia expectans sp. n.

(Pl. 39 : C)

♂♀ 25-28 mm. Antennae in both sexes minutely ciliate; palpi twice as long as the diameter of the eye. Palpus lime green irrorate with fuscous; frons, head, thorax and abdomen similarly coloured. Fore wing lime green suffused with yellowish olive and irrorate with brownish vinaceous, especially between the subcostal vein and the submedian fold; basal and sub-basal fasciae ill-defined, broad and fuscous; medial area irrorate with fuscous, proximal margin evenly curved, distal margin toothed between veins Sc_5 and R_1 and between R_3 and M_1 and in one example edged distally with a double, white fascia; subterminal fascia fuscous, broadly marked at costa, between veins R_1 and R_3 and between M_2 and the inner margin. Hind wing white to cartridge buff; transverse fasciae weakly and brokenly fuscous; terminal, interneural, tooth-like spots on both wings fuscous, more strongly marked on the fore wing. Closely related to *M. stabilis* Warren (1906), from which it differs in the darker irroration of the body and wings, the broader transverse markings and the stronger toothing of the distal margin of the medial area on the fore wing.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA : Angabunga R., affl. of St. Joseph R., 6,000 ft. upwards, xi. 1904-ii. 1905 (*A. S. Meek*), 1 ♂, 2 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

Micromia (Prosthetopteryx) hypocalypsis sp. n.

(Pl. 39 : C)

♂ 27 mm. Antenna minutely ciliate. Palpus twice as long as the diameter of the eye, light buff. Frons, head, thorax and abdomen light buff, the thorax and abdomen very lightly spotted with black. Fore wing broad and deep terminally, the inner margin fringed with long hair-scales medially; ground colour lime green very lightly irrorate with brownish vinaceous; basal fascia slender, slightly sinuous and black; sub-basal broad, ill-defined and black, extending only from the subcostal vein; medial area lightly irrorate with black and brownish vinaceous, ill-defined and marked only between the subcostal vein and the submedian fold; subterminal fascia broad, black and brownish vinaceous, marked only between vein Sc_4 and the discal fold with a patch of appressed, drab-gray scales between veins Sc_5 and M_1 and between M_2 and the submedian fold. Hind wing small, almost pyriform, cartridge buff and immaculate, with long hair-scales on the posterior half of the wing and along the anal margin. The shape of the wings and the specialized scaling on the hind wing make this a distinctive species in the genus.

PAPUA : Mt. Tafa, 8,500 ft., iii. 1934 (*L. E. Cheesman*), holotype ♂.

Micromia (Prosthetopteryx) euthynsis sp. n.

(Pl. 39 : D)

♂ 20 mm. Antenna minutely ciliate. Palpus twice as long as the diameter of the eye, light buff lightly irrorate with fuscous; frons similarly coloured. Head, thorax and abdomen light buff densely irrorate with fuscous and russet. Fore wing lime green; basal area fuscous, distal margin almost straight; medial area fuscous, proximal margin toothed broadly distad in the discal fold, distal margin out-curved between veins R_1 and M_2 , then straight to the inner margin; sub-basal area irrorate with fuscous and with black at the inner margin; postmedial fascia sinuous and clear lime green, from which two streaks extend through the fuscous, distal fourth of the wing to the termen, one slenderly between veins R_1 and R_2 and one broadly between R_3 and M_1 ; subterminal fascia white and punctiform, clearly marked only between the radial veins; fringes chequered fuscous and lime green. Hind wing cartridge buff, the termen suffused with drab, bilobate, being cleft almost to the base of the wing along the submedian fold; the posterior lobe is slender and extends for two-thirds of the length of the anterior part of the wing. As with most species in the genus, easily distinguished by wing-shape and structure and by pattern.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA : Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., ii. 1911 (A. S. Meek), holotype ♂.

Micromia (Prosthetopteryx) euthynsis evelina subsp. n.

Differs from the nominate subspecies in the better marked subterminal fascia and in the medial area of the fore wing, in which the anterior distal fourth is light buff and the remainder is more densely irrorate with fuscous to fuscous black.

PAPUA : Mt. Tafa, 8,500 ft., iii. 1934 (L. E. Cheesman), holotype ♂.

Micromia (Prosthetopteryx) leucocarpa sp. n.

(Pl. 39 : D)

♂ 25 mm. Antenna minutely ciliate. Palpus twice as long as the diameter of the eye, yellowish olive; frons similar. Head and thorax yellowish olive irrorate with black; abdomen light buff, anal segment yellowish olive. Fore wing lime green suffused with yellowish olive; basal area black, posterior half irrorate with white and produced tornad to fuse with sub-basal fascia, which is russet, broad at the costa and tapered posteriorly; medial area irrorate with russet and a little black, proximal margin slightly sinuous, distal margin toothed between veins Sc_5 and R_1 and on vein R_3 ; postmedial fascia lime green divided slenderly by yellowish olive, interrupted between veins Sc_5 and R_3 by a patch of white and between R_3 and M_1 by a patch of russet; subterminal fascia punctiform, consisting of white spots ringed with black, the black sometimes streaking to the termen; between the postmedial and subterminal fasciae there is a band of russet, interrupted between veins R_1 and R_3 by the diagonal, lime green, apical streak; distad of the subterminal

fascia the wing is lime green to yellowish olive. Hind wing cartridge buff and bilobate, the wing being cleft almost to the base along the submedian fold; the posterior lobe is broadened terminad and extends to seven-eighths of the length of the anterior part of the wing; medial veins bluish black; anal fringes long. A brightly coloured and distinctively patterned species.

PAPUA: Mt. Tafa, 8,500 ft., iii. 1934 (*L. E. Cheesman*), holotype ♂.

***Micromia (Prosthepteryx) acroskotia* sp. n.**

(Pl. 39: E)

♂ 24 mm.; ♀ 22 mm. Antenna in each sex minutely ciliate. Male palpus two and one-half times as long, female palpus twice as long as the diameter of the eye. Palpus, frons, head, thorax and abdomen light buff irrorate with fuscous. Fore wing lime green suffused with yellowish olive; basal part of wing, bounded by an arc from two-fifths costa to two-thirds inner margin, deep quaker drab irrorate proximally and distally with black; postmedial fascia boldly outcurved between veins R_1 and M_2 , very slender, lime green; distad of the postmedial fascia is a broad band of deep quaker drab, interrupted by the ground colour between veins R_2 and M_1 ; termen slenderly and brokenly deep quaker drab. Hind wing light buff, the termen lightly irrorate with drab, bilobate and cleft almost to the base of the wing along the submedian fold; the posterior lobe is broadened terminad and extends for two-thirds of the length of the anterior part of the wing, which is tufted in its distal half. In the female the patagia and the abdomen are black and the hind wing is entire, tiller buff and suffused with fuscous, especially terminad, with a faintly marked subterminal fascia of the ground colour. Distinguished from other species in the genus by the striking pattern.

PAPUA: Mt. Tafa, 8,500 ft., iii. 1934 (*L. E. Cheesman*), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀.

***Micromia (Prosthepteryx) novenaria* sp. n.**

(Pl. 39: D)

♂ 20 mm. Antenna minutely ciliate. Palpus twice as long as the diameter of the eye, lime green; frons, head and thorax similarly coloured, the tegulae irrorate with fuscous. Fore wing: proximal seven-eighths vinaceous slate suffused with dark perilla purple, the distal edge sharply and evenly dentate and bounded by the parallel, light buff subterminal fascia; basal fascia black; antemedial fascia lime green and sinuous, weakly marked; postmedial fascia lime green, boldly out-curved between veins R_1 and M_1 and sharply marked; distal eighth of wing lime green, except for the vinaceous slate apex; termen slenderly vinaceous slate; fringes chequered vinaceous slate and lime green. Hind wing tiller buff lightly suffused with vinaceous slate, bilobate, cleft almost to the base of the wing along the submedian fold; the posterior lobe is equal in length to the anterior part of the wing; fringes light buff. Distinguished at once from other species in the genus by the remarkably distinctive pattern of the fore wing.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., ii. 1911 (*A. S. Meek*), holotype ♂.

Micromia (Prosthetopteryx) recessilinea sp. n.

(Pl. 39 : E)

♂ 19 mm. Antenna ciliate, the cilia equal in length to three times the diameter of the shaft. Palpus equal in length to twice the diameter of the eye, light buff; frons, head and thorax similar, the latter irrorate with dark vinaceous gray. Abdomen light buff, second and third segments crested with fuscous; extruded genital tufts cartridge buff; fore wing lime green irrorate for the greater part with dark vinaceous gray, especially densely in the basal, medial and terminal areas; postmedial fascia white and evenly curved from one-half costa to two-thirds inner margin, but clearly marked only posterior of vein M_1 ; distad of the postmedial fascia a short, broad band of the ground colour extends from vein M_1 to the inner margin; the only other areas of lime green are situate at the tornus, where there is a small spot and near the termen between veins Sc_5 and R_2 . Hind wing tilleul buff suffused with drab terminad, bilobate, cleft along the submedian fold almost to the base of the wing; the posterior lobe is broadened distally and is equal in length to the anterior part of the wing; both parts are glossy and densely clothed with long hair-scales. Related to *M. rotundata* Warren (1906), from which it is distinguished by the colour and pattern of the fore wing and the drab, not violet, and more densely hairy hind wing.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA : Mambare R., 5,000 ft., iv. 1906, (*A. S. Meek*), holotype ♂.

Micromia (Prosthetopteryx) dympna sp. n.

(Pl. 39 : E)

♂ 21 mm. Antenna ciliate, the cilia equal in length to the diameter of the shaft. Palpus twice as long as the diameter of the eye, light buff. Frons and head light buff. Thorax fuscous, the patagia and tegulae with a few light buff scales. Abdomen light buff, first, second and eighth segments irrorate with fuscous, second and third segments crested with fuscous. Fore wing deep olive buff densely irrorate with fuscous; basal, ante- and postmedial fasciae double, dentate, deep olive buff and ill-defined, except the postmedial, which is clearly marked posterior of the submedian fold; subterminal fascia slender and deep olive buff, clearly defined only at the tornus and between veins R_1 and R_3 , where it is dilate to the termen and edged proximally with a white spot; basal area with a spot of orange cinnamon on the subcostal vein; medial area orange cinnamon in proximal half and distal fourth, the remaining slender band cinnamon edged proximally and distally with fuscous; fringes chequered light buff and fuscous. Hind wing tilleul buff, glossy and bilobate, cleft almost to the base along the submedian fold; posterior lobe one-half as long as the anterior part of the wing; fringes light buff. The conspicuous orange cinnamon of the fore wing quickly distinguishes this species from others in the genus.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA : Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., ii. 1911 (*A. S. Meek*), holotype ♂.

***Micromia (Prosthetopteryx) conquadrata* sp. n.**

(Pl. 39 : F)

♂ 23 mm. Antenna minutely ciliate. Palpus twice as long as the diameter of the eye, warm buff; frons and head warm buff. Thorax warm buff densely irrorate with dark vinaceous drab. Abdomen cartridge buff, seventh and eighth segments irrorate with snuff brown, second and third segments crested with dark vinaceous drab. Fore wing dark vinaceous drab, basal and terminal areas irrorate with black; antemedial fascia black, angled on subcostal vein, thence straight to inner margin; postmedial fascia black, straight from costa to inner margin; medial area warm sepia with a little dark vinaceous drab suffusion; fringes chequered drab and fuscous. Hind wing bilobate, cleft almost to base along the submedian fold; posterior lobe broadened distally, cartridge buff and glossy, two-thirds as long as the anterior part, which is light quaker drab with drab fringes. A distinctive species both in colour and pattern.

The figure of this species on Pl. 39 : F evidently illustrates a female, having entire hind wings, but the specimen is not in the British Museum.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA : Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., ii. 1911 (*A. S. Meek*), holotype ♂.

***Micromia (Prosthetopteryx) dystacta* sp. n.**

(Pl. 39 : F)

Similar in size, colour and pattern to *M. eusemozona* Prout (1916), with which it flies; the fore wing is deeper terminally, with a less acutely angled apex; the basal, medial and terminal areas are irrorate with ferruginous anterior of the subcostal vein, between the lower median and vein M_2 and posterior of the submedian fold and their margins are less smooth; the distal margin of the medial area is bulged terminad between veins R_3 and M_2 , interrupting the lime green postmedial fascia, in some examples.

PAPUA : Mt. Tafa, 8,500 ft., iii. 1934 (*L. E. Cheesman*), 2 ♂, 2 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

***Micromia (Prosthetopteryx) ectocosma* sp. n.**

(Pl. 39 : G)

♂ 20-21 mm. Antenna and palpus as in the preceding species. Frons, head, thorax and abdomen white to light buff, the thorax very lightly irrorate with black and light yellowish olive, the abdomen tipped with drab. Fore wing white suffused with light yellowish olive, the white visible only in the subcostal area, in the anterior half of the postmedial fascia and at the termen between veins R_3 and M_1 ; basal area irrorate with black; medial area, narrowed towards inner margin, irrorate with black, very lightly in discal area, densely posterior of the median vein, and with ferruginous; the distal margin of the medial area is toothed proximad with white along the subcostal vein; subterminal fascia slender, white and dentate, interrupted

between veins Sc_5 and R_1 by a broad streak of white to pale salmon irrorate with ferruginous; between the postmedial and subterminal fasciae is a black band irrorate with ferruginous, broad at the costa, broken between veins Sc_5 and R_1 , narrowed medially and broadened posteriorly to fuse with the medial area; terminal, interneural spots toothed proximad and black; fringes chequered black and white and lightly irrorate with ferruginous. Hind wing cartridge buff proximally, light quaker drab distally, incised half-way to DC between veins R_1 and R_3 and almost to base along the submedian fold; posterior lobe three-quarters as long as the anterior part, the posterior half of which is densely clothed with short hair-scales. Related to *M. infantilis* Warren (1907), from which it differs in the darkly irrorate sub-basal area, the broader medial area and the pattern and irroration of the terminal area of the fore wing.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., ii. 1911 (*A. S. Meek*), 3 ♂ including holotype.

Micromia (Prosthepteryx) ni sp. n.

(Pl. 39: G)

♂ 23 mm. Antenna minutely ciliate. Palpus rather less than twice as long as the diameter of the eye. Palpus, frons, head and anterior half of thorax cream buff; posterior half of thorax Vandyke brown; abdomen cream buff, second and third segments crested, first and eighth segments irrorate with dark vinaceous drab. Fore wing cleft half way to cell between veins M_1 and M_2 and produced a little and tapered between M_2 and submedian fold; ground colour dark vinaceous drab irrorate with black, except proximad of the postmedial fascia and on the projection posterior of vein M_2 ; basal fascia and the triangle formed with it within the basal area by the subcostal and median veins, oil yellow; the basal fascia is edged proximally with black; proximal two-thirds of subcostal vein and the double, antemedial fascia, which is marked only at the costa, oil yellow; postmedial fascia double, oil yellow distally, light buff proximally, extending from two-thirds costa to termen at vein R_3 , thence acutely angled mediad and failing at the deepest point of the incision into the wing between M_1 and M_2 ; apical streak oil yellow; subterminal fascia very slender, cartridge buff, fusing with postmedial fascia at vein R_3 and further connected to it by a cartridge buff, zig-zag marking of the same colour between veins R_1 and R_3 ; inner margin marked with black and Vandyke brown; cell spot black and elongate; two small tufts of fuscous hair-scales are situate, one on the middle of vein R_2 and the second just posterior of it; fringes cream buff irrorate with drab; longer and denser in the posterior third of the wing. Hind wing tilleul buff irrorate with drab posteriorly, shallowly incised between veins R_1 and R_3 and cleft to one-half along submedian fold, the posterior lobe being equal in length to the anterior part of the wing. Related to *M. albimixta* Warren (1906), differing in the shape of the hind wing and in the colour and pattern of both wings.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., ii. 1911 (*A. S. Meek*), holotype ♂.

***Micromia (Prosthetopteryx) thaumasia* sp. n.**

(Pl. 39 : H)

♂ 23 mm. Antenna minutely ciliate. Palpus equal in length to twice the diameter of the eye. Palpus, frons, head and thorax light yellowish olive to grape green. Abdomen cartridge buff, second and third segments crested, eighth segment irrorate with pinkish buff. Fore wing cleft to a little less than one-third between veins M_1 and M_2 ; basal area Vandyke brown irrorate with ferruginous; sub-basal area grape green; medial area white irrorate with Vandyke brown and ferruginous, densely costally and especially so just posterior of the median vein at the proximal side; posterior third of medial area cleanly white with the scales appressed anterior of the submedian fold; tornus and distal two-sevenths of costa broadly Vandyke brown irrorate with ferruginous; termen slenderly of the same colour in discal area; subterminal fascia cartridge buff, marked faintly at costa and broadly at inner margin only; remainder of terminal area grape green, toning to lime green distally; fringes lime green. Hind wing cartridge buff and glossy, trilobate with fringes of long hair-scales; the wing is cleft to the discocellulars between veins R_1 and R_3 and almost to base of wing along the submedian fold; the two anterior lobes are tapered distally, the costal one produced; the anal lobe is shorter, rounded and irrorate with deep mouse gray basad. Related to the preceding species, differing in the structure of the hind wing and in the colour and pattern of both wings.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA : Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., ii. 1911 (A. S. Meek), 2 ♂, including holotype.

***Micromia (Prosthetopteryx) monochasma* sp. n.**

(Pl. 39 : H)

♂ 29 mm. Antenna minutely ciliate. Palpus two and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye. Palpus, frons and head cartridge buff irrorate with lime green. Thorax lime green irrorate with fuscous. Abdomen cartridge buff irrorate with lime green and drab. Fore wing much broadened distally, apex produced; ground colour lime green, a little sparsely scaled; transverse fasciae ill-defined and broken, fuscous, lightly irrorate with brownish vinaceous in the discal and submedian folds; termen slenderly fuscous, toothed proximad between the veins; fringes chequered lime green and fuscous. Hind wing cartridge buff and glossy, broadly incised along three-fifths of the length of the submedian fold; vein M_2 in the anterior part of the wing is produced beyond the termen as a small, tufted fold; posterior lobe broadened distally, termen crenulate. Distinguished from other species in the genus by the broad incision in the hind wing and by the colour and pattern of the fore wing.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA : Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., ii. 1911 (A. S. Meek), holotype ♂.

***Micromia (Prosthetopteryx) dilopha* sp. n.**

(Pl. 39 : H)

♂ 26 mm. Antenna minutely ciliate. Palpus twice as long as the diameter of

the eye, pinkish cinnamon. Frons and head pinkish cinnamon densely irrorate with bister, the head with a few white scales. Prothorax and mesothorax bister; metathorax white; patagia pinkish cinnamon; tegulae broadly pinkish cinnamon in basal third, white in medial third and bister in apical third. Abdomen white anteriorly shading to light buff posteriorly, lightly irrorate with bister; first and seventh segments each bear a pair of long, pinkish cinnamon hair tufts laterally. Fore wing pinkish cinnamon, thinly scaled in distal half between veins Sc_5 and M_1 , and irrorate with black, lightly in the proximal and distal thirds of the subcostal area and densely posterior of the median vein and vein M_1 ; postmedial fascia white and double, broadly marked at costa, then only faintly on the veins, where it is edged proximally with a few black scales; subterminal fascia punctiform, black proximally and white distally, the black part being much enlarged proximad between the radial and medial veins; cell spot large, tufted and black; inner margin tufted with black scales at one-third and in distal third; termen slenderly fuscous; fringes pinkish cinnamon, white-spotted at the vein ends. Hind wing widely cleft almost to base along submedian fold; posterior lobe cartridge buff, equal in length to the anterior part, which is cartridge buff except for the posterior, distal fourth, which is light quaker drab; vein M_2 is produced as a small, densely tufted fold. Similar in wing structure to the preceding species, but quite distinct in colour and pattern.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., ii.1911 (*A. S. Meek*), holotype ♂.

Chloroclystis consueta bowringi subsp. n.

(Pl. 39: H)

Differs from *c. consueta* Butler (1897) from Japan in colour. In the nominate subspecies the pattern is marked in drab; in *bowringi* it is marked in fuscous black; on the fore wing the basal fascia is strongly marked; the medial area is broadly margined proximally and slenderly margined distally and irrorate with fuscous black anterior of the median vein.

CHINA: SE. Ichang, Ya-chiao-ling, vi.1922 (*C. T. Bowring*), 3 ♂, 3 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

Chloroclystis leucopygata cata subsp. n.

Darker, more fuscous in colour with scarcely a trace of the red-brown tone, which is present in *l. leucopygata* Warren (1896) and especially in *l. icteraria* Swinhoe (1903); the white, subterminal dots on both wings are more sharply marked, the one between veins R_3 and M_1 on the hind wing enlarged. Underside with the fuscous black postmedial band intensified.

SW. CELEBES: Pangean near Maros, 2,000 ft., iii.1938 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 6 ♂, 4 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

***Chloroclystis horistes* sp. n.**

(Pl. 39 : I)

♂ 26 mm. Antenna minutely ciliate. Palpus twice as long as the diameter of the eye, heavily scaled. Palpus, frons, head and thorax cartridge buff, patagia and tegulae pale olivine. Abdomen long and slender, warm buff (?discoloured green), the second, third and eighth tergites fuscous. Fore wing pale olivine; basal, ante- and postmedial fasciae slender and broken, fuscous; sub-basal and medial areas irrorate with fuscous and with a little vinaceous brown in the subcostal region; subterminal fascia weakly marked, white edged proximally with broad, fuscous patches at the costa, between the radial veins and posterior of vein M_2 ; cell spot elongate and fuscous. Hind wing pale olivine, proximal half irrorate with fuscous; subterminal fascia white and dentate, broadly edged proximally with fuscous. Termen in each wing slenderly fuscous. Differs from *C. hypopyrrha* West (1929) in the very much paler green ground colour of the wings and the very clearly defined, white subterminal fascia on the hind wing.

NEPAL (Frontier of): Phallooong, 12,600 ft., vii.1905, holotype ♂.

***Chloroclystis atroviridis perspecta* subsp. n.**

♀ 27 mm. Larger than *a. atroviridis* Warren (1893) from Assam, which has a wing span of 20-22 mm., darker green, bice green instead of pale olivine, and both wings are irrorate with fuscous, the fore wing in the discal and submedian areas and the hind wing in the basal half; the termen is slenderly fuscous and the fringes are heavily spotted with fuscous at the vein ends on both wings.

CEYLON: Patipola, xi.1908, holotype ♀.

***Chloroclystis boarmica* sp. n.**

(Pl. 39 : I)

♀ 22 mm. Palpus one and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye. Palpus, frons, head, thorax and abdomen light buff very lightly irrorate with fuscous; tergites two to seven densely irrorate with black. Fore wing with areole broad and vein Sc_1 anastomosing almost immediately with the costal vein; ground colour light buff lightly irrorate with fuscous anterior of the postmedial fascia, densely irrorate with fuscous and faintly tinged with green posterior of it; transverse fasciae, except subterminal, fuscous and ill-defined; basal fascia broad and evenly curved from costa to inner margin; antemedial fascia inclined tornad from costa, acutely angled in discal fold, thence straight to inner margin; medial and postmedial fasciae parallel to antemedial and slender; subterminal fascia light buff and dentate, sharply defined and edged proximally with dense fuscous; termen slenderly fuscous black, streaked proximad between the veins to reach the subterminal fascia; cell spot minute; fringes fuscous with light buff spots at the vein ends. The hind wing differs only in the basal half, where the transverse fasciae are all slender, parallel to the termen and fail anterior of the subcostal vein. Superficially resembles

a S. American *Physocleora*; placed provisionally next to *C. infrazebrina* Hampson (1895), from which it differs both in size and pattern, but may well have a specialized male.

SW. CELEBES: G. Lampobattang, Parango-bobo-Goa, 5,000 ft., v. 1938 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 4 ♀, including holotype; G. Tompoe, Paloe, 2,700 ft., i. 1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♀; G. Rangkoenau, Paloe, 1,800 ft., xii. 1936 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♀.

***Chloroclystis naga* sp. n.**

(Pl. 39 : I)

♀ 20 mm. Palpus rather longer than the diameter of the eye, drab irrorate with fuscous. Frons slightly produced, of similar colour. Head light drab. Thorax light drab irrorate with smoke gray. Abdomen brownish drab, the second, third, seventh and eighth segments fuscous. Fore wing drab with a tinge of cinnamon in the sub-basal area and distad of the medial area and lightly irrorate with smoke gray; basal fascia fuscous; postmedial fascia fuscous, broad in anterior third and toothed strongly proximad in the discal fold; subterminal fascia pale and very faintly marked, edged proximally by a large, fuscous spot both at the costa and the submedian fold. Hind wing with termen shallowly incurved between veins R_1 and R_3 ; general colour as on fore wing; basal fascia broad, postmedial finely toothed proximad in discal fold, right-angled between veins R_3 and M_1 , thence dentate to anal margin; subterminal fascia scarcely traceable and with a little fuscous irroration proximad of it at anal margin. Fringes of both wings drab with pale points at the vein ends. Similar in general appearance to *C. speciosa* Swinhoe (1902), but differing in the almost uniformly gray-brown distal thirds of both fore and hind wings.

INDIA: Naga Hills, 5-7,000 ft., viii-ix. 1889 (*W. Doherty*), holotype ♀.

***Chloroclystis sinuosa reddita* subsp. n.**

(Pl. 39 : K)

♂♀ 14 mm. Smaller than either *s. sinuosa* Swinhoe (1895) or *sinuosa nigrilineata* Hampson (1896) and brown instead of gray in general appearance. Both wings are irrorate with bister and the fuscous transverse fasciae are less well-defined and contrasted than in either of the other two subspecies.

CEYLON: Haputale, July, holotype ♂; *ibid.*, September, 1 ♂; Maskeliya, August, allotype ♀; Madulsima, xi. 1905, 1 ♂; Hanbantola (*J. Pole*), 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

***Chloroclystis griseorufa tranquillata* subsp. n.**

Differs from *g. griseorufa* Hampson (1898) in the fore wing, in the less dentate antemedial fascia and particularly in the shape of the postmedial fascia, which is sinuous; in the nominate subspecies the postmedial fascia of the fore wing is produced distad and acutely angled on vein R_3 .

MALAYA: Kuala Lumpur, 11.v. 1931 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), holotype ♀.

***Chloroclystis actephilae* sp. n.**

(Pl. 39 : K)

♂ 18-20 mm.; ♀ 22-23 mm. Both male and female antennae minutely ciliate. The palpi are equal in length to the diameter of the eye. Palpus, frons and head cartridge buff, the palpus irrorate with fuscous. Thorax honey yellow, patagia and tegulae light drab. Abdomen cartridge buff irrorate with light drab, each segment with a pair of honey yellow spots; in the male the first three segments are fuscous. Fore wing: costa light drab to mouse gray; two pale fasciae cross the medial area, other transverse fasciae cartridge buff edged both proximally and distally with drab to mouse gray; basal fascia usually wanting; antemedial bowed mediad between subcostal vein and submedian fold; basal and medial areas and that area between the postmedial and subterminal fasciae honey yellow; cell spot wanting; fringes chequered cartridge buff and drab. Hind wing: postmedial fascia right-angled between veins R_3 and M_1 , proximad of which it is honey yellow irrorate with drab to mouse gray costally and crossed by a pale medial fascia; remainder of wing similar to fore wing. Related to *C. polygrapha* Hampson (1912), from which it differs in the softer tone of the pattern and the conspicuous honey yellow medial area.

S. INDIA: Kanara, Castle Rock, 3-11.vi.1920 (*T. R. Bell*), 11 ♂, 25 ♀, including holotype and allotype; Western Ghats (*T. R. Bell*), 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

***Chloroclystis eichhorni* sp. n.**

(Pl. 39 : L)

♂ 12 mm. Antenna simple. Palpus one and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye. Palpus, frons, head and thorax pale smoke gray irrorate with black. Abdomen lime green. Fore wing lime green; proximal two-thirds of costa slenderly black; distal sixth of costa and termen, except between veins R_3 and M_1 , smoke gray; discal area lightly irrorate with smoke gray; veins with a few black scales; black antemedial fascia marked in discal fold only; black postmedial fascia extends diagonally terminad from two-thirds costa almost to termen, failing between veins R_3 and M_1 ; fringes smoke gray with pale points at the vein ends. Hind wing: anal margin lime green with a black spot indicating the only part of the postmedial fascia which is marked; remainder of wing drab. Related to *C. fragilis* Warren (1899), from which it differs in the bright lime green fore wing and the almost uniformly drab hind wing.

NEW IRELAND: xi-xii.1923 (*A. F. Eichhorn*), holotype ♂.

***Chloroclystis distigma* sp. n.**

(Pl. 40 : A)

♀ 18-19 mm. Similar in size and general appearance to *C. exsanguis* Warren (1907); ground colour of wings lime green; basal two-fifths of costa black with the

beginning of the antemedial fascia produced to just posterior of the subcostal vein ; postmedial fascia marked by a broad, black spot at three-fifths costa and by a black spot at two-thirds inner margin ; subterminal fascia white and dentate, edged proximally with black between the veins, more broadly at costa and tornus.

DUTCH NEW GUINEA : Snow Mts., Upper Setekwa River, 2-3,000 ft., viii.1910 (*A. S. Meek*), 2 ♀, including holotype.

***Chloroclystis rhodopis* sp. n.**

(Pl. 40 : A)

♂ 15 mm.; ♀ 18 mm. Similar in size and general appearance to *C. continuata* Warren (1907). On the fore wing the ferruginous irroration is much reduced and differently distributed, being confined to the basal area, the apex and between veins R_1 and M_2 distad of the postmedial fascia, which is acutely angled between veins R_2 and R_3 and thence extends almost straight to one-half inner margin ; the medial area is white ; the transverse fasciae are irrorate with ferruginous and are not uniformly fuscous as in that species. On the hind wing the basal area is white, not broadly fuscous and the postmedial fascia is smooth and not dentate.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA : Hydrographer Mts., 2,500 ft., iv.1918 (*Eichhorn Bros.*), holotype ♂.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA : Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., ii.1911 (*A. S. Meek*), 1 ♀.

***Chloroclystis infusata errabunda* subsp. n.**

Differs from *i. infusata* Walker (1866) in the more sharply defined postmedial fascia on both wings ; also in the white to cartridge buff irroration, especially in the subcostal region of the fore wing both proximad and distad of the medial area.

FORMOSA : II.vi.1907 (*A. E. Wileman*), 1 ♂ ; Takow, 28.ix.1904 (*A. E. Wileman*), holotype ♂ ; *ibid.*, 30.viii.1904, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Kanshirei, 28.iv-8.v.1908 (*A. E. Wileman*), 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

***Chloroclystis infusata albitornalis* subsp. n.**

(Pl. 40 : B)

Ground colour bister ; on the fore wing the basal area and the distal third, between veins R_3 and M_1 , are densely irrorate with light buff. On the hind wing the posterior half of the distal third is similarly irrorate.

S. INDIA : Karwar, 18-23.viii.1926 (*T. R. Bell*), 2 ♂, 5 ♀, including holotype and allotype ; Belgaum (*Watson coll.*), 1 ♀ ; Travancore, Peermade (*Mrs. Imray*), 1 ♀.

CEYLON : 4 ♂, 2 ♀ ; Puttalam, 1 ♂ ; Putaloya, 1 ♂ ; Maskeliya, 1 ♀ ; Uva, 1 ♀ ; Patipola, 1 ♂ ; Kalutara, 1 ♂.

***Chloroclystis infusata exortiva* subsp. n.**

A little smaller than the preceding subspecies and more contrastingly marked.

The ground colour is even darker than in *i. albitornalis* and the irroration paler, cartridge buff and more diffuse in the proximal half of the fore wing.

ROSSEL I.: Mt. Rossel, 2,100 ft., xi-xii.1915 (*W. F. Eichhorn*), 7 ♂, 10 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

GOODENOUGH I.: 2,500-4,000 ft., iii.1913 (*A. S. Meek*), 1 ♀.

NEW HANOVER: iii.1913 (*A. S. Meek*), 1 ♀.

ROOK I.: vii.1913 (*A. S. Meek*), 1 ♂.

Chloroclystis taraxichroma sp. n.

(Pl. 40 : A)

♂♀ 15-16 mm. Palpus one and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye. Palpus, frons, thorax and abdomen cartridge buff densely irrorate with light drab to hair brown. Head light to warm buff. Fore wing light drab to hair brown; double postmedial and single medial and subterminal fasciae dentate and parallel to termen, light buff in subcostal region, then smoke gray; antemedial fascia and posterior part of medial area light to warm buff; veins sparsely scaled with black; cell spot wanting; fringes light drab proximally and spotted light buff at the vein ends, smoke gray distally. Hind wing similar to fore wing, except that the transverse fasciae are light buff at the anal margin and not at the costa; in one specimen the greater part of the wing is light buff. Related to *C. latifascia* Walker (1866), differing in the light buff posterior part of the medial area on the fore wing.

E. BALI: Batoeriti, 3,500 ft., vi.1935 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), holotype ♂ and 1 ♀; Git-Git, v.1936 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), allotype ♀.

Chloroclystis breyniae sp. n.

(Pl. 40 : A)

♂♀ 12-13 mm. Palpus a little longer than the diameter of the eye. Palpus, frons, head, thorax and abdomen light drab to drab gray irrorate with vinaceous brown to fuscous; wings similarly coloured. On the fore wing the postmedial fascia is pale, divided and edged both proximally and distally with fuscous, angled on vein R_1 , thence direct to five-eighths inner margin; subterminal fascia pale, dentate and parallel to termen; radial and medial veins irrorate with fuscous. Hind wing similar, except for the postmedial fascia, which is parallel to the termen; the termen is almost regular, only faintly sinuous; vein Sc_2 is short-stalked. Underside paler, especially the hind wing, and weakly marked; fore wing with ill-defined, pale bands representing postmedial and subterminal fasciae; hind wing with postmedial fascia present and with appreciable shading on each side of the subterminal fascia. An inconspicuous and weakly marked species provisionally placed next to *C. latifascia* Walker (1866).

INDIA: Pusa, reared from larva found on *Breynia rhamnoides*, 5.v.1920 (*Rangi coll.*), holotype ♂; *ibid.*, larva collected 10.xi.1922, pupated, 13.xi.1922, emerged 25.xi.1922, allotype ♀; Pusa, 19.vii.1923 (*Box coll.*), 1 ♂.

***Chloroclystis woodjonesi* sp. n.**

(Pl. 40 : B)

♀ 15-17 mm. Palpus twice as long as the diameter of the eye, cartridge buff, the first segment sometimes warm sepia. Frons, head, thorax and abdomen cartridge buff, thorax and abdomen irrorate with warm sepia. Fore wing : proximal three-fourths cartridge buff to light buff irrorate with warm sepia distally ; terminal fourth warm sepia ; the whole is irrorate with iridescent smoke gray, more densely in the distal half of the wing ; basal and antemedial fasciae dentate and fuscous ; antemedial fascia toothed sharply distad in submedian fold ; postmedial fascia warm sepia, sinuous anterior of vein R_3 and parallel to termen posterior of it ; two dentate fasciae of the ground colour extend parallel to the termen in the distal fourth of the wing ; fringes warm sepia proximally with slenderly connected warm buff spots at the vein ends and drab distally. Hind wing similar. Related to *C. lepta* Meyrick (1886), from which it differs in the smoother postmedial fascia and the darker, terminal fourths of both wings.

COCOS KEELING I.: (*F. Wood-Jones*), 2 ♀, including holotype ; *ibid.*, vi.1903, 1 ♀ ; *ibid.*, vi.1905, 1 ♀.

***Chloroclystis lepta aeneta* subsp. n.**

Pasiphela lepta Meyrick, 1886, *Trans. ent Soc. Lond.* 1886 : 191 (part).

Differs from *l. lepta* from the Marshall Islands in the ground colour of the wings, which is white instead of tilleul buff ; the markings are pale, except at costa, and more sharply defined and contrasted.

TONGA : holotype ♀.

***Chloroclystis invisibilis invita* subsp. n.**

(Pl. 40 : B)

Differs from *i. invisibilis* Warren (1893) in wing pattern. On the fore wing the antemedial fascia is less dentate, the strongly projecting, proximal tooth in the submedian fold is much reduced ; the postmedial fascia is slender and weakly marked. On the hind wing the postmedial fascia is bowed basad in the discal area and not evenly curved as in the nominate subspecies.

W. CELEBES : Koelawi, Paloe, 3,700 ft., iii-iv.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀.

***Chloroclystis filata* (Guenée) ab. *albiplaga* ab. n.**

Posterior of the median vein and vein R_3 , the distal seven-eighths of the medial area is white.

NEW SOUTH WALES : Sydney, x.1878 (*G. H. R.*), holotype ♀.

Chloroclystis magnimaculata irabunda subsp. n.

(Pl. 40 : D)

Differs from *m. magnimaculata* Philpott (1915) in the suffusion of both wings with russet ; the white, dentate postmedial fascia is, on that account, more clearly defined.

NEW ZEALAND : Flagstaff, 8.xii.1914, 5 ♂ ; *ibid.*, 2.i.1915, 9 ♂, including holotype.

Chloroclystis lanaris aequabilis subsp. n.

Differs from *l. lanaris* Warren (1896) in the suffusion of the paler areas of both wings with lime green ; on the fore wing the bister irroration proximad of the clearly marked and strongly contrasted, white antemedial, postmedial and subterminal fasciae is intensified and dense.

SUDEST I.: Mt. Riu, 2,000 ft., iii.1916 (*Eichhorn Bros.*), holotype ♂.

Chloroclystis antarctica Hudson ab. ***hudsoni*** ab. n.

(Pl. 40 : E)

This aberration was described and figured by Hudson (1928, *Butterflies and Moths of New Zealand*, 93, pl. 44 : 4), but was not named. According to Hudson, it is "a rather remarkable brown form with similar markings to the ordinary *C. bilineolata*" and is recorded from Arthur's Pass in the South Island of New Zealand.

Chloroclystis xenisma sp. n.

(Pl. 40 : I)

♂ 17 mm.; ♀ 18 mm. Antennae ciliate ; male cilia one-half as long as the diameter of the shaft ; female cilia minute. Male palpus one and one-half times as long, female palpus twice as long as the diameter of the eye, light buff. Frons and head light buff. Thorax and abdomen drab gray. Male : fore wing with arched costa, drab gray to light quaker drab ; postmedial fascia double and lunulate ; subterminal fascia single and dentate, both tilleul buff edged proximally with some fuscous suffusion ; basal third of costa and veins fuscous, the latter with a few, scattered, black scales ; termen slenderly fuscous ; fringes chequered drab gray and light buff. Hind wing with slightly crenulate termen and, except for costa, similarly coloured to the fore wing. Underside smoke gray and glossy ; basal two-fifths of fore wing densely clothed with specialized, ochraceous orange scales, which lengthen in the medial fifth of the wing and are black ; basal half of hind wing similar to base of fore wing. In the female the costa of the fore wing is not arched and the underside of both wings is drab, rather darker distally. Distinctive in the genus on account of the vivid male underside and the colour of the uppersides of both sexes.

W. CELEBES : G. Tompoe, Paloe, 2,700 ft., ii.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), holotype ♂ ; *ibid.*, i.1937, allotype ♀ ; Koelawi, Paloe, 3,100 ft., iii.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♂.

Chloroclystis pugnax sp. n.

(Pl. 40 : I)

♂ 17 mm. Antenna similar to that of the preceding species. Palpus one and one-quarter times as long as the diameter of the eye, drab. Frons, head and thorax drab. Abdomen pinkish buff irrorate with drab, segments 4-7 edged posteriorly with fuscous. Fore wing tilleul buff lightly irrorate with drab, except immediately proximal and distad of the medial area, which is densely drab, the margins slenderly bister; proximal margin bowed gently distad in submedian fold, distal margin bowed boldly terminad between veins R_2 and M_2 . Hind wing similar, but with a paler and with a much less well-defined medial area; basal area densely bister. Underside tilleul buff and glossy suffused costally with pinkish buff; anterior of the submedian fold, from one-seventh to one-half costa, the fore wing is densely clothed with short, fuscous black scales. Related to the preceding species, from which it differs in the shorter palpus and in the pattern of both the upper and undersides of both wings.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA : Hydrographer Mts., 2,500 ft., i. 1918 (*Eichhorn Bros.*), holotype ♂.

Chloroclystis apotoma sp. n.

(Pl. 40 : I)

♂ 16 mm. Antenna ciliate, the cilia one-half as long as the diameter of the shaft. Palpus one and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye. Palpus, frons, head and thorax cartridge buff, palpus and lower frons irrorate with fuscous; tegulae tinged very faintly with lime green. Abdomen: first segment cartridge buff irrorate with pinkish cinnamon and with a fuscous, medio-dorsal spot; second segment ferruginous with some fuscous irroration; remainder pinkish cinnamon. Fore wing: costa arched, the medial fifth tufted; ground colour cartridge buff lightly tinged with lime green; anterior half of basal area irrorate with fuscous; fuscous antemedial fascia acutely angled basad on median vein; medial third of wing, from costa to vein M_2 , densely clothed with specialized, ferruginous scales; posterior of M_2 it is irrorate with fuscous; distal third of wing irrorate with cinnamon buff and fuscous; subterminal fascia faintly defined, broadly edged on proximal side with fuscous, except between radial veins, and toothed distad, slenderly in fuscous, posterior of vein R_3 ; termen broadly tinged with quaker drab, except at tornus, which is densely cinnamon. Hind wing cartridge buff lightly tinged with lime green and crossed by several slender, ill-defined, fuscous fasciae. Underside: fore wing pinkish cinnamon suffused with bister in proximal third of costa. Hind wing tilleul buff, margins tinged with pinkish cinnamon; cell spot and postmedial fascia faintly drab. Related to *C. tortuosa* West (1929) from the Philippine Is., differing in its smaller size, deeper coloured and less extensive specialized scaling on the fore wing and in the more densely marked hind wing.

S.W. CELEBES : G. Lampobatang, Parang-bobo-Goa, 5,000 ft., v. 1938 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), holotype ♂.

Chloroclystis omocydia sp. n.

(Pl. 40 : I)

♂ 14 mm. Antenna minutely ciliate. Palpus one and one-half times the diameter of the eye. Palpus, frons, head and thorax cartridge buff irrorate with deep olive buff, palpus and lower frons also irrorate with fuscous; tegulae each with a large spot of old rose. Fore wing cartridge buff irrorate with deep olive buff; costa arched; basal two-fifths of subcostal region old rose irrorate with fuscous distally; an area of dense, long, cartridge buff, specialized scaling extends posteriorly from medial fifth of costa to discal fold; posterior of discal fold there is a larger area of shorter, drab, specialized scaling extending from two-fifths to four-fifths submedian vein; subterminal fascia white and dentate, edged broadly on the proximal side with drab, except between vein R_1 and discal fold; distad of the subterminal fascia the wing is deep olive buff, the subcostal and radial veins lightly irrorate with black; subcostal, median and submedian veins similarly marked in basal third of wing; fringes chequered light buff and drab. Hind wing, including fringes, deep olive buff; transverse fasciae pale and largely ill-defined; postmedial double, subterminal single and dentate; veins lightly irrorate with black. A distinctive species recognizable by the specialized scaling and the bright, old rose proximal two-fifths of the subcostal region of the fore wing.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Hydrographer Mts., 2,500 ft., iv. 1918 (*Eichhorn Bros.*), holotype ♂.

Chloroclystis autopepla sp. n.

(Pl. 40 : I)

♂ 17 mm. Antenna minutely ciliate. Palpus proportioned as in the preceding species. Palpus, frons, head and thorax cartridge buff, palpus and lower frons densely irrorate with black and pinkish vinaceous. Abdomen: first and second segments black and pinkish vinaceous; remainder deep to dark olive buff, seventh segment spotted with black laterally. Fore wing: costa arched; proximal two-fifths of subcostal region pinkish vinaceous irrorate with black, posterior of which is an area of deep to dark olive buff extending diagonally distad to three-fifths inner margin with black spots, two on vein M_2 , one at base and one at one-third, and two on submedian vein, one at one-fifth and one at three-fifths; a band of warm buff, specialized scaling extends diagonally tornad from medial fifth of costa, failing just posterior of discal area; remainder of wing, except apex, pinkish vinaceous irrorate with fuscous, especially strongly proximad of the dentate, cartridge buff subterminal fascia; apex cartridge buff irrorate with pinkish vinaceous; fringes chequered cartridge buff and drab. Hind wing, including fringes, deep to dark olive buff; medial fascia sinuous and broad, black distally, pinkish vinaceous proximally, distad of which the veins are very lightly irrorate with black.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., ii. 1911 (*A. S. Meek*), holotype ♂.

Chloroclystis alpinista eupora subsp. n.

(Pl. 40 : K)

Differs from *a. alpinista* Turner (1907) in the colour of the wings, which is light vinaceous cinnamon instead of fuscous brown.

KEY IS.: 2.iii.1897 (*H. Kühn*), 1 ♂.

W. BALI : Mondoktoempang, 2,500 ft., x. 1934 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), holotype ♀.

S.W. CELEBES : Tjamba, near Maros, 1,500 ft., ii. 1938 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♀ ; Koelawi, Paloe, 3,100 ft., iii. 1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♀.

PHILIPPINE IS.: Luzon, Benguet, Klondyke, 800 ft., 19.xii.1911 (*A. E. Wileman*) 1 ♀.

Chloroclystis acervicosta sp. n.

(Pl. 40 : K)

♂ 12 mm. Antenna ciliate, the cilia one-third as long as the diameter of the shaft. Palpus one and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye. Palpus, frons, head, thorax and abdomen tiller buff irrorate with vinaceous brown and fuscous ; abdomen the most densely irrorate. Fore wing tiller buff irrorate with vinaceous brown and fuscous, densely in the medial area ; densely also between the pale postmedial and subterminal fasciae, except between veins Sc_5 and R_2 and between R_3 and M_2 ; medial third of wing, anterior of discal fold, densely clothed with long hair scales, which are tiller buff tipped with fuscous. Hind wing similarly coloured ; posterior half of distal third, except anal angle, clear tiller buff. Distinguished by its small size and by the specialized scaling on the fore wing.

SAMBAWA : iv. 1891 (*Doherty*), holotype ♂.

Chloroclystis catabares sp. n.

(Pl. 40 : K)

♂ 14 mm.; ♀ 15 mm. Antennae shortly ciliate in both sexes, the cilia equal in length to one-third of the diameter of the shaft, rather denser in the male. Male palpus one and one-third, female palpus one and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye. Palpus, frons, head, thorax and abdomen cartridge buff irrorate with purplish vinaceous and fuscous, frons and head lightly, palpus, thorax and abdomen densely ; patagia and tegulae tipped with smoke gray. Male. Fore wing : costa arched medially ; ground colour cartridge buff very faintly tinged with green, clearest in subbasal area ; basal, medial and terminal areas irrorate densely with purplish vinaceous and edged lightly with fuscous ; medial area tufted with short, specialized scaling along costa ; double postmedial and single subterminal fasciae pale ; distad of the subterminal fascia the wing is light quaker drab ; termen slenderly fuscous ; fringes chequered cartridge buff and drab. Hind wing with termen evenly rounded ; similar in colour to fore wing, but lacks specialized scaling along costa. The female differs in having a less arched costa and lacking the specialized scaling on the fore wing. Placed provisionally next to *C. modesta*

Warren (1893), from which it differs in the less pronounced arching of the costa of the male fore wing, the evenly rounded termen of the hind wing in both sexes and in wing pattern.

W. CELEBES : Paloe, G. Tompoe, 2,700 ft., ii.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 5 ♂, 7 ♀ including holotype and allotype ; Paloe, G. Rangkoenau, 900 ft., ix.1936 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♀ ; *ibid.*, 1,800 ft., xii.1936, 1 ♀ ; Pangean, near Maros, 2,000 ft., iii.1938 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♂.

Chloroclystis curviscapulis sp. n.

(Pl. 40 : K)

♂ 19 mm. Antenna minutely ciliate. Palpus one and one-quarter times as long as the diameter of the eye. Palpus, frons, head, thorax and abdomen cream buff (possibly faded dark olive buff) irrorate with fuscous and black, palpus and lower frons the most densely irrorate. Fore wing : costa strongly arched in basal third ; ground colour dark olive buff irrorate with fuscous, densely in the sub-basal area, in the distal fourth of the medial area and in the distal third of the wing anterior of the discal fold ; veins sparsely scaled with black ; postmedial fascia tilleul buff shaded both proximally and distally with black ; subterminal fascia tilleul buff, slender and strongly dentate, marked only in anterior half of wing ; termen slenderly fuscous ; fringes fuscous proximally, paling to drab in distal half with cream buff spots at the vein ends. Hind wing : ground colour dark olive buff irrorate with fuscous ; medial area crossed from costa to anal margin by three ill-defined fuscous fasciae ; subterminal fascia traceable only by its broad, fuscous, proximal shade and by a large, white spot between veins R_3 and M_1 ; termen and fringes as on fore wing. Related to *C. subcostalis* Hampson (1893), from which it differs in the fore wing, having a less sharply arched costa, a less clearly defined postmedial fascia and lacking the subcostal fold of that species with its specialized scaling. The female specimen represented on Pl. 40 : K is not in the British Museum and its present whereabouts are not known.

INDIA : Darjeeling, Gopaldhara, 3,440-5,800 ft. (*H. Stevens*), holotype ♂.

Chloroclystis melampepla sp. n.

(Pl. 40 : L)

♀ 19 mm. Antenna minutely ciliate. Palpus one and one-third times as long as the diameter of the eye, black tipped with olive buff. Frons and head olive buff irrorate with black. Thorax smoke gray densely irrorate with black. Abdomen : first segment black, remainder dark olive buff, the segments slenderly edged posteriorly with fuscous. Fore wing : basal third dark olive buff irrorate proximally and distally with black ; ante- and postmedial fasciae parallel, curved boldly terminad medially, slender, lunulate and fuscous ; distad of the postmedial fascia, areas of dark olive buff are situate at costa and inner margin ; subterminal fascia pale and faintly marked, edged proximally by two conspicuous, fuscous areas, one at costa and one in discal fold ; remainder of wing olive buff very sparsely

irrorate with black. Hind wing : anal margin and distal third dark olive buff ; remainder olive buff, the whole irrorate with fuscous ; veins very sparsely irrorate with black ; basal fascia broadly black ; medial area slenderly edged distally, subterminal fascia broadly shaded proximally with black ; a large, white spot is situate in terminal ninth between veins R_3 and M_1 . Almost certainly related to *C. subcostalis* Hampson (1893), from which it differs in the gray-green rather than pinkish cinnamon general colour, in the less well-defined lunulate and more slender postmedial fascia and in the more strongly contrasted, fuscous antemedial and terminal markings. Until the male is known, one cannot be sure that this species is correctly placed, as it has some similarity to *C. invisibilis invita* Prout.

W. CELEBES : Paloe, G. Rangkoenau, 1,800ft., xii. 1936 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), holotype ♀.

***Chloroclystis orphnobathra* sp. n.**

(Pl. 40 : K)

♂ 16 mm. Antenna minutely ciliate. Palpus equal in length to the diameter of the eye ; first segment broad, second segment slender, both long-scaled and fuscous ; third segment pyriform, short-scaled and dark vinaceous brown. Frons and head light buff irrorate with dark vinaceous brown. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen light buff irrorate with pinkish buff and dark vinaceous brown ; first three segments irrorate with fuscous. Fore wing : basal fifth with costa strongly arched and shortly tufted with specialized scales, uniformly dark vinaceous brown ; terminal area suffused with olive buff ; remainder of wing pinkish buff irrorate with dark vinaceous brown, rather more densely costad ; postmedial fascia slender, curved boldly terminad in discal area and streaked basad along submedian fold, dark vinaceous brown ; distad of the postmedial fascia there are interneural, dark vinaceous streaks, except between veins R_3 and M_1 ; termen slenderly fuscous ; fringes chequered light buff and dark vinaceous brown. Hind wing : distal third pale pinkish buff ; anal margin dark olive buff ; basal and medial areas densely irrorate with dark vinaceous brown ; distad of the medial area there is a slender fascia of dark vinaceous brown, toothed to the termen posterior of vein Sc_2 and between the radial veins ; termen slenderly dark vinaceous brown ; fringes pale pinkish buff. Related to *C. subcostalis* Hampson (1893), differing in its smaller size and the sharply contrasting basal fifth of the fore wing.

MALAYA : Kedah Peak, 3,000 ft., 20.iii.1928 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), holotype ♂.

***Chloroclystis oedalea* sp. n.**

(Pl. 40 : L)

♂♀ 18 mm. Antennae of both sexes shortly ciliate. Palpi one and one-quarter times as long as the diameter of the eye. Male. Palpus : first and second segments short-scaled, third segment with a dense tuft of scales on the undersurface, pinkish buff. Frons and head pinkish buff. Thorax and abdomen pinkish buff irrorate

with dark vinaceous brown and fuscous. Fore wing : costa sharply shouldered at one-fifth ; medial three-fifths of subcostal fold pinkish cinnamon, anterior and posterior edges shortly tufted with brownish drab, specialized scaling proximally ; remainder of wing brownish drab, irrorate with fuscous in basal area and densely so in subterminal area at costa and between radial veins and at inner margin ; fuscous distal margin of medial area and a slender, white fascia parallel to and distad of it are lunulate from subcostal fold to vein R_3 , almost right-angled between veins R_3 and M_1 , thence straight to three-quarters inner margin. Hind wing brownish drab ; fuscous distal margin of medial area and a slender, white fascia parallel to and distad of it are strongly toothed terminad between veins R_3 and M_1 ; the white fascia is much broadened posterior of the discal fold ; subterminal fascia white, traceable only as a large spot between veins R_3 and M_1 , which is connected slenderly to the tornus. Female : palpus marked as thorax ; terminal segment not tufted. Fore wing without specialized scaling and specialized subcostal fold ; dense fuscous irroration in subterminal area also wanting ; subterminal fascia pale, dentate and sharply marked ; in other respects similar to male. Related to *C. subcostalis* Hampson (1893), from which it differs in its smaller size, more uniformly coloured wings, which lack all trace of green, and in the much less sharply defined pattern.

NORTH BORNEO : Mt. Kinabalu, v-viii. 1903 (*John Waterstradt*), 1 ♂, 2 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

SARAWAK : (*Wallace*), 1 ♂.

***Chloroclystis phoenicophaes* sp. n.**

(Pl. 40 : L)

♂ 15-16 mm.; ♀ 16-18 mm. Antennae in both sexes shortly ciliate. Female palpus twice as long as the diameter of the eye ; male palpus slightly shorter. Palpus, frons and head cartridge buff, outer surface of palpus and lower frons irrorate with fuscous. Thorax yellowish olive, patagia and tips of tegulae smoke gray. Abdomen cream buff (possibly discoloured yellowish olive) ; first three segments irrorate with old rose and smoke gray. Male. Fore wing : costa arched moderately at two-fifths ; ground colour yellowish olive ; basal third, anterior of subcostal vein, irrorate with flesh pink, old rose and fuscous, costa long-scaled ; proximal two-thirds of medial area, anterior of discal fold, clothed with short, specialized scales, cartridge buff tipped with fuscous and rather longer at costa ; distal third of medial area, anterior of vein M_2 , old rose with the veins marked in fuscous ; postmedial fascia cartridge buff and glossy, distad of which the veins are fuscous to the termen ; distal fifth of wing, anterior of vein R_3 , densely fuscous and irrorate with pale smoke gray near termen ; dentate subterminal fascia cartridge buff and glossy ; termen slenderly fuscous ; fringes broadly fuscous medially, paler distally and warm buff proximally, where the dots at the veins ends are slenderly connected. Hind wing yellowish olive ; transverse fasciae paler and faintly defined ; veins very sparsely scaled with black ; fringes very faintly warm buff proximally, otherwise concolorous with the wing. The female differs only in lacking the arched

costa and the specialized scales on the fore wing. Similar in size to *C. modesta* Warren (1893) but differing in the specialization of the male fore wing and in the wing-colour of both sexes.

W. CELEBES : Paloe, G. Tompoe, 2,700 ft., i. 1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 2 ♂, 1 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

E. BALI : Git-Git, 5,000 ft., v. 1936 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Batoeriti, 3,500 ft., v. 1936 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♀.

***Chloroclystis cuneativenis* sp. n.**

(Pl. 40 : L)

♂♀ 12-15 mm. Antennae of both sexes minutely ciliate. Male palpus one and one-half times, female palpus one and three-quarter times as long as the diameter of the eye. Palpus, frons and head cartridge buff, frons and palpus lightly irrorate with fuscous. Thorax cartridge buff densely irrorate with pale mouse gray. Abdomen pinkish buff, the segments edged anteriorly with pale mouse gray. Male. Fore wing : costa strongly arched at one-third and edged with moderately long hair-scales, which are a mixture of vinaceous buff and fuscous ; ground colour pale olive buff ; sub-basal and medial areas and distal fourth pale mouse gray ; medial area irregularly irrorate with fuscous, most densely on the veins at the proximal and distal margins, the distal margin being toothed mediad on the discal fold ; postmedial fascia broad, subterminal fascia slender and dentate, both pale and ill-defined, the subterminal broadly edged both proximally and distally with fuscous to fuscous black at the costa ; termen slenderly fuscous ; fringes pale mouse gray to fuscous with slenderly connected warm buff spots at the vein ends. Hind wing : termen slightly concave between vein M_2 and anal angle ; ground colour pale olive buff ; the wing is crossed from costa to anal margin by five broad, parallel, ill-defined fasciae of pale mouse gray, three are in the medial area and two in the terminal fourth ; veins very sparsely scaled with black ; fringes as on fore wing. In the female the costa is not arched nor fringed with long hair-scales. Related to the preceding species, differing in the specialized scaling of the male fore wing and in the colour and pattern of both sexes.

W. CELEBES : Paloe, G. Tompoe, 2,700 ft., i-ii. 1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 2 ♂, 2 ♀, including holotype and allotype ; Paloe, Koelawi, 3,100 ft., iii. 1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♂ ; Tjamba, near Maros, 1,500 ft., ii. 1938 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♂.

***Chloroclystis pygmaeica* sp. n.**

(Pl. 40 : L)

♂♀ 12-13 mm. Antennae minutely ciliate, the cilia equal in length to one-quarter of the diameter of the shaft. Palpus one and one-third times as long as the diameter of the eye. Very similar in colour and pattern to the preceding species, differing from it in the pale mouse gray frons and head and the irroration of the basal third of the fore wing with fuscous. The hind wing has the termen concave in the discal

fold as well as between vein M_2 and the anal angle ; the transverse fasciae are fuscous and the basal area is irrorate with fuscous.

CEYLON : (*Alston*), holotype ♂; Haputale, June, 1 ♂; *ibid.*, xi. 1908, 1 ♂; Maskeliya, June, 1 ♂; Polyahawella, 1 ♂.

***Chloroclystis atypha* sp. n.**

(Pl. 40 : L)

♂ 14 mm. Antenna ciliate, the cilia two-thirds as long as the diameter of the shaft. Palpus one and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye, tilloul buff irrorate with fuscous. Frons and head tilloul buff. Thorax tilloul buff irrorate with smoke gray. Abdomen tilloul buff irrorate with benzo brown. Fore wing : costa slightly arched at one-fourth and shortly tufted with vinaceous buff and benzo brown hair-scales ; ground colour olive buff irrorate with light drab and benzo brown ; subterminal fascia pale, broad and ill-defined, shaded broadly with benzo brown proximally, except in the discal area, and distally with smoke gray irrorate with benzo brown ; in the distal fourth the veins are light buff ; fringes drab distally, slenderly light buff proximally. Hind wing : termen slightly crenulate ; basal area, double postmedial and single subterminal fasciae clear olive buff ; remainder of wing densely irrorate with benzo brown ; fringes as on fore wing. Related to *C. cuneativenis* Prout, from which it differs in the shorter tufting and less pronounced arching of the costa of the fore wing, the denser brown irroration of both wings and in the longer antennal ciliation.

W. CELEBES : Paloe, G. Rangkoenau, 1,800 ft., xii. 1936 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), holotype ♂.

***Chloroclystis dilatata hydrographica* subsp. n.**

(Pl. 41 : A)

Grayer in appearance than either *d. dilatata* Walker (1866) or *d. pelopsaria* Walker (1866) ; the vinaceous brown and fuscous irroration of the former and the pinkish vinaceous and fuscous irroration of the latter is wanting ; the most conspicuous marking remaining is the fuscous spot in the discal fold proximad of the subterminal fascia.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA : xii. 1898 (*A. S. Meek*), 1 ♂ ; Hydrographer Mts., 2,500 ft., ii-v. 1918 (*Eichhorn Bros.*), 4 ♂, 3 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

***Chloroclystis testulata denotata* (Walker) ab. *albiplaga* ab. n.**

On the fore wing the distal three-fourths of the medial area, posterior of the median vein, are white.

NEW ZEALAND : Dunedin, 6.i. 1910 (*G. Howes*), holotype ♀.

***Chloroclystis testulata denotata* Walker ab. *irregulata* ab. n.**

Posterior of vein R_3 and the median vein the fore wing is light buff from one-half to seven-eighths.

NEW ZEALAND : 1894 (*G. V. Hudson*), 1 ♀ ; Sumner, Christchurch, 14.x. 1922 (*J. W. Campbell*), holotype ♂.

Chloroclystis luciana sp. n.

(Pl. 41 : B)

Similar in size and pattern to *C. conversa* Warren (1897). On the fore wing the ground colour is duller, light yellow olive to yellow olive instead of lime green; in the male the specialized scaling in the posterior distal fourth is not quite so extensive, scarcely reaching beyond vein M_2 . In the female the ground colour of the hind wing is cartridge buff without a trace of green.

INDIA : Dharmasala, holotype ♂ and allotype ♀; Sabathu, viii. 1889, 1 ♀.

Chloroclystis nudifunda sp. n.

(Pl. 41 : C)

Similar in size and wing-shape to *C. olivata* Warren (1901); the fore wing has the inner margin produced a little further posteriorly and the underside is a uniformly, glossy drab, lacking the area of russet scaling in the posterior proximal fourth of that species. The hind wing is white, the termen and inner margin narrowly lime green irrorate with fuscous; the specialized, russet scaling, which occupies the cell area in *olivata*, is wanting.

MALAYA : Pahang, Cameron Highlands, 5,500 ft., 21.vi.1935 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), holotype ♂.

Chloroclystis semiscripta brychoma subsp. n.

Differs from *s. semiscripta* Warren (1906) in the extensive black irroration in the cell area of the fore wing, especially immediately proximad and distad of the postmedial fascia. In the female the hind wing is broadly and strongly banded with fuscous at the termen.

W. CELEBES : Paloe, Rangkoenau, 1,800 ft., xii. 1936, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Paloe, G. Tompoe, 2,700 ft., i-ii. 1937, 14 ♂, 44 ♀ including holotype and allotype; Paloe, Koelawi, 3,100 ft., iii. 1937, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Paloe, Lindoe, 3,700 ft., iv. 1937, 4 ♂, 24 ♀; Paloe, Loda, 4,000 ft., v. 1937, 1 ♂, 4 ♀; Paloe, Sidaonta, 4,500 ft., vi. 1937, 5 ♀.

SW. CELEBES : G. Lampobatang, Parang-bobo-Goa, 5,000 ft., v. 1938, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

E. CELEBES : Ulu Kolaka, 500 m., v-vi. 1939, 3 ♂, 10 ♀.

All specimens were collected by *J. P. A. Kalis*.

Chloroclystis palmaria phantastes subsp. n.

Differs from *p. palmaria* Prout (1928) in the hind wing of the female. The ground colour is white; the termen is very lightly irrorate with dark olive buff; two dark, transverse fasciae are weakly marked at one-third and two-thirds respectively; a third is marked at the anal margin only.

JAVA : Gedeh, 7,500 ft., 24-25.vi. 1910 (*E. A. Cockayne*), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀; Rés. Soekaboemi, 1895 (*J. B. Ledru*), 2 ♂; *ibid.*, 2,000 ft., 1893 (*H. Fruhstorfer*), 1 ♂; Mons Tjikorai, 4,000 ft., 1892 (*H. Fruhstorfer*), 1 ♂.

Chloroclystis permixta sp. n.

(Pl. 41 : D)

♂♀ 24-28 mm. Male antenna minutely ciliate; female antenna filiform. Male palpus twice as long as the diameter of the eye; female palpus a little longer. Palpus, frons, head, thorax and abdomen olive ocher to yellowish olive; palpus tipped with white; tegulae irrorate with black; first abdominal segment black, other segments sometimes irrorate with black. Male. Fore wing: termen incurved posterior of vein M_1 to a rounded tornus; basal eighth olive ocher to yellowish olive, distad of which is an area of mixed, specialized scaling, the distal margin of which extends diagonally from three-eighths costa to the tornus; the subcostal part is long-scaled and olive buff, the medial part, which extends posteriorly to vein M_2 , is short-scaled and bister sometimes mixed with buffy brown and the posterior part is black and short-scaled; distal fourth of wing, anterior of vein R_3 , densely irrorate with vinaceous brown and black, edged proximally by a double, sinuous, black fascia and divided by the pale, dentate subterminal fascia; posterior of vein M_2 the wing is slenderly coloured as apex; remainder of wing olive ocher to yellowish olive. Underside: proximal two-thirds, anterior of submedian fold, faintly suffused with deep olive buff, the costa irrorate with black; apex pale brownish drab; remainder tillleul buff lightly suffused with deep olive buff. Hind wing very densely covered with short scales, cartridge buff costally shading to buffy brown at anal margin. Underside: a slender, black postmedial fascia curves almost parallel to distal margin, from one-half costa to anal angle; distad of this fascia the wing is densely covered with short, deep olive buff scales; proximad of it and posterior of the subcostal vein, the wing is densely covered with specialized, erect scales, buffy brown anteriorly, shading posteriorly to fuscous; remainder of wing very thinly scaled, tillleul buff. Female. Fore wing: olive ocher to yellowish olive, lightly irrorate with vinaceous brown in discal area; basal, medial and terminal areas darker but ill-defined; veins streaked with black proximad of the subterminal fascia. Hind wing cartridge buff to light buff and glossy; transverse fasciae faintly marked by sparse, black irroration. Underside of both wings olive ocher to yellowish olive; three dark, transverse fasciae marked weakly on each wing. Related to *C. analyta* Prout (1928), differing in the specialized scaling of the male and the colour and pattern of the wings of both sexes.

JAVA: Arunjo, 3,000 ft. (*W. Doherty*), 1 ♀; Nongkodjadjjar, 4,000 ft., vi. 1934 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♂, 6 ♀; Tengger, Singolangoe, 5,000 ft., vi. 1934 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 2 ♂, 4 ♀; Tengger, Kletak, 6,000 ft., vi. 1934 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♂, 3 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

Chloroclystis filicata mochleutes subsp. n.

Differs from *f. filicata* Swinhoe (1892) in the suppression of the dark, terminal shading in the discal area and posterior of vein M_2 ; the distal margin of the medial area is less sharply dentate.

Ab. epacta ab. n.

One of the two females from Tjamba and the female from G. Lampobattang have both wings suffused with light hellebore green.

SW. CELEBES : Tjamba, near Maros, 1,500 ft., ii.1938 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), holotype ♂, 2 ♀; G. Lampobattang, Parang-bobo-Goa, 5,000 ft., v.1938 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

W. CELEBES : Paloe, G. Rangkoenau, 1,800 ft., xii.1936 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♀; Paloe, G. Tompoe, 2,700 ft., i.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♀; Paloe, Lindoe, 3,700 ft., iv.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 2 ♀.

***Chloroclystis dissographa* sp. n.**

(Pl. 41 : E)

♂♀ 19-22 mm. Both male and female antennae minutely ciliate. Palpi twice as long as the diameter of the eye, second and third segments with long, anteriorly projecting scales; first and second segments light buff, the upper surface sometimes dark greenish glaucous; basal segment irrorate with black; terminal segment white on upper surface, otherwise black. Frons, head and patagia dark greenish glaucous. Thorax cartridge buff to light buff (perhaps discoloured green) irrorate with iridescent black, the tegulae irrorate with dark glaucous green. Abdomen light to cartridge buff, second and third tergites densely irrorate, first, sixth and seventh tergites usually edged posteriorly with iridescent black. Male. Fore wing: distal fifth of inner margin shallowly concave and tufted with light buff hair-scales; ground colour dark greenish glaucous; basal half irrorate with pinkish vinaceous and black; basal fascia broad, antemedial fascia slightly bowed mediad, very broad and densely black; postmedial fascia pale and edged both proximally and distally and divided by slender, parallel, black lines; subterminal fascia pale and dentate, edged proximally by a broad, black shade irrorate with pinkish vinaceous; this subterminal shade is densely black and especially strongly marked between two-thirds and five-sixths costa; termen slenderly black; fringes chequered fuscous and olive buff. Hind wing cartridge buff and glossy; anal margin light buff with a small flap folded on to upper surface between one-half and three-quarters; proximal half of anal margin edged with long hair-scales; distal fourth edged with very short, appressed scales. In the female both wings are simple; hind wing light buff; terminal area lightly suffused and transverse fasciae faintly fuscous. Related to *C. seminotata* Warren (1898), but distinguished from it by the very broad, antemedial fascia on the fore wing of both sexes and by the specialized fore wing of the male.

E. JAVA : Nongkodjadjar, 4,000 ft., vi.1934, 1 ♀; Waterfall Baeong, vii.1934, 1 ♂.

E. BALI : Batoeriti, 3,500 ft., vi.1935, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Git-Git, 5,000 ft., v.1936, 1 ♀.

W. CELEBES : Paloe, G. Rangkoenau, 1,800 ft., xii.1936, 2 ♀; Paloe, G. Tompoe, 2,700 ft., ii.1937, 4 ♀; Paloe, Lindoe, 3,700 ft., iv.1937, 1 ♀.

SW. CELEBES : G. Lampobattang, Parang-bobo-Goa, 5,000 ft., v.1938, 8 ♂, 17 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

All specimens were collected by *J. P. A. Kalis*.

***Chloroclystis craspedozona* sp. n.**

(Pl. 41 : F)

♀ 18-19 mm. Antenna minutely ciliate. Palpus two and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye ; second segment long, third segment very slender. Frons cartridge buff. Head pistachio green edged anteriorly and posteriorly with black. Thorax fuscous edged posteriorly with iridescent black ; patagia and tegulae irrorate with pistachio green and vinaceous brown. Abdomen : first tergite white ; second tergite vinaceous brown, both edged anteriorly with iridescent black ; remaining tergites buff (probably discoloured green), seventh tergite irrorate with iridescent black. Fore wing pistachio green ; basal area broad ; basal fascia black ; medial area with four or five slender, black, transverse fasciae, which are obsolescent posterior of median vein, merging with black irroration ; cell spot large ; subterminal fascia pale and dentate, proximad of which is a broad shade of vinaceous brown and distad of which there are black, interneural streaks ; termen slenderly black ; fringes chequered pistachio green and black. Hind wing tilleul buff ; termen narrowly suffused with pistachio green ; three transverse fasciae, faintly drab. Related to *C. palpata* Walker (1862), differing in its smaller size and in pattern ; the white, first abdominal tergite and the medial area with its strongly marked anterior half and obsolescent posterior half are distinctive.

E. BALI : Batoeriti, 3,500 ft., vi. 1935 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 4 ♀, including holotype ; Git-Git, 5,000 ft., iv-v. 1936 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 2 ♀.

***Chloroclystis craspedozona venata* subsp. n.**

♀ 21 mm. Differs from the nominate subspecies in the clearly defined and entire fasciae and lack of irroration in the medial area ; the white, punctiform postmedial fascia is marked on the veins only ; radial veins streaked with white proximad of subterminal fascia, which is white and dentate.

PHILIPPINE IS.: Luzon, subprov. Benguet, Pauai, Haight's Place, 7,000 ft., i. xii. 1912 (*A. E. Wileman*), holotype ♀.

***Chloroclystis craspedozona heanis* subsp. n.**

(Pl. 41 : H)

Differs from the nominate subspecies in the green basal area, in the basal and subterminal fasciae and the subcostal region of the medial area, which are irrorate with pinkish vinaceous and in the sub-basal fascia, which is cartridge buff.

CENTRAL CERAM : Manusela, 6,000 ft., x-xii. 1919 (*C. F. & J. Pratt*), holotype ♀.

***Chloroclystis palpata diechusa* subsp. n.**

(Pl. 41 : G)

The broad, basal fascia, the medial area and the subterminal band are evenly irrorate with fuscous and clearly defined ; the remainder of the wing is clear green devoid of fuscous irroration.

INDIA : Khasia Hills (*Native coll.*) ; ii. 1894, 2 ♂ ; iii. 1894, 3 ♂, including holotype ; iv. 1894, 2 ♂ ; vi. 1895, 1 ♀ ; without date, 3 ♂, 4 ♀.

Chloroclystis palpata javana subsp. n.

(Pl. 41 : G)

Differs from *p. palpata* Walker (1862) in the pale, cartridge buff hind wing.E. JAVA : Mt. Moenggal, 9,000 ft., i. 1934 (*J. P. A. Kalis*) holotype ♂ and allotype ♀.JAVA : Rés. Soekaboemi, 1895 (*J. B. Ledru*), 10 ♂, 16 ♀ ; Mons Gede, 8,000 ft. viii. 1892 (*H. Fruhstorfer*), 2 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Gedeh, 25.vi.1910 (*E. A. Cockayne*), 1 ♂.***Chloroclystis r. regularis*** (Warren) ab. ***tenuabilis*** ab. n.

(Pl. 41 : G)

Proximal five-sixths of fore wing cream buff, the pattern very sharply defined and contrasted ; basal and antemedial fasciae slender and black ; sub-basal area broad anterior of median vein then narrowing, black irrorate with vinaceous pink ; distad of the cell spot the medial area is densely black.

MALAYA : Selangor, Bukit Kutu, 3,500 ft., 16.iii.1936 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), holotype ♂.***Chloroclystis regularis viridimargo*** subsp. n.

(Pl. 41 : H)

♂ 24 mm. Larger and longer-winged than *r. regularis* Warren (1895). Fore wing with transverse bands sharply defined proximally ; postmedial fascia less crenulate ; distal third of wing predominantly clear forest green with only slight, mainly linear, posterior extension of the fuscous spot at four-fifths costa ; distal seventh lightly irrorate with fuscous in discal area.MALAYA : Perak, 2,000-3,500 ft. (*W. Doherty*), holotype ♂.***Chloroclystis diaboeta*** sp. n.

(Pl. 41 : H)

♀ 25 mm. Related to *C. regularis* Warren (1895), which it closely resembles in palpus, colour and pattern ; much larger than that species ; head and thorax of the same green colour ; second tergite of abdomen similarly vinaceous pink, remaining segments more densely irrorate with fuscous. Fore wing : sub-basal fascia almost right-angled in cell ; postmedial fascia broad and double, proximal line pale olivine, slender and deeply lunulate, distal line broader, less deeply lunulate and duller green, except anterior of discal fold ; distal end of cell and radial veins pinkish buff (this may be discoloration due to the action of moisture, but is present in both wings) ; oblique brownish vinaceous streak from apex rather broad. Hind wing somewhat grayer than in *r. regulosa*.CENTRAL CERAM : Manusela, 6,000 ft., x-xii. 1919 (*C. F. & J. Pratt*), holotype ♀.

Chloroclystis viridata phaeina subsp. n.

(Pl. 41 : H)

Differs from *v. viridata* Warren (1895) in the intensification of the green colouring both proximad and distad of the medial area on the fore wing and distad of the postmedial fascia on the hind wing.

W. CELEBES : Paloe, G. Tompoe, 2,700 ft., ii. 1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 3 ♀, including holotype.

Chloroclystis diaschista sp. n.

(Pl. 41 : H)

♂ 24 mm. Antenna ciliate, the cilia one-third as long as the diameter of the shaft. Palpus two and one-quarter times as long as the diameter of the eye, second segment very long. Palpus, frons, head, thorax and abdomen cream buff; tegulae irrorate with black; abdomen irrorate with vinaceous brown and black and with a black, medio-dorsal spot at the posterior margin of each of the first six tergites. Fore wing light cress green, in part discoloured to cream buff and patterned in black; basal fascia broad, marked at costa only; sub-basal, ante- and postmedial fasciae marked broadly at costa and inner margin, failing medially; subterminal shade, toothed strongly terminad and irrorate with vinaceous buff, broken between veins Sc_5 and R_1 and between R_3 and M_1 ; terminal spots at vein ends black. Hind wing tilleul buff; termen broadly suffused with drab and intensified proximad of the faint, pale subterminal fascia; postmedial fascia marked posterior of vein M_2 only; cell spot drab. Related to *C. palpata* Walker (1862), but differing in the distinct pattern of the fore wing.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA : Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., ii. 1911 (*A. S. Meek*), holotype ♂.

Chloroclystis subpalpata sp. n.

(Pl. 41 : I)

♂♀ 15-18 mm. A small, glossy species with colour and pattern similar to that of *C. palpata* Walker (1862). In the male there is a small, hyaline patch just distad of the areole on the underside of the fore wing, wanting in *palpata*. The termen of the hind wing is faintly waved in the male, more so (about as in *C. rufitincta* Warren (1898)) in the female. Palpus twice as long as the diameter of the eye, second segment rough-scaled and black anteriorly, third segment elongate and black. A further appreciable difference from *palpata* is that the postmedial fascia is weakly inclined basad at the costa.

MALAYA : Selangor, Bukit Kutu, 3,500 ft., 17.iii.1931 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), holotype ♂; Kedah Peak, 3,300 ft., 26.iii.1928 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), 1 ♀; Pahang, Cameron Highlands, 4,800 ft., 12.x.1923 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 23-24.vi.1935, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Chloroclystis subpalpata fractiscripta subsp. n.

(Pl. 41 : I)

♂ 18 mm.; ♀ 19 mm. In the male the posterior, distal fourth of the medial area is pinkish buff and only the anterior half of the postmedial fascia is marked. In the female a broad, pinkish buff streak extends from base of wing to subterminal fascia, passing through the posterior half of the discal area.

PHILIPPINE IS.: Luzon, subprov. Benguet, Pauai, Haight's Place, 7,000 ft., (*A. E. Wileman*); holotype ♂, 27.xi.1912; allotype ♀, 8.xi.1912.

PLATE 29

Row A

Melanthia d. dentistrigata (Warren 1893)
M. dentistrigata leucansis Prout 1939
M. exquisita (Warren 1893)
Acodia pauper (Rosenstock 1885)
Xanthorhoe frivola Meyrick 1913
Scotocyma a. albinotata (Walker 1866)

Row B

Scotocyma a. albinotata (Walker) ab.
platydesma (Lower 1894)
S. albinotata scotopepla Prout 1940
S. legalis (Warren 1896)
S. miscix Prout 1934
Gnamptopteryx perficita (Walker 1858)

Row C

Parapalla aurifera circumfumata (Prout
 1916)
P. semivivida (Joicey & Talbot 1917)
Lampropteryx maia Prout 1940
L. a. argentilineata (Moore 1867)
L. argentilineata nitidaria (Leech 1897)

Row D

Lampropteryx neelys Prout 1922 as *neelis*
L. synthetica Prout 1922
L. rotundaria (Leech 1897)
L. siderifera (Moore 1888)
L. opistholasia Prout 1926

Row E

Lampropteryx dispar (Warren 1897)
L. moroessa (Prout 1932)
L. c. chalybearia (Moore 1867)
L. chalybearia incola (Bastelberger 1911)
Electrophaes tsermosaria (Oberthur 1893)

Row F

Electrophaes niveonotata (Warren 1901)
E. cryopetra Prout 1940
E. perpulchra (Butler 1886)
E. chrysophaes Prout 1923
E. zaphenges Prout 1940
E. aggreddiens Prout 1940

Row G

Electrophaes cyria Prout 1940
E. molirechti Prout 1940
E. nigrifulvaria (Hampson 1902)
E. albipunctaria (Leech 1897)
E. euryleuca Prout 1940

Row H

Electrophaes ephoria Prout 1940
E. niveopicta (Warren 1893)
E. intertexta (Warren 1893)
E. fervidaria (Leech 1897)
E. subochraria (Leech 1897)

Row I

Electrophaes westi Prout 1931
Melitulias graphicata (Walker 1861)
M. leucographa Turner 1922
M. oviadelphia Turner 1926
M. glandulata (Guenée 1858)
M. parallela Prout 1940
M. discophora Meyrick 1891

Row K

Spectrobasis plumosa Warren 1907
S. maligna Warren 1907
S. differens Warren 1907
S. conferens Prout 1940
S. viridis Warren 1906
S. rufa Warren 1906
S. impectinata Prout 1916

PLATE 30

Row A

Lasioedma floccosa Warren 1907
L. purpureorufa Rothschild 1915
Crasilogia simplex Warren 1906
Protaulaca scythropa Meyrick 1891
P. subflava Warren 1907
Crasilogia fumipennis Warren 1906

Row B

Polychlsta hypogrammata Guenée 1858
Crasilogia flavipennis Warren 1907
C. fulvitincta Joicey & Talbot 1917
C. dispar Warren 1903
Polychlsta gonycrotia Prout 1932
Heterochasta conglobata (Walker 1862)

Row C

Sibatania mactata arizana (Wileman 1911)
Ecliptopera mixtilineata (Hampson 1895)
E. decurrens (Moore 1888)
E. recordans Prout 1940
E. umbrosaria stathera Prout 1940

Row D

Ecliptopera lucrosa Prout 1940
E. substituta (Walker 1866)
E. oblongata (Guenée 1858)
E. dentifera (Moore 1888)
E. relata (Butler 1880)

Row E

Ecliptopera zaes Prout 1932 as *sais*

E. litterata (West 1929)
E. benigna (Prout 1914)
E. dissecta (Moore 1887)

Row F

Ecliptopera delecta (Butler 1880)
E. leucoglyphica (Warren 1898)
E. sagittatooides (Pagenstecher 1900)
E. rectilinea Warren 1894
E. triangulifera (Moore 1888)

Row G

Ecliptopera fulvidorsata (Swinhoe 1894)
E. furva (Swinhoe 1891)
E. furvoides (Thierry-Mieg 1915)
E. subapicalis (Hampson 1891)
E. muscicolor (Moore 1888)

Row H

Ecliptopera subnubila Prout 1940
E. ctenoplia Prout 1931 as *ctenophia*
E. odontoplia Prout 1935
Eustroma elista Prout 1940
E. aurantiaria (Moore 1867)

Row I

Ecliptopera zophera Prout 1931
E. obscurata (Moore 1867)
E. thalyera Prout 1928
Eustroma inextricata (Walker 1866)
E. aerosa (Butler 1878)

PLATE 31

Row A

Eustroma hamptoni sp. n. as *interplagata*
E. promacha Prout 1940
E. m. melancholica (Butler 1878)
E. melancholica venipicta Warren 1893

Row B

Eustroma fractifasciaria Leech 1897
E. lativittaria (Moore 1867)
Paralygris contorta Warren 1900
Pareustroma fissisignis (Butler 1880)
P. propriaria (Leech 1897)

Row C

Eustroma metaria (Oberthur 1893) as *metoria*
Pareustroma conisecta Prout 1940
Hysterura literataria (Leech 1897)

H. cervinaria (Moore 1867)
H. vacillans Prout 1940 as *villicans*

Row D

Lobogonodes porphyriata (Moore 1888)
L. multistriata tensa Prout 1940
L. complicata dactylotypha Prout 1940
L. taiwana (Wileman & South 1917)
Hysterura multifaria (Swinhoe 1889)
H. protagma Prout 1940

Row E

Amnesicoma albiseriata (Warren 1893)
A. bicolor (Moore 1888)
Photoscotosia indecora Prout 1940
P. tonchignearia (Oberthur 1893)
P. albapex (Hampson 1895)

Row F

- Photoscotosia amplicata* (Walker 1862)
P. dejeani (Oberthur 1893)
P. chlorochrota Hampson 1902 as *chlorochota*
P. undulosa (Alphéraky 1888)
P. prosenes Prout 1940

Row G

- Photoscotosia fulguritis* Warren 1893
P. multilinea Warren 1893

- P. dipegaea* Prout 1940
P. multiplicata Warren 1898

Row H

- Photoscotosia velutina* Warren 1895
P. atromarginata Warren 1893 as *atromarginaria*
P. nubilata (Moore 1888)
P. annubilata Prout 1940 as *denuvilata*

PLATE 32

Row A

- Photoscotosia polysticha* Prout 1940
P. atrostrigata (Bremer 1864)
P. insularis Bastelberger 1909 ♂
P. insularis Bastelberger 1909 ♀

Row B

- Photoscotosia m. miniosata* (Walker 1862)
P. miniosata cupha Prout 1931
P. isosticta Prout 1940
P. prasinotmeta Prout 1940

Row C

- Photoscotosia dejuta* Prout 1937
P. funebris Warren 1895
P. obliquisignata (Moore 1867)
P. metachryseis Hampson 1896

Row D

- Callabraxas amanda* Butler 1880
Calleulype compositata basistrigaria (Wileman 1912)
Eucosmabraxas octoscripta (Wileman 1912)
Chartographa ludovicaria praemutans (Prout 1937)

Row E

- Gandaritis flavata* Moore 1867
G. s. sinicaria Leech 1897
G. sinicaria postalba Wileman 1920

Row F

- Chartographa convexa* (Wileman 1912)
Lygris flavomacularia (Leech 1897)
L. agnes subalba (Wileman 1912)
L. albicinctata Pungeler 1909

Row G

- Lygris pulchraria* (Leech 1897)
Cidaria ochracearia Leech 1897
Dysstroma cinereata (Moore 1867)
D. fumata (Bastelberger 1911)
D. imitaria Heydem ab. *rufescens* ab. n.

Row H

- D. incolorata* Heydemann 1929
D. calamistrata (Moore 1867)
D. rufibrunnea (Warren 1900)
D. pendleburyi Prout 1932
D. heydemanni Prout 1931

Row I

- Dysstroma subapicaria* (Moore 1867)
D. planifasciata Prout 1914
D. corussaria (Oberthur 1880)
D. tenebricosa Heydemann 1929
D. tenebricosa Heydemann ab. *albonigrata* Heydemann 1932

PLATE 33

Row A

- Dysstroma albiangulata* (Warren 1893)
D. cuneifera (Warren 1898)
D. ceprona (Swinhoe 1902)
Heterothera sororcula (Bastelberger 1909)
Thera cyphoschema Prout 1926
T. atrinotata reducta (Joannis 1929)

Row B

- Thera etes* Prout 1926
Dysstroma singularia Heydemann 1929
Thera dentifasciata (Hampson 1895)
T. comitabilis Prout 1923
Philereme vashti (Butler 1878)

Row C

- Triphosa consona* Prout 1926
T. corrasata Warren 1897
T. oenozona Prout 1923
T. acyrota Prout 1941

Row D

- Triphosa rubrodotata* (Walker 1862)
T. largetauvaria (Oberthur 1881) as
largetauvaria
T. venimaculata (Moore 1867)
T. expansa (Moore 1888)

Row E

- Triphosa lugens* Bastelberger 1909
T. vantaizanensis Wileman 1916
T. praesumptiosa Prout 1941
T. acutipennis Warren 1896

Row A

- Calocalpe tremodes* Prout 1941
C. anestha Prout 1941.
C. titubata Prout 1941
C. valentula Prout 1941 as *inanis*

Row B

- Calocalpe tristis* Prout 1914
C. tristis Prout ab. *bicolor* Prout 1914
C. inanata (Christoph 1881)
C. hypolopha (Hampson 1895)

Row C

- Calocalpe marmoraria* (Leech 1897)
C. abraxidia (Hampson 1895)
C. flavipes (Ménétriés 1858)
Stamnodes spectatissima Prout 1941

Row D

- Stamnodes depeculata lamarum* Prout 1941
S. elwesi Alphéraky 1895
Palaecomystis falcataria (Moore 1867)
Docirava affinis Warren 1894
D. aequilineata Walker 1863

Row E

- Docirava distata* Prout 1941
D. flavilinata Wileman 1915
D. fulgurata (Guenée 1858)
Carsia emphracta Prout 1941

Row F

- Triphosa pallescens* Warren 1896
T. nigralbata (Warren 1888)
T. albipilaga (Oberthur 1887)
T. dubiosata (Walker) ab. *variegata* Prout
 1914
T. confusaria (Leech 1897)

Row G

- Triphosa empodia* Prout 1941
T. dubiosata (Walker 1862)
T. macroprora Prout 1941
T. confusaria tarachodes Prout 1941
T. tremulata multilinearia (Leech 1897)

Row H

- Triphosa luteimedia* Prout 1941
T. seseraria (Oberthur 1893)
T. moniliferaria (Oberthur 1893)
T. melanoplaga (Hampson 1902)
Calocalpe alternata (Staudinger 1896)

PLATE 34

Asaphodes parora (Meyrick 1884)

Row F

- Asaphodes megaspilata* (Walker 1862)
A. amblyterma Meyrick 1931
Loxofidonia rufescens (Butler 1879)
L. stephanitis (Meyrick 1907)
L. cingala (Moore 1887)
L. obfuscata (Warren 1893)
L. rufescens (Butler) ab. *falcata* (Butler 1879)

Row G

- Loxofidonia b. bareconia* (Swinhoe 1894)
L. bareconia pallidistriga Prout 1937
L. sigmata Prout 1941
L. taiwana (Wileman 1914)
L. buda (Swinhoe 1895)
L. plumbilinea (Warren 1906)
Scordonia lamae (Alphéraky 1897)

Row H

- Eulype scotaria* (Hampson 1907)
E. lugens (Oberthur 1886)
Eustroma aurigena (Butler 1880)
Pareustroma fissisignis chrysopraxis (Oberthur
 1884)
Photoscotosia penguionaria (Oberthur 1893)

Row I

- Electrophaes chimakaleparia* (Oberthur 1893)
 as *chimakaleparia*

Cidaria fulvata nugata Felder 1875
Eulype chinensis (Leech 1897)
Electrophaes aliena (Butler 1880)

Asaphodes abrogata (Walker 1862) as
mesodonta
Lithostege inanis Prout 1941 as *abrogata*

PLATE 35

Not issued

PLATE 36

Row A

Sterrhochaeta pictipennis (Warren 1906)
S. semiradiata (Warren 1907)
S. lamia Prout 1941
S. r. rectilineata (Warren 1898)
S. rectilineata diffidens Prout 1941
S. ruptistriga (Warren 1906)
S. argyrastrape Prout 1916

Row B

Sterrhochaeta tanaorrhina Prout 1941
S. fulgurata (Warren 1906)
S. flexilinea (Warren 1906)
S. discinota (Warren 1906)
S. distorta (Warren 1906)
S. constellata (Warren 1906)
S. aphanisis Prout 1941
S. splendens (Warren 1906)

Row C

Sterrhochaeta olivacea (Rothschild 1915)
S. subtilis (Prout 1916)
S. subrubescens (Warren 1906)
S. lineola (Warren 1903)
S. biflexa Prout 1941
S. leucosphena Prout 1941
S. subcaesia (Warren 1906)
S. auratisquama (Warren 1907)

Row D

Xenoclystia delicata Warren 1906
X. delectans Warren 1906
X. nigroviridata (Warren 1896)
X. unijuga Prout 1926
X. phaeoloma Prout 1926
Desmoclystia abata Prout 1941
D. unipuncta (Warren 1906)
D. humerata (Warren 1906)

Row E

Desmoclystia hirticosta (Warren 1907)
D. nigribasis (Warren 1906)
D. prouti Sick 1941
Sterrhochaeta abbreviata Prout ab. *continuata*
 Sick 1941
Desmoclystia abbreviata Prout 1941
D. rubecula (Warren 1906)
Sterrhochaeta antennata (Warren 1906)
Desmoclystia fulvistriga (Warren 1906)
D. prodiga (Warren 1907)

Row F

Desmoclystia oniria Prout 1941
D. aypna Prout 1941
D. falsidica (Warren 1903)
D. prodicia Prout 1923
D. cnecoplaca Prout 1929
Apithecia viridata reliquifascia Prout 1926
A. viridata wilemani Prout 1931

Row G

Piercia subviridis (Hampson 1902)
P. mononyssa (Prout 1926)
P. viridiplana (Bastelberger 1911)
P. imbrata (Guenée 1858)
P. fumataria verticata (Warren 1901)
Chaetolopha incurvata (Moore 1888)
C. rubicunda (Swinhoe 1902)
C. flavicorpus (Warren 1906)

Row H

Chaetolopha coerulescens (Warren 1906)
C. turbinata Prout 1941
C. tafa Prout 1941.
C. o. ornatipennis (Warren 1906)

C. synclinogramma (Prout 1916)
C. decipiens (Butler 1886)
C. emporias (Turner 1904)
C. leucophragma (Meyrick 1891)

Row I

Chaetolopha oxyntis (Meyrick 1891)
Propithex g. glaucisparsa Prout 1932
P. tristriata (Warren 1906)
P. alternata Warren 1899
Hyphenorhynchus erectilineata (Moore 1888)
Carbia nexilinea (Warren 1898) as
flavimaculata
Pardodes f. flavimaculata Warren 1896 as
calescens
Carbia calescens Walker 1866 as *nexilinea*

Row K
Carbia calefacta Prout 1941
C. moderata (Walker 1866)
Chaetolopha ornatipennis nepenthes Prout 1941
Pomasia sparsata Hampson 1902
P. denticlathrata Warren 1893
P. parerga Prout 1941
P. vernacularia Guenée 1858

Row L

Pomasia punctaria Hampson 1912
P. reticulata Hampson 1895
P. oblitterata (Walker 1866)
P. pulchilinea (Walker 1866)
P. psylaria Guenée 1858
P. euryopsis Meyrick 1897
Eccymatoge callizona (Lower 1894)

PLATE 37

Row A

Eccymatoge callizona (Lower) ab. *abiens*
 Prout 1941
Collix leuciotia Prout 1929
C. haploscelis Prout 1925
C. suffusca Warren 1907
C. adamata Prout 1941

Row B

Collix blosyra Prout 1926
C. stellata Warren 1894 as *rufipalpis*
C. rufipalpis (Hampson 1907) as *stellata*
C. g. griseipalpis Wileman 1916
C. griseipalpis phaeochiton Prout 1932

Row C

Collix rhabdoneura Prout 1941
C. purpurilita Prout 1925
C. basicristata Prout 1923
C. hypospilata Guenée 1858
C. hypospilata Guenée underside

Row D

Collix praetenta Prout 1929
C. exemplata Warren 1906
C. mesopora Prout 1932
C. g. ghosha Walker 1862 as *gosha*
C. subligata Warren 1896

Row E

Collix dichobathra Prout 1931
C. lasiospila (Meyrick 1886)
C. r. rufidorsata Prout 1929
C. elongata Warren 1902
C. multifilata Warren 1896
Horisme elachista (West 1929)

Row F

Horisme subradiata (Warren 1907)
H. brooksi Prout 1941
Collix stenoplia Prout 1929
Horisme flavofasciata (Moore 1888)
H. hirtivena (Warren 1906)

Row G

Horisme intrepida Prout 1932
H. erythroides Prout 1941
H. angustipennis (Warren 1906)
H. ustimacula (Warren 1906)
H. h. hyperythra (Hampson 1895)
H. olivata (Warren 1901)

Row H

Horisme b. boarmiata (Snellen 1881) ♂
H. b. boarmiata (Snellen) ♀
H. boarmiata leprosa (Hampson 1891)
H. boarmiata leprosa (Hampson) ab. *suffusa*
 (Hampson 1891)
H. xylinata (Warren 1906)
H. semirufata (Warren 1906)

Row I

Horisme stericata Prout 1941
H. subrubescens (Warren) ab. *despicienda*
 (Butler 1889)
H. cristata (Walker 1866)
H. mortuata (Guenée 1858)
H. leucophanes (Meyrick 1891)
H. scotodes (Turner 1904)
H. rufipicta (Hampson 1895)

Row K

Horisme arenosus (Howes 1910)
H. gobiata (Felder 1875) ♂

H. gobiata (Felder) ♀

H. anguligera (Butler 1879)

H. anguligera (Butler) ab. *bipartita* Prout 1941

PLATE 38

Row A

Horisme plurilineata (Moore 1888)
H. genuflexa Prout 1923
H. murudensis Prout 1926
H. brunneata (Warren 1906)
H. leucoimeta Prout 1923
H. notata (Rothschild 1915)

Row B

Horisme illustris Prout 1916
H. symmetrozona Prout 1923
H. chlorodesma (Meyrick 1886)
H. albicristata (Warren 1906)
H. griseata (Warren 1906)
H. contaminata (Warren 1906)
H. labeculata Prout 1932

Row C

Horisme rufilunata (Warren 1906)
H. lichenosa (Warren 1906)
H. disrupta (Warren 1906)
H. aeolotis Prout 1916
H. caliginosa (Warren 1907)
H. albimedia (Warren 1906)
Parazoma s. semifusca (Warren 1896)

Row D

Parazoma semifusca swanni Prout 1941
P. ferax Prout 1926
P. hypobasis Prout 1931
Physetobasis annulata (Hampson 1891)
P. griseipennis (Moore 1888)
P. heliocomma Meyrick 1897

Row E

Physetobasis d. dentifascia Hampson 1895
P. dentifascia rectipendens subsp. n.
Eupithecia craterias (Meyrick 1899) as
cratenas
E. prasinombra (Meyrick 1899)

Row F

Eupithecia dryinombra (Meyrick 1899)
E. phaeocausta (Meyrick 1899)
E. ruficorpus (Warren 1897)
E. acutangula Hampson 1895
E. raniata sp. n.

Row G

Eupithecia taiwana Wileman & South 1917
E. anasticta Prout 1926
E. rigida Swinhoe 1892
E. unitaeniata (Warren 1906)
E. deviridata (Warren 1907)
E. placens (Warren 1906)
E. rajata Guenée 1858
E. spilocyma Prout 1931

Row H

Eupithecia russeola Prout 1926
E. robiginascens Prout 1926
E. circumacta sp. n.
E. tricrossa Prout 1926
E. albibaltea sp. n.
E. pyrigoetes sp. n.
E. hemileuca Hampson 1895

Row I

Eupithecia acyrtoterna Prout 1926
E. tenuisquama (Warren 1896)
E. infestata Swinhoe 1889
E. quadripunctata Warren 1888
E. karapinensis Wileman & South 1917
E. albispumata Warren 1893
E. peguensis sp. n.

Row K

Eupithecia nigrinotata Swinhoe 1895
E. costipicta Warren 1893
E. niveivena Prout 1926
E. rubridorsata Hampson 1895
E. albigutta sp. n.
E. ustata Moore 1888
E. fulcrata sp. n.

Row L

Eupithecia leucenthesis Prout 1926
E. asema Hampson 1891
E. albifurva Hampson 1907
E. m. mundiscripta (Warren 1907)
E. leucostaxis Prout 1926
E. ochracea (Warren 1888)
E. leucospila (Swinhoe 1906)
E. melanolopha Swinhoe 1895
E. compsodes (Meyrick 1891)

PLATE 39

Row A

- Eupithecia excita* sp. n.
E. latimedia Hampson 1895
E. lineosa Moore 1888
E. infuscata (Warren 1899)
E. irambata (Warren 1893)
E. wardi sp. n.
E. costalis (Walker 1863)

Row B

- Eupithecia albisecta* (Warren 1906)
E. tenuiscripta (Warren 1907)
E. leucoprora sp. n.
E. biviridata (Warren 1896)
E. delozona Prout 1926
E. chlorophora Swinhoe 1895
E. lissopsis sp. n.
E. eupitheciata (Walker 1863)

Row C

- Eupithecia cauditorata* Prout 1931
E. partitecta Prout 1931
Micromia olivacea (Warren 1899)
M. fulvipuncta Warren 1906
M. decens (Warren 1906)
M. expectans sp. n.
M. hypocalypsis sp. n.

Row D

- Micromia stabilis* (Warren 1906)
M. adminiculata (Warren 1907)
M. curvimacula (Warren 1906)
M. commixtilinea (Warren 1907)
M. fulgurans (Warren 1907)
M. e. euthynsis sp. n.
M. leucocarpa sp. n.
M. novenaria sp. n.

Row E

- Micromia acroskotia* sp. n.
M. recessilinea sp. n.
M. rotundata (Warren 1906)
M. caesiata (Warren 1906)
M. dympha sp. n.
M. dinosia (Prout 1926)
M. chlaenistes Prout 1932

Row F

- Micromia scotochlaena* Prout 1931
M. conquadrata sp. n.

- M. vinosa* (Warren 1907)
M. transsecta (Warren 1907)
M. latistriga (Warren 1906)
M. eusemozona (Prout 1916)
M. dystacta sp. n.
M. infantilis (Warren 1907)

Row G

- Micromia ectocosma* sp. n.
M. viridisecta (Warren 1906)
M. cavilinea (Warren 1906)
M. barbata (Warren 1906) as *barbara*
M. novella (Warren 1903)
M. subcomosa (Warren 1907)
M. albimixta (Warren 1906)
M. ni sp. n.

Row H

- Micromia thaumasia* sp. n.
M. parvipennata (Warren 1906) ♂
M. parvipennata (Warren) ♀
M. monochasma sp. n.
M. dilopha sp. n.
Pseudosauris miranda (Warren 1903)
P. postfulvata (Prout 1916)
Chloroclystis consueta bowringi subsp. n.

Row I

- Chloroclystis leucopygata* Warren 1896
C. horistes sp. n.
C. atroviridis (Warren 1893)
C. boarmica sp. n.
C. infrazebrina Hampson 1895
C. naga sp. n.
C. speciosa Swinhoe 1902
C. acygonia Swinhoe 1895

Row K

- Chloroclystis s. sinuosa* Swinhoe 1895
C. sinuosa reddita subsp. n.
C. immixtaria (Walker 1862)
C. ablechra Turner 1904
C. metallospora Turner 1904
C. planiscripta (Warren 1902)
C. griseorufa Hampson 1898
C. polygraphata Hampson 1912
C. actephilae sp. n.

Row L

- Chloroclystis dentatissima* Warren 1898
C. admixtaria (Walker 1862)
C. fragilis Warren 1899
C. eichhorni sp. n.

- C. bosora* (Druce 1888)
C. rubicunda Prout 1934
C. hypometa Prout 1934
C. rotundaria Swinhoe 1902
C. biangulata Warren 1907

PLATE 40

Row A

- Chloroclystis cuneilinea* Warren 1906
C. distigma sp. n.
C. continuata Warren 1907
C. rhodopis sp. n.
C. emarginaria (Hampson 1893)
C. sordida (Warren 1903)
C. taraxichroma sp. n.
C. breyniae sp. n.
C. fluctuosa Prout 1934

Row B

- Chloroclystis mempta* Prout 1928 as *menysta*
C. spissidentata (Warren 1893)
C. infusata albitornalis subsp. n.
C. latifascia (Walker 1866)
C. woodjonesi sp. n.
C. lepta (Meyrick 1886)
C. torninubis Prout 1929
C. i. invisibilis Warren 1907
C. invisibilis invita subsp. n.

Row C

- Chloroclystis filata* (Guenée 1858)
C. clarkei Howes 1917
C. melanocentra Meyrick 1934
C. nereis (Meyrick 1887) as *nercis*
C. sphragitis (Meyrick 1887)
C. humilis Philpott 1917
C. lichenodes (Purdie 1887)

Row D

- Chloroclystis m. magnimaculata* Philpott 1915
C. magnimaculata irabunda subsp. n.
C. halianthes Meyrick 1907
C. acompsa Prout 1927
C. rubella Philpott 1915
C. heighwayi Philpott 1927
C. erratica Philpott 1916

Row E

- Chloroclystis dryas* (Meyrick 1891)
C. furva Philpott 1917
C. lunata Philpott 1912
C. charybdis (Butler 1879)

- C. antarctica* Hudson 1898
C. antarctica Hudson ab. *hudsoni* ab. n.
C. lacustris Meyrick 1913

Row F

- Chloroclystis paralodes* Meyrick 1913
C. urticae Hudson 1939
C. zatricha Meyrick 1913
C. punicea Philpott 1923
C. aristias Meyrick 1897
C. cotinaea Meyrick 1913
C. semochlora Meyrick 1919

Row G

- Chloroclystis muscosata* (Walker 1862)
C. tornospila Meyrick 1931
C. melochlora Meyrick 1911
C. plinthina (Meyrick 1887)
C. sandycias Meyrick 1905
C. rivalis Philpott 1916
C. rufipellis Meyrick 1927
C. semialbata (Walker 1863)

Row H

- Chloroclystis semialbata* (Walker) ab.
indicataria (Walker 1863)
C. inductata (Walker 1862)
C. suffusa Hudson 1928
C. coloptila Prout 1929
C. lanaris (Warren 1896)
C. recensitaria (Walker 1862)
C. celaenacris Prout 1932
C. subusta (Warren 1898)

Row I

- Chloroclystis rectaria* Hampson 1903
C. xenisma sp. n.
C. pugnax sp. n.
C. festivata (Warren 1903)
C. tortuosa West 1929
C. apotoma sp. n.
C. omocydia sp. n.
C. rufofasciata (Rothschild 1913)
C. autopepla sp. n.

Row K

- Chloroclystis encteta* Prout 1934
C. alpinista eupora subsp. n.
C. acervicosta sp. n.
C. catabares sp. n.
C. m. modesta (Warren 1893)
C. curviscapulis sp. n. ♂
C. curviscapulis sp. n. ♀
C. orphnobathra sp. n.

Row L

- Chloroclystis plicata* Hampson 1912
C. turgidata (Walker 1866)
C. oedalea sp. n.
C. subcostalis (Hampson 1893)
C. melampepla sp. n.
C. phoenicophaes sp. n.
C. cuneativenis sp. n.
C. pygmaeica sp. n.
C. atypha sp. n.

PLATE 41

Row A

- Chloroclystis dilatata pelopsaria* (Walker 1866)
♂
C. dilatata pelopsaria (Walker) ♀
C. dilatata hydrographica subsp. n.
C. destructata (Walker 1869)
C. insignillata (Walker 1862)
C. approximata (Walker 1869)
C. t. testulata (Guenée 1858)
C. testulata denotata (Walker 1862)
Desmoclystia dilataria (Warren 1906)

Row B

- Chloroclystis cristigera* (Warren 1906)
C. primivernalis Warren 1907 as *vernalis*
C. pallidivirens Warren 1903
C. rufibasalis (Warren 1906) as *rufibasis*
C. laticostata (Walker 1862)
C. luciana sp. n.
C. conversa (Warren 1897)
C. olivata (Warren 1901)

Row C

- Chloroclystis nudifunda* sp. n.
C. inaequata (Warren 1896)
C. rubroviridis (Warren 1896)
C. mira West 1929
C. obturgescens Prout 1926
C. palmaria Prout 1928 as *velutina*
C. velutina (Warren 1897) as *palmaria*

Row D

- Chloroclystis analyta* Prout 1928
C. permixta sp. n. ♂
C. permixta sp. n. ♀
C. papillosa (Warren 1896)
C. rubrinotata (Warren 1893)
C. f. filicata (Swinhoe 1892)
C. malachitis (Warren 1903)
C. dentifera (Warren 1906)

Row E

- Chloroclystis chlorophilata* (Walker 1863)
C. thaumasta Prout 1935
C. patinata (Warren 1897)
C. dissographa sp. n.
C. xanthocomes (Prout 1926) as *xanthocomis*
C. eugerys Prout 1929
C. seminotata Warren 1898
C. s. semiscripta Warren 1906

Row F

- Chloroclystis c. craspedozona* sp. n.
C. trichophora Hampson 1895
C. eurymesa (Prout 1932)
C. telygeta Prout 1932
C. rufitincta (Warren 1898)
C. decolorata (Warren 1900)
C. p. palpata (Walker 1862)
C. r. regularis (Warren 1895)

Row G

- Chloroclystis palpata diechusa* subsp. n.
C. palpata javana subsp. n.
C. oribates (Prout 1925)
C. ruptiscripta (Warren 1904)
C. coelica Prout 1932
C. variospila (Warren 1895)
C. r. regularis (Warren) ab. *temuabilis* ab. n.

Row H

- Chloroclystis regularis viridimargo* subsp. n.
C. diaboeta sp. n.
C. eurytalides Prout 1932
C. diaschista sp. n.
C. viridata phaeina subsp. n.
C. viridescens (Warren 1895)
C. craspedozona heanis subsp. n.

Row I

- Chloroclystis automola* Prout 1929
C. s. subpalpata sp. n.
C. subpalpata fractiscripta subsp. n.
C. hypodela Prout 1926
C. isophrica Prout 1926
C. rubrifusa (Warren 1895)
C. chlorocampsis (Prout 1926)
C. ambundata Prout 1929 as *acabundata*

Row K

- Eupithecia dolia* West 1929
Chloroclystis bilineolata (Walker 1862)
C. malachita Meyrick 1913
Eupithecia interrubrescens (Hampson 1902)
Dysstroma filigrammaria Heydemann 1938
D. brunneoviridata Heydemann 1938

PLATE 50

Row A

- Milionia dohertyi* Rothschild 1897 ♀ as
doherty
M. dohertyi Rothschild ♂ as *doherty*
M. mediofasciata Rothschild 1896 ♀

Row B

- Milionia mediofasciata* Rothschild ♂
M. grandis Druce 1883 ♀
M. grandis Druce ♂

Row C

- Milionia celebensis* Jordan & Rothschild 1895
as *colikensis*
M. pericallis Rothschild & Jordan 1905
Lobocraspeda coeruleostriga Warren 1897 as
aroa

Row D

- Milionia diva* Rothschild 1904
M. callima Rothschild & Jordan 1905
M. ventralis Rothschild 1904
M. clarissima lysistrata Kirsch 1877

Row E

- Milionia c. clarissima* (Walker 1864)
M. basalis pyrozonis Butler 1882
M. rawakensis (Quoy & Gaimard) ab.
flammula Voll (1863)

Row F

- Milionia drucei* Butler ab. *minahassae* Strand
1911
M. burgersi Gaede 1922
M. paradisea Jordan 1903

PART II

[Before his death in 1943, Mr. L. B. Prout completed a further manuscript which included the descriptions of many new species and subspecies of Geometridae in the British Museum (Natural History): this manuscript would have been published in volume 12 of Seitz, *Macrolepidoptera of the World*, following in sequence those species described in the first part of this paper. The descriptions of the new species have been extracted from his original manuscript and are published in the following pages, together with six plates of figures. The figures are of varying magnification, and the actual wing length of the specimen photographed, measured from base to apex, is given in the legend accompanying the plates.—D. S. Fletcher, Dept. of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History).]

Ziridava xylinaria khasiensis subsp. n. (Fig. 2)

♂♀ 27-30 mm. Face pale or weakly suffused with red, generally with three distinct dark spots, two above and one on the cone. Fore wing with a densely fuscous area between cell spot and postmedial fascia, bounded anteriorly by subcosta and posteriorly by cubitus, and extending to the subterminal fascia between subcosta and vein Sc_5 and between veins R_1 and R_3 .

INDIA: Darjeeling, Gopaldhara, 3,440-5,800 ft. (*H. Stevens*), 1 ♂; Shillong, 1 ♂; Cherrapunji, 1 ♂; *ibid.*, xi.1893, 4 ♂; *ibid.*, i.1894, 1 ♂; Khasia Hills, 36 ♂, 5 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

Ziridava xylinaria kanshireiensis subsp. n. (Fig. 3)

Similar in size and pattern to *Z. x. khasiensis*; ground colour and pre-postmedial and terminal shading on both wings darkened.

FORMOSA: Kanshirei, 1,000 ft., 16.vii.1908 (*A. E. Wileman*), holotype ♂; *ibid.*, 3.vi.1908, allotype ♀; *ibid.*, 9.iii.1908, 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 19.viii.1905, 1 ♂; Koannania, 21.iv.1906 (*A. E. Wileman*), 1 ♂.

Examples from Palali, Benguet, in the Philippine Is., look very like those from Formosa.

Ziridava xylinaria baliensis subsp. n. (Fig. 1)

♂♀ 28-31 mm. Not so closely like *Z. x. subrubida* Prout as I had at first thought (1937, *Novit.zool.*, 40:183). On the whole larger still; markings of upperside more blurred, the pale subapical patch rarely so extendedly clear; underside in the males often less densely suffused with fuscous.

BALI: 2,500 ft. (*W. Doherty*), 1 ♀; Batoeriti, 3,500 ft., vi.1935 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 4 ♂, 1 ♀, including holotype and allotype; Git-Git, 5,000 ft., v.1936 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♀; Mondoktoempang, 2,500 ft., xi.1934 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Ziridava xylinaria florensis subsp. n.

♀ 31-32 mm. Gives the impression of a good species. Large, the fore wing very ample, markings weak, the cell dot elongate; a fairly regular series of spots is situated distad of the subterminal fascia.

S. FLORES: xi. 1896, dry season (Everett), 2 ♀, including holotype.

Ziridava rufinigra cedreleti subsp. n.

Differs from the nominate subspecies and from *Z. rufinigra brevicellula* Prout (1916) in having darker, less fleshy-tinted wings and having the black pattern less strongly developed, especially along the costa of the fore wing and at the anal angle of the hind wing.

AUSTRALIA: Queensland, Cedar Bay, south of Cooktown (Meek), 5 ♂, 6 ♀, including holotype and allotype; Geraldton (Meek), 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Dawson, 1 ♀.

Ziridava asterota sp. n. (Fig. 4)

♂ 30 mm. Ground colour of wings cartridge buff; costa of fore wing mottled with black as figured; both wings patterned with black spots posterior of vein R_3 and distad of the postmedial fascia; fringes spotted with black at the vein ends; terminal interneural spots black; postmedial fasciae and termen light vinaceous fawn, the former spotted with black on the veins; remainder of wings crossed by numerous fasciae of capucine orange. Distinguished from *Z. xylinaria* Walker by the bright colour and pattern.

NORTH BORNEO: Mt. Kina Balu, v-viii. 1903 (John Waterstradt), holotype ♂.

Calluga grammophora sp. n. (Fig. 5)

♂♀ 18-20 mm. Rather larger than *C. semirasata* Warren (1903) and still more like *C. costalis* Moore (1887) in shape and structure but looking more heavily marked, chiefly the result of the stronger development of the subordinate fasciae; easily distinguished by the acute central projection of the postmedial fascia on the hind wing. Tufts on the male fore tibia and base of antenna nearly as in *costalis* and *C. cissocosma* Turner (1904); fore wing with the costal projection in the male not quite so strong, the venation similarly contorted; antemedial fascia band-like. Hind wing of the male with the costal vein anastomosing with the cell at a point only, then approximated and later connected by a bar; second subcostal stalked.

CENTRAL DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° long., ii. 1911 (A. S. Meek), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀; *ibid.*, i. 1911, 1 ♀.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Biagi, Mambare R., 5,000 ft., ii. 1906 (A. S. Meek), 2 ♀; *ibid.*, iv. 1906, 1 ♀.

ab. *completa* ab. n.

Of the three specimens from Biagi, two belong to the form, recurrent in the group, in which the proximal part of the hind wing is predominantly black.

Gymnoscelis polyclealis albicetrata subsp. n.

Differs extremely little in colour and pattern from the nominate subspecies, but is noteworthy in that the vestiges of the proximal spurs of the hind tibia are generally wanting. Abdomen with a conspicuous white spot on second tergite. Hind wing with the white postmedial spots generally large, especially the posterior one; the whitish area distad of the postmedial fascia is commonly continued to very near the termen, foreshadowing *p. hyperocha*.

W. CELEBES : Paloe, G. Tompoe, 2,700 ft., ii.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 2 ♂ including holotype; Paloe, Koelawi, 3,100 ft., iii.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♀; Paloe, Lindoe, 3,700 ft., iv.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 6 ♂, 7 ♀; Paloe, Loda, 4,000 ft., v.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 4 ♀; Paloe, Sidaonta, 4,500 ft., vi.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♀.

SW. CELEBES : Tjamba, near Maros, 1,500 ft., ii.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 2 ♀.

Gymnoscelis polyclealis hyperocha subsp. n.

Differs from the nominate subspecies in having the white spots on the hind wing notably enlarged, the hind marginal one extending, though more narrowly, to the tornus, only interrupted by two ill-defined, though rather broad, fasciae or spots of the ground colour.

AUSTRALIA : Queensland, Kuranda, 1907 (*Dodd*), 3 ♀, including holotype.

Gymnoscelis expedita sp. n. (Fig. 6)

♀ 18 mm. Similar in size to a small *G. polyclealis*, which it further recalls in the position of the postmedial fascia and the obsolescence of all markings distad of it. Additional points of similarity are the rather thick antenna and the pronounced gloss of the wings, which also resemble in tone the palest *polyclealis*. Very distinct in the strongly sinuate margin of the hind wing and the great reduction of the markings, which consist solely of costal spots and the incomplete postmedial fascia on the fore wing and on the hind wing of the sharply angled postmedial fascia. Palpus one and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye, apparently slightly longer than in *polyclealis* and similarly black.

MALAYA : Selangor, Bukit Kutu, 3,500 ft., 14.iii.1931 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), holotype ♀.

Gymnoscelis ammocyma sp. n. (Fig. 7)

♀ 15 mm. Frons with small cone. Palpus almost twice as long as the diameter of the eye, the second segment heavily scaled. Head and body concolorous with wings, the demarcation between the sandy dorsum and the whitish remainder distinct on abdomen. Fore wing pale and weakly marked, with a lens shown to be whitish and sandy in alternating, markedly waved fasciae or shades, the postmedial and the proximal subterminal the most band-like, the former somewhat incurved between the radials; a few scattered black scales on the median vein and its second branch; cell spot minute; terminal fascia slender and broken into dashes, blackest on anterior half of wing. Hind wing with termen faintly concave between the

radials; pattern as on fore wing, the postmedial fascia with the sinus between the radials more pronounced. Underside paler, the principal marks developed, especially on the hind wing; terminal fascia stronger than on upperside.

ADEN: 8.xii.1921 (*H. L. Powell*), holotype ♀; Sheik Othman, 20.xi.1898 (*W. R. D. Grant*), 1 ♀.

***Gymnoscelis poecilimon* sp. n.** (Fig. 8)

♂ 22 mm. Larger than the average *Gymnoscelis*, male abdomen and fore wing elongate. Frons and palpus predominantly black, palpus almost twice as long as the diameter of the eye. Antenna almost simple. Thorax, abdomen and wings green above, the crests marked with brown; a red, black-mixed spot on front of tegula. Fore wing almost without irroration, except on some of the veins; markings on anterior half bright red brown varied with white and black. Hind wing similar, but with the red brown weakened and restricted. Underside more drab with darker ante- and postmedial fasciae. Related to *G. festiva* Warren (1903), differing in the more elongate wing, brighter green coloration and pattern and in the less angled postmedial fascia on the hind wing.

NEW IRELAND: ix.1923-i.1924 (*A. F. Eichhorn*), 2 ♂, including holotype.

***Gymnoscelis festiva buruensis* subsp. n.**

Differs from the nominate subspecies in having the suffusion of the median area somewhat more reddish (though not so bright as in *G. poecilimon*) the subordinate markings, especially on the hind wing, weaker and the postmedial fascia on the hind wing less angular.

BURU: Leksula-Fakal, 2,800-3,700 ft., 20.x.1921 (*L. J. Toxopeus*), holotype ♀.

***Gymnoscelis festiva jubilata* subsp. n.**

Brighter green than in the nominate subspecies, the suffusions of the central and especially of the distal area weakened. The postmedial fascia on the hind wing is even more angulate than in the nominate subspecies.

SW. CELEBES: G. Lampobatang, Parang-bobo Goa, 5,000 ft., v.1938 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), holotype ♀.

***Gymnoscelis holoprasia* sp. n.** (Fig. 9)

♂ 15-18 mm. Palpus one and one-quarter times as long as the diameter of the eye. Head, body and wings predominantly light grape green, very sparsely irrorate with black; underside greyer. Abdomen at base with an indistinctly dark saddle. Fore wing with a reddish fuscous middle area, which is proximally ill-defined and irrorate with black; medial fascia, distad of the somewhat darker cell spot, whitish and twice excurved; distal margin of middle area edged with a white, denticulate fascia; subterminal markings very weak. Hind wing and underside weakly marked. Differs from the similarly coloured *G. callichlora* Turner (1907) in the shorter palpus, smaller size and less angulate postmedial fasciae on both fore and hind wings.

W. BALI: Prapetagoeng, 1,500 ft., v.1935 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), holotype ♂.

CEYLON: Colombo, x.1907 (*Mackwood*), 1 ♂.

Gymnoscelis protracta sp. n. (Fig. 10)

♂ 19.5 mm. Not quite so large as *G. merochyta* Prout (1932); in wing-shape and coloration of the hind wing very suggestive of *G. deleta* Hampson (1891), which may perhaps prove to be its nearest relative. Abdomen cartridge buff with dark transverse shading near base and just before the white anal extremity. Fore wing fuscous with a very characteristic longitudinal white band posterior of the cell, curving costad distally to end abruptly at the slender and sharply marked postmedial fascia, which is very strongly excurved; white subterminal fascia ending at a conspicuous white, mid-terminal spot. Hind wing fuscous with white basal and postmedial fasciae marked broadly at the anal margin; subterminal fascia slender and white, enlarged to a spot at mid-termen. Fore wing beneath more drab and glossy, the postmedial fascia indicated rather broadly; the distal area with two broad, white fasciae, one bordering the postmedial fascia, the other close to the termen. Underside of hind wing similar to that of fore wing, but whiter in proximal half of wing.

MALAYA: Perak, Larut Hills, 3,700 ft., at light 14.ii.1932 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), holotype ♂.

Gymnoscelis pyrissous sp. n. (Fig. 11)

♂♀ 17-20 mm. Larger than *G. imparatalis* Walker (1865) but with similarly extreme elongation of the male abdomen and the fore wing. Tuft at base of fore coxa much less blackened. The fore wing may be regarded as intermediate between those of *G. biangulata* Swinhoe (1902) or *G. oblenita* sp. n. (Fig. 19) and *imparatalis*, in that the postmedial fascia is twice outwardly angled, more acutely than in *oblenita* but less extremely than in *biangulata*. Underside, also as in *imparatalis*, suffused and very weakly marked. Apparently fairly constant, except for the sexual dimorphism, which is similar to that of *imparatalis*.

TAMBORA: low country, iv-v. 1896 (*W. Doherty*), 2 ♂, 1 ♀, including holotype and allotype; *ibid.*, 2,500-4,000 ft., 1 ♂; *ibid.*, 2,500-4,000 ft., vi. 1896, 2 ♂.

Gymnoscelis imparatalis opta subsp. n.

Differs from the nominate subspecies in having the ground colour of the wings warm cinnamon buff, the middle area almost immaculate, the other areas with heavy markings; underside also less dark with the postmedial fasciae on both wings and the subterminal fascia on the hind wing usually distinct.

VULCAN ISLAND: xi. 1913-i. 1914 (*Meek*), 5 ♂, 13 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

DAMPIER ISLAND: ii-iii. 1914 (*Meek*), 4 ♀.

Gymnoscelis anaxia sp. n. (Fig. 12)

♂ 19 mm.; ♀ 17 mm. By the shape of the postmedial fascia on the fore wing, this would seem to be closely related to *G. tristrigosa* Butler (1880), though the abdomen is not so slender. The longitudinally oblique streak of that species is apparently lost and the fascia of the hind wing is less acutely angled, especially

on the upperside ; in both these respects it approximates more closely to *G. delocyma* Turner (1904). Postmedial fascia of fore wing broad in its anterior half.

TOEKAN BESSI ISLANDS : Tomia, xii. 1901 (*H. Kuhn*), 2 ♂, 1 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

***Gymnoscelis tristrigosa nasuta* subsp. n.**

Confined, so far as is known, to the Palni Hills. Has the wings more attenuate than in the nominate subspecies ; the postmedial fascia of the fore wing is less straight and less perpendicular in its anterior half and the irregularities of the postmedial fascia of the hind wing are somewhat exaggerated.

S. INDIA : Palni Hills, 1 ♂ ; *ibid.*, (*Campbell*), 2 ♂, 1 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

***Gymnoscelis tristrigosa tongaica* subsp. n.**

♂ 18 mm. A small male of bright brown colour, inclining to cinnamon ; middle area almost immaculate. Evidently represents a local race, analagous to *G. imparatalis opta*.

TONGA ISLANDS : Haapai Islands, i. 1911, holotype ♂.

***Gymnoscelis argyropasta* sp. n. (Fig. 13)**

♂♀ 20-21 mm. Palpus one and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye ; first segment fuscous beneath ; second segment beneath with a small fuscous tuft at end ; third segment blunt, small but distinct. Antennal ciliation vestigial. Fore coxa with a tuft of black scales at base, as in the *imparatalis* group. Male abdomen elongate but robust. Fore wing light brown with a faint tinge of olive ; fuscous irroration generally weak, though rather variable in amount, most noticeable in the proximal area ; some iridescent silvery-white irroration ; cell spot small, rarely conspicuous ; sub-basal fascia black at costa ; antemedial fascia compound, generally connected by dark shading ; postmedial fascia strongly excurved anteriorly and edged distally by a crenulate white line ; subterminal fascia dentate, made conspicuous in places by the accompanying dark shades ; terminal fascia interrupted at the veins. Hind wing with termen rather strongly rounded ; an immaculate white streak along fold ; postmedial fascia strongly outbent with black markings on the veins ; otherwise patterned as on fore wing. Underside more glossy, confusedly marked.

ST. MATTHIAS ISLAND : vi. 1923 (*A. F. Eichhorn*), 1 ♂, 2 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

SQUALLY ISLAND : viii. 1923 (*A. F. Eichhorn*), 1 ♂.

WOODLARK ISLAND : iii-iv. 1897 (*A. S. Meek*), 3 ♀.

ST. AIGNAN ISLAND : x-xi. 1897 (*A. S. Meek*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

ROSSEL ISLAND : iii. 1898 (*A. S. Meek*), 1 ♂.

WITU ISLAND : vi. 1925 (*A. F. Eichhorn*), 1 ♀.

***Gymnoscelis lavella* sp. n.** (Fig. 14)

♀ 17.5 mm. Previously confused with *G. ochriplaga* Warren (1905); the palpus is shorter, scarcely if at all longer than that of female *G. imparatalis*; abdomen not bicolorous. Fore wing with first subcostal vein running into costal (in *ochriplaga* anastomosing); colour contrasts sharper than in that species; distal area, except tornad, weakly marked. Hind wing with the dark parts red brown instead of black, the pale area quite differently shaped and not ochreous, except for a slight ochreous brown tinge distally, and continuing fairly broad to costa.

SOLOMON ISLANDS: Vella Lavella, iii. 1908 (*A. S. Meek*), 1 ♀.

***Gymnoscelis distatica* sp. n.** (Fig. 15)

♂ 18.5 mm.; ♀ 21-22 mm. Male very similar in shape and structure to the male of *G. imparatalis* Walker (1865), but with just the same coloration and markings as the female, which is rather large and ample-winged and more likely to be confused with *G. deleta* Hampson (1891) than with *imparatalis*. Abdomen with two or three broad, dark, transverse bands dorsally. Fore wing with the cell spot in the female rather large, but fused with an outward angle in the antemedial fascia; postmedial fascia with the angles before the first and behind the third radial about equal and moderate, the white fascia outside it single, sharply defined distally by a further dark fascia; distad of the postmedial area, the wing is pale and buff-tinged at the costa and again in cellule three; distal area with broad, longitudinal, dark suffusions, one at the radials, the other in the tornal region; subterminal fascia slender and dentate; fringes rather dark with conspicuous, pale dots at the vein ends. Hind wing rounded; proximal part dark; postmedial fascia denticulate with a small inward curve posterior of middle; a white band distad of the postmedial broadens posteriorly; subterminal fascia strongly dentate, expanding in posterior half into a white terminal band; the area between these two white bands is light buffy brown so that the whole region forms a large pale area, recalling *Chloroclystis infusata albitornalis* Prout. Underside quite weakly marked; both wings dusky to beyond middle; the pale parts of the distal area of the upperside weakly reproduced.

INDIA: Khasia Hills, 1 ♂, 5 ♀, including holotype and allotype; Cherrapunji, 1 ♀.

***Gymnoscelis derogata griseifusa* subsp. n.**

♀ 17 mm. Smaller than average *G. derogata* Walker (1866). Materially darker, more approaching in tone the Australian *G. subrufata* Warren (1898), but retaining on the upperside more of the reddish admixture and having nearly the same postmedial fascia as the nominate subspecies. The reddish underside has on both wings a weakened reproduction of the dark proximal markings, the antemedial fascia of the fore wing and the sub-basal of the hind wing, which are very strongly marked on the upperside.

W. CELEBES: Paloe, Gunong Tompoe, 2,700 ft., i. 1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), holotype ♀.

Gymnoscelis derogata abrogata subsp. n.

Similar in size to the preceding. Fore wing coloured nearly as in the nominate subspecies; antemedial fascia dark, smooth-edged and sharply defined distally, ill-defined proximally and giving place to a pale olive greyish sub-basal area; middle area ill-defined distally; postmedial fascia very slender and dark, almost obsolete in its posterior half. Hind wing a little more suffused with greyish; the dark sub-basal patch is reduced to some less dark remnants.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA: Hydrographer Mts., 2,500 ft., ii.1918 (*Eichhorn Bros.*), holotype ♀.

Gymnoscelis phoenicopus sp. n. (Fig. 16)

♀ 22 mm. Closely related to *G. derogata* Walker (1866) but larger and with the palpus considerably longer, almost two and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye. Fore coxa with a similar black patch at base. Fore wing reddish, but rather less strongly so than *G. subrufata* Warren (1898), especially on the underside; first subcostal vein anastomosing slightly with costal; proximal dark band wanting, but perhaps variable as in the allies; antemedial fascia strongly dentate; postmedial fascia projecting less than in *subrufata*. Underside with the postmedial fascia less obsolescent than in *derogata*, but not sharply defined.

CENTRAL CERAM: Manusela, 6,000 ft., x-xii.1919 (*C. F. & J. Pratt*), holotype ♀.

Gymnoscelis erymna nephelota subsp. n. (Fig. 17)

Differs from the nominate subspecies in having the medial and tornal areas of the fore wing suffused with dark or purple grey.

FIJI: Lautoka, 29.x.1930 (*H. Phillips*), 2 ♀ including holotype; Vunidawa, 4.ii.1932 (*H. Phillips*), 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 2.vii.1932, 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 26.vii.1932; *ibid.*, 23.ix.1932, 1 ♀.

Gymnoscelis mesophoena hagia subsp. n.

Very like some small and sharply marked *G. m. mesophoena* Turner (1907), especially on the upperside; general tone grey and brown rather than green and purplish; the irregularities of the postmedial fascia pronounced. Underside much browner, becoming whitish near termen, particularly in the apical part of the fore wing; postmedial fascia of fore wing strongly curved anteriorly so as to reach costa more obliquely than in the nominate subspecies.

ST. MATTHIAS ISLAND: vi-vii.1923 (*A. F. Eichhorn*), holotype ♂.

Gymnoscelis mesophoena taprobanica subsp. n. (Fig. 18)

Rather paler than the nominate subspecies, but differing chiefly in the deeper indentation of the postmedial fascia between the radials on the fore wing and often also on the hind wing.

CEYLON: 6 ♂, 15 ♀; Puttalam, holotype ♂; Kaslandi, iv.1902 (*Mackwood*), 1 ♀;

acq. *Doncaster*, 1892, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Waftegama, vi. 1905 (*Mackwood*), 1 ♀; Nawalapitiya, 1 ♀; Maskeliya, September, 1 ♀.

Gymnoscelis mesophoena celebensis subsp. n.

Very variable in size, the average probably the same as in the nominate subspecies. Almost invariably colder grey than any other subspecies; the postmedial fascia on the fore wing as in *m. taprobanica* or intermediate, that of the hind wing as irregular as in *m. hagia*. Underside drab grey without any vinaceous tinge.

W. CELEBES: Paloe, G. Rangkoenau, 900 ft., xi. 1936 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♀; Paloe, G. Tompoe, 2,700 ft., i-ii. 1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 8 ♂, 20 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

Gymnoscelis oblenita sp. n. (Fig. 19)

♂ 17 mm. Evidently very near *G. mesophoena* Turner (1907) with closely similar femoral tuft. Male palpus longer, rather more than one and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye, with a more elongate third segment. Ciliation one-third as long as the diameter of the shaft, a little shorter than in *mesophoena*. Wings and abdomen slightly less elongate. Colour more brownish, the proximal part of the fore wing somewhat diffuse, the subterminal shading weak and uniform. Hind wing with proximal markings faint; postmedial fascia not appreciably indented medially. Underside with only the postmedial fasciae clearly developed; subterminal shade discernible on fore wing.

MALAYA: Selangor, Bukit Kutu, 3,500 ft., at light 17.iii. 1931 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), 2 ♂, including holotype.

Gymnoscelis conjurata sp. n. (Fig. 20)

♂♀ 19-21 mm. Fore femur of male clothed similarly to those of *G. mesophoena* Turner (1907) and *G. oblenita*. Both wings in the male with the termen gibbous, the fore wing in its anterior part, the hind wing more centrally; costa of fore wing with a fringe of projecting hair near base. Coloration nearly as in *G. ectochloros* Hampson (1891); postmedial fascia of fore wing with projections both in front of the first radial vein and between the third radial and the first medial; light green band between the postmedial fascia and the subterminal shade broad and clear.

CEYLON: Punduloya, vi-vii. 1897 (*Green*), holotype ♂, 2 ♀; Maskeliya, 2 ♀, including allotype; Harutu, 1 ♂; ex *Green* coll., 1 ♀; Haputali, 1 ♂.

Gymnoscelis latipennis sp. n. (Fig. 21)

♂ 17-19 mm. Very near *G. albicaudata* Warren (1897), the fore wing still broader than in *G. ectochloros* Hampson (1891), the costal fringe longer proximally and continuing, though shortening, to beyond two-thirds; femoral fringe strong (mostly abraded in type.) Browner; the white mid-terminal spot distinct on both wings; the postmedial fasciae, both above and beneath, more outwardly dentate at the third radial vein.

MALAYA : Perak, Gunong Ijan, 2 ♂, including holotype ; Selangor, Bukit Kutu, 3,500 ft., at light 14.iv.1926 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), 2 ♂.

INDIA : Khasia Hills, xi.1894, 1 ♂.

Gymnoscelis latipennis nepotalis subsp. n.

♂ 22 mm. Considerably larger than the nominate subspecies, rather darker and more strongly marked, especially as regards the antemedial fascia of the hind wing above and beneath, the angle of which touches the black cell spot ; postmedial fascia of hind wing less angled.

E. JAVA : Tengger, Singolangoe, 5,000 ft., v.1934 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), holotype ♂.

Onagrodes victoria sp. n. (Fig. 25)

♂ 22-23 mm. Fore wing with posterior area rather ample ; inner margin with a tuft of black, posteriorly projecting scales just before tornus ; ground colour bister ; postmedial and subterminal fasciae warm buff and dentate, the former toothed distad between veins Sc_5 and R_1 , incurved basad posterior of vein M_1 , thence straight to inner margin ; dark cell mark not very intense. Hind wing without buff scale-patch ; a little paler than fore wing, almost unicolorous ; anal margin folded, enclosing a tuft of black scales ; indications of a dark terminal fascia and, at least posteriorly, its accompanying warm buff vein-dashes. Underside of both wings snuff brown ; ante- and postmedial and terminal fasciae pale and broad.

BURMA : S. Tenasserim, Victoria, xii.1890 (*W. Doherty*), holotype ♂ ; Tenasserim Valley, East of Tovoy (*Doherty*), 1 ♂.

Onagrodes barbarula sp. n.

♂ 24 mm. Notwithstanding the vast geographical separation, this is evidently a close relative of *O. victoria*, perhaps eventually a subspecies. Except that the black scale-tuft on the inner margin of the fore wing appears considerably reduced, no other marked structural difference is apparent. Vertex and tegula clay-colour, thorax above dark brown. Fore wing slightly more expanded posteriorly than in *victoria*, in colour not quite so uniform, being slightly darker in the medial than the distal area, the pale dividing fascia conspicuous except posteriorly where, posterior of vein M_1 it bends sharply basad, reminiscent of the well-known *Alcis repandata* Linn. and its near relatives of the Palaearctic and Himalayan faunas. Underside moderately well marked, the fore wing from costa to median vein, the hind wing throughout ; on the fore wing a dark cell spot and strongly curved and band-like postmedial and subterminal fasciae on a snuff brown ground colour ; on the hind wing these bands are rather more proximally placed.

NEW IRELAND : xii.1923 (*A. F. Eichhorn*), holotype ♂.

Onagrodes oosyndica sp. n. (Figs. 22, 23)

♂ 23 mm.; ♀ 23-24 mm. This and the following species show the culmination of the male specializations of *Onagrodes*, the hind wing bearing both the buff spot

and the black hind marginal pencil. In *oosyndica* the size (little over 1 mm.) and position of the former agree accurately with those of *O. recurva* Warren (1907), of which it might have been considered a subspecies but for the presence of the small pencil or fringe beyond the middle of the anal margin of the hind wing. Abdomen with middle segments dark dorsally. Fore wing drab densely irrorate with snuff brown to bister; cell spot more heavily marked in bister; a conspicuous spot of the pale ground colour midway along vein SM_1 . Hind wing drab in proximal two-thirds with a patch of light buff specialized scaling medially; snuff brown in distal third. In the female the wings are dark olive buff; numerous transverse fasciae, conspicuous cell spot and terminal area, except on veins, drab to fuscous. Underside bister; inner margin of fore wing, broad antemedial, medial, postmedial and subterminal fasciae light buff.

MALAYA: Pahang, Cameron Highlands, 4,800 ft., at light 17-24.vi.1935 (*H. M. Pendlebury*) holotype ♂ and allotype ♀.

Two females from Paloe, W. Celebes probably belong to this species.

***Onagrodes eucineta* sp. n.** (Fig. 26)

♂ 22.5-24 mm. Nearly related to *O. oosyndica*, but readily recognizable by the buff sex-patch on the underside of the fore wing, occupying the middle third of the wing between veins M_2 and SM_1 . The black hair-tuft on the anal margin of the hind wing is more strongly developed. In colour paler and less uniform than *oosyndica*, the dark irroration being much reduced; inner margin with traces of broad, double ante- and postmedial fasciae. Snuff brown coloration on hind wing confined to distal fourth; patch of buff-coloured specialized scaling on proximal part paler and more elongate than in *oosyndica*.

MALAYA: Selangor, Bukit Kutu, 3,500 ft., at light 14-16.iii.1931 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), 2 ♂, including holotype.

***Pseudomimetis vailima* sp. n.** (Fig. 27)

♀ 17.5 mm. Smaller than *P. semiviridis* Warren (1897) and more ochreous in coloration, especially on the hind wing. Fore wing with the outer pale band complete but very narrow, only whitish buff in its proximal half; band at end of cell ochreous and poorly defined. Hind wing with all markings, except cell spot, weak; no trace of the dark tornal patch that is conspicuous in *P. picta* Warren (1901).

SAMOAN ISLANDS: Upolu, Vailima, 1.ii.1924 (*P. A. Buxton* & *G. H. Hopkins*), holotype ♀.

***Hybridoneura metachlora* (Hampson) ab. *semivinosa* ab. n.**

Postmedial and subterminal markings of fore wing very weak, leaving almost entire outer area uniformly vinaceous.

CEYLON: Haputale, holotype ♀; Galagedera, 1 ♀.

NORTH BORNEO: Mt. Kina Balu, v-viii.1903 (*John Waterstradt*), 1 ♀.

CELEBES: Paloe, G. Tompoe, 2,700 ft., i.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♀; Paloe, Lindoe, 3,700 ft., iv.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♀.

Hybridoneura metachlora lativitra subsp. n. (Fig. 29)

♂ 18.5 mm. Differs from *H. m. metachlora* Hampson (1907) in having the membranous patch on the fore wing shorter and broader. In the nominate subspecies the ratio of breadth to length is 4.5 : 1.8; in *lativitra* it is 4.0 : 2.4.

MALAYA : Selangor, Bukit Kutu, 3,500 ft., at light 16.iii.1931 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), holotype ♂.

Hybridoneura truncata sp. n. (Fig. 28)

♂ 20 mm. Membranous patch on fore wing shorter than in the preceding species; ratio of breadth to length 3.3 : 2.0; black cell streak more strongly concave; apical area suffused with russet; a conspicuous fuscous costal spot is situated proximad of the subterminal fascia. Hind wing with a fringe of long hair from costal margin, not spreading forward so much as that of *Mariaba convoluta* Walker (1866), being more nearly parallel with the costal margin itself.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA : Hydrographer Mountains, 2,500 ft., i-ii.1918 (*Eichhorn Bros.*), 2 ♂, including holotype.

Antimimistis attenuata melamphaes subsp. n.

♂♀ 18-22 mm. Upperside more sombre than in *A. a. attenuata* Moore (1887), the subordinate fasciae weakened, especially in the median area of both wings; mid-subterminal whitish spots nearly always very small, sometimes wanting. Underside in the male darker, sometimes almost unicolorous, invariably with the pale fasciae greatly weakened.

W. CELEBES : Paloe, G. Rangkoenau, 900 ft., xi.1936 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 1,800 ft., xii.1936, 2 ♂; Paloe, G. Tompoe, 2,700 ft., i-ii.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 5 ♂, 4 ♀, including holotype and allotype; Paloe, Koelawi, 3,100 ft., iii.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Paloe, Lindoe, 3,700 ft. (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Paloe, Loda, 4,000 ft., v.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Paloe, Sidaonta, 4,500 ft., vi.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 3 ♂, 1 ♀.

SW. CELEBES : Pangean, near Maros, 2,000 ft., iii.1938 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 2 ♀.

Antimimistis cuprina sp. n. (Fig. 30)

♂♀ 20-25 mm. Hind tibia of both sexes with one pair of spurs. Larger than *attenuata* Moore. Head, abdomen and the lighter parts of the wings, particularly the clean band distad of the postmedial fascia, with a much more coppery tone, giving the species a most distinctive appearance. Breast and spot on tegula reddish. Fore wing with the dark median area almost unicolorous, except for three very slender white fasciae, which generally stand out sharply, the medial fascia bent more acutely on the first radial vein than in most *Antimimistis*. Abdomen with the dark transverse markings reduced to intersegmental lines, a white line dividing it from the thorax. Underside moderately well marked.

CEYLON : Haldamulla (*Mackwood*), 1 ♂; Kandy (*Mackwood*), 3 ♂, 1 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

Brabira operosa sp. n. (Fig. 31)

♂ 25 mm.; ♀ 27.5 mm. Confused by Hampson in the British Museum with *B. costimacula* Wileman (1915) and with some other undescribed species similar to *B. atkinsonii* Moore (1888). Tone slightly more fleshly than in most of the group, including *costimacula*, in which there is more of an olive tinge. Fore wing with cell spot narrowed; two approximated and parallel antemedial fasciae; postmedial fascia developed into a shadowy band; subterminal fascia accompanied anteriorly by a grey shade. Hind wing with second subcostal vein coincident with first radial, not stalked; the projection of the termen about the first median in both sexes much less developed than in *costimacula*.

SIKKIM: 7,000 ft., vii.1896 (*Pilcher*), holotype ♂; *ibid.*, vii.1909 (*F. Moller*), allotype ♀.

Microloba bella taracta subsp. n.

Differs from the nominate subspecies in the hind wing, in which the cell is a little shorter and the cell spot almost obsolete; on the underside the band distad of the cell spot is concise and a little bent.

SIKKIM: (*Knyvett*), holotype ♂; *ibid.*, 25.v.1889, 1 ♂.

Heterophleps parapasta sp. n. (Fig. 33)

♂ 33 mm. Closely similar to *H. acineta* Prout (1926) and found on the same mountain at a higher elevation. Antenna with the fascicles rather less developed, as also the short teeth from which they arise. Abdomen more slender. Fore wing above scarcely distinguishable, beneath with a broader orange costal edge. Hind wing larger, noticeably more angled at the third radial vein, its fascia rather more distally placed though on the upperside very indistinct.

BURMA: Mt. Victoria, Pakokku, Chin Hills, 2,600 m., 2-31.v.1938 (*G. Heinrich*), holotype ♂.

Heterophleps heinrichi sp. n. (Fig. 32)

♂ 27-28 mm. May be placed next to *H. variegata* Wileman (1911) though the antennal ciliation is less long, the posterior area of the hind wing less extremely reduced, and the first median vein extends to the "false" tornus instead of extending to the abdominal margin. The warm colour of the fore wing begins to approach that of *H. sinearia* Wehrli (1931) or rather—in having the distal area somewhat suffused with dark grey—*H. sinuosaria* Leech (1897); antemedial fascia very slight; costal spots relatively large and black, the distal one irregularly quadrate. Hind wing with discocellulars angled inward at radial fold, thence very obliquely outward; second radial vein arising very near third; first median vein also approximated.

BURMA: Pakokku, Chin Hills, 2,200 m., 15-30.vi.1938 (*G. Heinrich*), 4 ♂, including holotype.

Ellipostoma nom. n.

The generic name *Myostoma* Warren (1893) is preoccupied by *Myostoma* Robineau-Desvoidy (1830). To replace it, the name *Ellipostoma* is proposed.

Cryptoloba mesta sp. n. (Fig. 35)

♂♀ 29-35 mm. Areole simple; discocellulars in female not biangulate. Similar in structure to *C. aerata* Moore (1867) but with rather shorter antennal pectinations. In the restriction of the yellow markings, similar to *C. minor* Warren (1893). Differs from both in the fore wing in the centrally excurved medial fascia and in the increased black shading accompanying the transverse fasciae and the subterminal spot about the first radial vein; differs also in the straighter postmedial fasciae on both the upper and undersides of both wings and in the increased black marking on the underside. Cell spot on fore wing small; on hind wing variable.

INDIA: Sikkim, 7,000 ft., 1889 (*O. Möller*), 1 ♀; Sikkim, 1884 (*R. P. Bretaudeau*), 1 ♂; Darjeeling, vii. 1886 (*H. J. Elwes*), 1 ♀; Darjeeling, 3,440-5,800 ft. (*H. Stevens*), 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Shillong, ii. 1884, 2 ♂, including holotype; Cherrapunji, 3 ♂ (viii. 1893; xi. 1893; vii. 1894); Khasia Hills (*Nissary*), 22 ♂, 5 ♀.

BHUTAN: ix. 1888 (*O. Möller*), 2 ♂; 2,500 ft., 5. viii. 1895 (*Dudgeon*), 1 ♀.

BURMA: Mishmi Hills, Dingliang, 2,450 ft., 14. iii. 1935 (*M. Steele*), 1 ♂.

Cryptoloba peperitis sp. n. (Fig. 36)

♂ 35 mm. Areole, female discocellulars and pectinations of antennae as in the preceding species. Fore wing as far as the subterminal fascia with nearly the same pattern as *C. aerata* Moore (1867), but paler and with the yellow admixture less extended; subterminal fascia broken into lunules, rather as in the preceding species, but with a more continuous and white, not yellow, mark from the second radial vein to the tornus. Differs from *C. minor* Warren (1893), *aerata* and *mesta* in the pale hind wing, which is cartridge buff irrorate with fuscous.

INDIA: Sikkim (*O. Möller*), holotype ♂.

A worn female from Buxa, Bhutan, seems to belong with this species.

Cryptoloba metorchatica sp. n. (Fig. 34)

♀ 35 mm. Probably quite nearly related to *C. peperitis*, but in pattern more like a *Carige*. Fore wing slightly broader than in *peperitis*, costa a little more curved, termen appreciably concave anteriorly with a small, rounded tooth at the third radial vein; much yellower in colour, the blue-whitish patches being much reduced and the dark irroration less coarse; the paired fuscous black markings are stronger, contrasting sharply with the pale intervals; terminal fascia fine, sinuous and yellow. Hind wing appreciably sinuate between the radials; second subcostal vein short-stalked; discocellulars not biangulate.

W. CHINA: Tien-Tsuen, 1901 (*Chasseurs indigènes du P. Déjean*), holotype ♀.

***Chrioloba* gen. n.**

Structural characters nearly as in *Cryptoloba*, with which it has hitherto been united, notwithstanding the small size of the species and the quite different colour-scheme. Antenna with the segments longer, the pectinations consequently more widely spaced, more robust and suberect, usually numbering about 26. Frenulum wanting or quite vestigial. Areole large, proportionately broad, never double; first subcostal vein generally approaching costal, in two species anastomosing. The hind wing is subject to considerable variation in venation, though on the whole closely following that of *Cryptoloba*.

Type species: *Lygranoa cinerea* Butler (1880).

***Chrioloba andrewesi* sp. n. (Fig. 37)**

♂ 23 mm. Pectinations as in *C. indicaria* Guérin (1843), extremely long and continuing for about 26 segments; in *C. bifasciata* Hampson (1891) usually about 20, sometimes rather more. In wing-shape and pattern very suggestive of a *bifasciata* with a well banded hind wing. Fore wing with very different venation; first subcostal vein well separated from costal, discocellulars not biangulate and second radial vein about central. Antemedial band more broadened at costa, weakening posteriorly; postmedial band also broadened at costa, though less markedly, and with only one outward tooth strong; dark markings on subterminal shade weak.

INDIA: Nilgiri Hills, Pykara, 6,500 ft. (*H. L. Andrewes*), holotype ♂.

***Chrioloba ochraceistriga* sp. n. (Fig. 40)**

♂ 20 mm. Structure about as in *C. cinerea* Butler (1880). Fore wing with no black markings, except extremely short dashes at costal margin; transverse fasciae brighter than clay colour, almost ochraceous buff, slightly broadened and intensified costad. Hind wing slightly paler. Underside of fore wing without the dark grey suffusion in the cell which is usual in *cinerea*; the costal margin as far as the costal vein and the entire distal region at least as far as the first radial vein are suffused with clear cinnamon buff.

INDIA: Khasia Hills (*Native coll.*), holotype ♂.

***Chrioloba ochraceistriga sectilinea* subsp. n. (Fig. 41)**

♂ 20.5-24 mm. The transverse fasciae are less bright, being divided longitudinally by fuscous; antemedial fascia usually straighter than in the nominate subspecies; apical fringe with a dark dash.

W. CHINA: Mou-Pin, 1897 (*ex. R. P. Déjean*), 2 ♂, including holotype; Siao-Lou, 1896 (*Chasseurs Thibetains*), 2 ♂; Tay-Tou-Ho, 1897 (*ex. R. P. Déjean*), 1 ♂.

Carige extremaria coniochyta subsp. n.

♂ 24 mm. Very similar to the smallest, greyest *C. e. extremaria* Leech (1897), the tooth of the third radial scarcely so long. The best distinctions are in the proximal subterminal dark markings, which on both wings are more extended proximally in cellules 6 and 5; the subterminal fascia itself, though very slender, is more continuous.

BURMA : Mt. Victoria, Pakokku, 2,200 m., 15-30. vi. 1938 (*G. Heinrich*), holotype ♂.

Goniopteroloba biconcava sp. n. (Fig. 38)

♂ 25.5 mm. In general structure and in the coloration and markings of the fore wing very similar to *G. fuscata* Warren (1897), but much more pronounced in shape. Fore wing with termen appreciably less oblique; both wings with the tooth at the third radial vein strengthened and the concavities deepened, on the fore wing anteriorly, on the hind wing posteriorly. Fore wing of not quite so warm a brown, the costal spots rather larger. Hind wing paler proximally; the postmedial fascia failing anteriorly, thickened and blackened posteriorly. Underside with subtriangular blackish terminal maculation adjoining the concavity. Antennal pectinations perhaps not quite so long as in *G. fuscata*.

NORTH BORNEO : Mt. Kina Balu, v-viii. 1903 (*John Waterstradt*), holotype ♂.

Goniopteroloba pallida pangeanensis subsp. n. (Fig. 39)

More ochreous than the high-altitude nominate subspecies; the markings are less sharp and the black spot distad of the postmedial fascia on the fore wing is wanting or vestigial.

SW. CELEBES : Pangean, near Maros, 2,000 ft., iii. 1938 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 4 ♂, including holotype.

Leptostegna asiatica antelia subsp. n.

♂♀ 33-40 mm. Represents the prevailing form in W. China. On the whole larger than *L. a. asiatica* Warren (1893), fore wing less white-mixed, commonly with almost the uniformly green ground colour of *L. tenerata* Christoph (1881), but conserving the rather broad and conspicuously dentate transverse fasciae of the nominate subspecies; the ground colour is not deepened in the median area where it touches the transverse fasciae.

CHINA : Siao-Lou, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; Tay-Tou-Ho, 1 ♂; Tien-Tsuen, 1 ♂; Ta-Tsien-Lou, 2 ♂; Chia-Kou-Ho, 1,700 ft., vii. 1889 (*A. E. Pratt*), 1 ♀; Wa-Shan, 6,000 ft., vi. 1889 (*A. E. Pratt*), 1 ♂, 4 ♀, including holotype and allotype; Chang Yang, vi. 1888 (*A. E. Pratt*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Acasis viretata himalayica subsp. n.

Besides being on the whole smaller and duller, with somewhat less uniform hind wing, *himalayica* has the antemedial fascia of the fore wing more angular, in fact

rectangular at the median vein and almost or quite equally so in the reverse direction behind the fold; there is often more dark suffusion or irroration in the proximal area and almost always considerable strengthening of the subterminal maculation between the radial veins and posteriorly. Hind wing brown grey, the postmedial fascia and the slender white fascia distad of it generally distinct.

INDIA: Dalhousie (*Harford Coll.*), 1 ♀; Dharmasala, 1 ♀; Sikkim (*Chasseurs indigenes R. P. Bretaudean*), 1 ♂; Sikkim, 22.iii.1888 (*O. Moller*), 1 ♀; Darjeeling, 1 ♂; Assam, 7 ♂; Shillong, 1 ♂; Cherrapunji, 4 ♂; Khasia Hills, 25 ♂, including holotype; Naga Hills, 5,500-7,000 ft., ix-x.1889 (*W. Doherty*), 1 ♂.

BURMA: Mishmi Hills, Dingliang, 2,400 ft., 14.iii.1935 (*M. Steele*), 1 ♂; Hpimaw Fort, 8,000 ft., viii.1923 (*A. E. Swann*), 2 ♂; Htawgaw, 6,000 ft., iv-v.1923 (*A. E. Swann*), 2 ♂.

CHINA: Siao Lou, 1 ♂; Ta-Tsien-Lou, 2 ♂; Mt. Omei, 3,500 ft., 14.viii.1931 (*G. M. Franck*), 1 ♂.

FORMOSA: Rantaizan, 15.v.1909 (*A. E. Wileman*), 1 ♂.

***Nothocasis octobris* sp. n.** (Fig. 42)

♂♀ 39 mm. Frons nearly smooth. Palpus slender and blackish, in the male extending little beyond the frons, in the female one and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye. Antennae pubescent. Male hind leg with a hair pencil. Wings glossy and thinly scaled. Frenulum very short. Fore wing with second discocellular incipient, a more or less developed angle at base of second radial vein; cell spot large and black; median area composed of two bands, which consist respectively, in well marked specimens, of three and of four fasciae, the first postmedial angled near costa. Hind wing with second subcostal vein in male arising well separated; less unicolorous than *N. neurogrammata* Püngeler (1909), which probably stands between *octobris* and *polystictaria* Hampson (1903).

CHINA: Szechuan, Liang-fen-kang at 2,500 ft. to Shih-shah-shu at 7,400 ft., 4.x.1929 (*Kelley-Roosevelt Expedition*), holotype ♂; Shih-shah-shu, 7,400 ft., 7.x.1929 (*Kelley-Roosevelt Expedition*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Moupin, vi.1890 (*Kricheldorf coll.*), 1 ♂.

***Trichopteryx polystictaria tsangpoensis* subsp. n.** (Fig. 43)

♂ 19.5 mm. The pattern on the fore wing is more fuscous and more clearly marked; the pale subterminal fascia is more sharply marked. The hind wing is whiter proximally.

SE. TIBET: Tsangpo Valley, Doshong La, 10,500 ft., 21.x.1924 (*F. Kingdon Ward*), holotype ♂.

***Trichopteryx knyveti* sp. n.** (Fig. 44)

♂ 37.5 mm. Bears somewhat the same relationship to *N. sikkima* Moore (1888) as *Trichopterygia micradelpha* sp. n. to *T. nigronotata* Warren (1893). Fore wing with black costal dots and some black on the sub-basal and double subterminal fasciae; the paired black spots between the radials large and proximally confluent;

medial and postmedial fasciae black brown, connected in middle and blackened at the hind margin with a white spot between them; antemedial fascia punctiform from costa to base of second median vein. Hind wing with two transverse fasciae, the proximal one the more strongly marked.

INDIA: Sikkim (*Knyvett*), holotype ♂.

Trichopterigia rubripuncta miantosticta subsp. n. (Fig. 47)

♂ 30-36 mm.; ♀ 37.5 mm. Fore wing with ground colour rather purer white than in the nominate subspecies, though at least as strongly irrorate with light greyish olive; the red maculation almost wanting in the proximal area and reduced in the median area; the first fascia of the distal area placed a trifle further from the termen, admitting of a slight elongation of the red subterminal spots, which are moreover more extensively overlaid with dark olive grey shading distally.

WEST CHINA: Siao-Lou, 1900 (*Chasseurs indigènes*), 2 ♂, including holotype; Ta-Tsien-Lou, 1893 (*Chasseurs indigènes*), allotype ♀.

Trichopterigia dejeani sp. n. (Fig. 45)

♂♀ 37-39.5 mm. Wings, particularly in the male, less broad than in *T. rubripuncta miantosticta*, to which it is nearly related; palpus a little shorter, about one and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye. Fore wing with the median area better defined than in *miantosticta*, the proximal two and the distal three fasciae strengthened at the costa, enclosing in the broadened anterior half of this area a central patch of the ground colour, whereon is situate the somewhat inconspicuous cell spot; first line of postmedial fascia bent or angled near costa; distal area rather more strongly marked than in *miantosticta*. Hind wing with a minute cell spot, a narrow, somewhat shadowy grey band very near termen and some faint proximal suffusion.

W. CHINA: Ta-Tsien-Lou, v-vi.1892 (*Chasseurs thibetains*), holotype ♂; *ibid.*, 1903 (*Chasseurs indigènes du P. Déjean*), allotype ♀; *ibid.*, 1893, 1 ♀; *ibid.*, été, 1894, 1 ♀; *ibid.*, été, 1896, 1 ♀.

Trichopterigia rufinotata illumina subsp. n. (Fig. 46)

A considerably darker form, differing especially in the hind wing, which is grey instead of white and has a conspicuously darkened border.

TIBET: Yatong (*A. E. Hobson*), holotype ♂.

Trichopterigia pilcheri sp. n. (Fig. 48)

♂ 37.5 mm.; ♀ 40.5 mm. Very nearly related to *T. ustimargo* Warren (1896), for which Warren mistook it. Much larger and appreciably different in shape; fore wing with costa slightly more curved, termen not curving so strongly behind the third radial vein; hind wing with termen more bluntly angled at the second subcostal vein. Markings slenderer; the blackish hind marginal streak of the fore wing is interrupted by the double, pale fascia which bounds proximally the posteriorly

narrowed median area. Hind wing with the postmedial fascia and distal greyish shading clearly though weakly defined.

INDIA : Darjeeling, 18.iii.1889 (*Pilcher*), holotype ♀; Sikkim, 7.iv.1889 (*J. G. Pilcher*), allotype ♂.

Trichopterigia rivularis acidnias subsp. n. (Fig. 49)

♂ 33.5-34.5 mm. Rather smaller than *T. r. rivularis* Warren (1893). Fore wing more red-mixed in the median area; black markings at basal and median thirds of the inner margin intensified; distal lines of the postmedial fascia generally very faint and incomplete; subterminal red brown spots, especially those between the radials, clear, scarcely or not at all mixed with gray.

W. CHINA : Tsekou (*R. P. J. Dubernard*), 11 ♂, including holotype.

Trichopterigia adiopa sp. n. (Fig. 51)

♂ 34.5 mm.; ♀ 36 mm. Closely related to *T. rivularis* Warren (1893). Fore wing with the double fascia between the basal and the median areas much less angular, sometimes bandlike; double subterminal fascia more sinuous and interrupted, in places thickened. Hind wing cleaner white, almost without apical suffusion.

INDIA : Darjeeling, 24.ii-9.iv.1889 (*Pilcher & Knyvett*), 2 ♂, 3 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

BHUTAN : Buxa, 1 ♀.

Trichopterigia hagna sp. n. (Fig. 50)

♂ 38 mm.; ♀ 40 mm. Resembles *T. adiopa*. Head white, irrorate with fuscous. Abdomen fuscous above with white spots; white beneath. Fore wing white and glossy with very little dark irroration; markings much as in *adiopa*, fuscous mixed with red, strongly in the female; basal patch fragmentary, even the two broad fasciae which limit it incomplete; median area narrow, its ante- and postmedial fasciae, formed of groups of lines, approximating or coalescing about the median vein and its branches, the postmedial straight as far as the second submedian vein, extremely oblique and black at hind margin; subterminal spots at radials elongate, predominantly red. Hind wing clean white.

BURMA : Mishmi Hills, Minutang, 3,900 ft., 21.ii.1935 (*M. Steele*), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀.

Trichopterigia micradelpha sp. n. (Fig. 53)

♂♀ 28.5-30 mm. Fore wing : the white central band encloses the cell spot and is bounded both proximally and distally by black fasciae, the distal one complete, the proximal one more punctiform with an outward bend at the hind margin; terminal paired dots accompanied proximally by dark marks at veins. Hind wing cartridge buff with a drab medial fascia parallel with the termen.

INDIA : Sikkim, 27.iii-6.iv.1889 (*J. G. Pilcher*), 4 ♂, 4 ♀, including holotype and

allotype; *ibid.*, 23.iii.1889 (*Knyvett*), 1 ♂; Darjeeling, 7,500 ft., v-vi.1889 (*A. V. Knyvett*), 1 ♀.

BHUTAN: Buxa, 1 ♀.

***Trichopterigia teligera* sp. n.** (Fig. 52)

♀ 34.5 mm. In structure, shape and pattern near the *decorata* group, though with the fore wing rather elongate, the hind wing relatively ample. Scarcely so thinly scaled as *T. decorata* Moore (1888), but much less attractive, lacking the red subterminal spots; fore wing more densely irrorate with dark grey and with the black dashes on the veins more numerous and in part, more elongate; median area broader, the antemedial fascia with a sharp, inward angle before the second submedian vein, the postmedial fascia with two sharp outward projections, one just before the first radial and one just behind the third radial. Hind wing and underside tinged with gray, very feebly marked.

KASHMIR: Narkundah, iv.1888 (*McArthur*), holotype ♀.

***Trichopterigia pulcherrima exsanguis* subsp. n.**

Middle area of fore wing more clearly formed of three bands, a whitish one between two of olive gray; the central whitish band is suffused with red distally; the postmedial one is almost unicolorous except for dark vein-streaks with some slight red scaling. Hind wing without noticeable darkening at termen, but this can also fail in *T. p. pulcherrima* Swinhoe (1893).

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Luzon, Benguet, Pauai, Haight's Place, 17.xi-8.xii.1912 (*A. E. Wileman*), 2 ♂, 1 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

***Trichopterigia decorata* (Moore) ab. *fasciata* ab. n.**

The median area of the fore wing, except for a small patch at the costa, is black-gray.

INDIA: Khasia Hills, 5 ♂, including holotype.

***Tatosoma transitaria* (Walker) ab. *semifasciata* ab. n.**

Median area of fore wing from costa to second median vein, except for a small midcostal patch of the ground colour, suffused with fuscous. A recurrent female form, but not common.

NEW ZEALAND: (*Coll. G. Howes*) holotype ♀; *ibid.*, (*Coll. W. Colenso*), 1 ♀; Grey-mouth, 1 ♀.

***Phthonoloba decussata moltrechti* subsp. n.**

♂♀ 32-39 mm. Rather larger than the nominate subspecies. Fore wing somewhat clearer green on account of the general weakening of some of the subordinate markings, in particular the band between the sub-basal and antemedial fasciae; the fascia which divides longitudinally the extra-postmedial pale stripe in the

nominate subspecies is obsolescent and the clear green mid-subterminal patch is extended.

FORMOSA : Arizan, *vis-a-vis* Mt. Morrisson, Kagé District, 8,000 ft., vi-vii.1908 (*Moltrecht*), 4 ♂, 7 ♀, including holotype and allotype ; Arizan, viii-ix.1908 (*A. E. Wileman*), 6 ♂, 10 ♀ ; Rantaizan, 7-10.v.1909 (*A. E. Wileman*), 1 ♂, 3 ♀.

***Steiropora permista* sp. n.** (Fig. 54)

♂♀ 37-38 mm. Intermediate in size between *S. fasciata* Moore (1888) and *S. stigmatophora* Prout (1932). The paired tufts or crests on the thorax as sharply black-spotted as in the latter species, the spots of the mesothorax better developed than those of the metathorax. Colouring about as in *fasciata*, shape of markings almost exactly as in *S. altitudinum* Prout (1931), from which it differs chiefly, apart from its colour, in the development of glittering scales on the white fasciae, somewhat as in *stigmatophora* ; subterminal fascia more irregular than in *fasciata*. Hind wing and underside marked about as in *altitudinum* and *S. acrolophites* Prout (1926), but without the strong cinnamon or brownish suffusion shown by *acrolophites*.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS : Luzon, Benguet, Pauai, Haight's Place, 7,000 ft., 8.xi-10.xii.1912 (*A. E. Wileman*), 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ; *ibid.*, 25.vi.1912, 1 ♀.

***Episteira delicata isoepes* subsp. n.** (Fig. 55)

♂♀ 29-33 mm. Larger than the nominate subspecies, the abdominal process and the colour of the frons perhaps more nearly as in *E. vacuefacta* Prout (1931). The olive gray fasciae of the median area are very uniform, with only an oblique black dash at the hind margin.

CENTRAL CERAM : Manusela, 6,000 ft., x-xii.1919 (*C. F. & J. Pratt*), 1 ♂, 6 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

W. CELEBES : Paloe, G. Rangkoenau, 1,800 ft., xii.1936 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♀.

?*Episteira carchara* sp. n. (Fig. 56)

♀ 33 mm. Similar to *E. eupena* (1936), but the differences are such as betoken a separate species. Palpus slightly longer. Larger and appreciably paler. Vertex whitish. Fore wing with sub-basal fascia straighter ; pale median space broader ; lines of antemedial fascia reduced to a group of three, markedly zig-zag ; distal area as in *eupena*. Hind wing with the stalking of the third radial and first medial veins shorter. Possibly the male will show a relationship with *Tympanota nigrifrons* Warren (1907).

RIU-KIU ISLANDS : 1888 (*H. Pryer coll.*), holotype ♀.

***Megaloba eucola* sp. n.** (Fig. 57)

♀ 37.5 mm. Related to *M. postrubidaria* Rothschild (1915) and with a similarly coloured hind wing ; the second discocellular, however, is incurved and there is an appreciable, though only slight, angle at its origin. The narrow bands which bound the principal areas of the fore wing are much darker and better developed than in

postrubidaria, but there are no white edgings to them; the antemedial fascia curves inward instead of outward in approaching the second submedian vein.

GOODENOUGH ISLAND: 2,500-4,000 ft., v. 1913 (*A. S. Meek*), holotype ♀.

***Megaloba loxobasma* sp. n.** (Fig. 60)

♀ 36 mm. Probably more closely related to *M. admeta* sp. n. than to *M. eucola* and the hind wing shows the typical *Megaloba* neuration, the second discocellular, except for a very short anterior section, strongly oblique outward as far as the origin of the second radial vein, where there is a definite angle. Fore wing with the light bands, which limit the median area, equally broad throughout, except that the antemedial is narrowed slightly at the hind margin, its proximal edge being here even more oblique outward than its distal edge. Hind wing more vinaceous than in either *eucola* or *postrubidaria*.

DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Mt. Goliath, 5-7,000 ft., about 139° longitude, i. 1911 (*A. S. Meek*), holotype ♀.

PAPUA: Mt. Tafa, 8,500 ft., iii. 1934 (*L. E. Cheesman*), 1 ♀.

***Megaloba admeta* sp. n.** (Fig. 59)

♀ 36-39 mm. Larger than the preceding species and with the cell spot larger than in any other species of *Megaloba* except *M. crypsipyrrha* Prout (1916); this spot and the transverse fasciae are not, or scarcely, edged with white; underside, like the upperside of the hind wing, almost uniformly vinaceous with only some very faint and inconspicuous olive grey suffusion. Venter brightly suffused with vinaceous. Fore wing with the termen only very slightly sinuous; end of median vein and proximal part of third radial marked with red; of the dark bands, the one between the sub-basal and the antemedial fasciae is of almost even width and somewhat sinuous; the ante- and postmedial fasciae much as in *crypsipyrrha*, but with a longer green strip posterior of the central fuscous suffusion that almost unites them; subterminal lunules more green than white; terminal black marks at the veins rather elongate.

CENTRAL CERAM: Manusela, 6,000 ft., x-xii. 1919 (*C. F. & J. Pratt*), 4 ♀, including holotype.

An exceedingly worn female of this or an extremely close ally from Mindanao is interesting as showing the occurrence of the genus in the Philippine Islands.

***Megaloba admeta papuana* subsp. n.**

Dark markings of fore wing heavy, dark grey mixed with dull red; sub-basal fascia broadened, the succeeding band scarcely sinuous; the pale green bands which bound the median area somewhat broadened; terminal area more darkly suffused. Hind wing: second discocellular with a rather longer oblique tract before the origin of the second radial vein than in the nominate subspecies.

PAPUA: Mt. Tafa, 8,000 ft., iii. 1934 (*L. E. Cheesman*), holotype ♀.

***Dystypoptila hebes* sp. n.** (Fig. 58)

♂ 31.5 mm. Fore wing somewhat more elongate than *D. triangularis* Warren (1895), rather brighter green, but with similar pattern. Hind wing also more elongate, very distinct in shape, the apex and tornus being more rounded, the termen between them almost straight, only slightly waved and with a very faint sinus in its posterior half; dark violet grey rather than black, usually becoming more tinged with brown in posterior half.

W. CELEBES : Paloe, G. Rangkoenau, 1,800 ft., xii.1936 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♂; Paloe, G. Tompoe, 2,700 ft., i.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 2 ♂, including holotype; Paloe, Loda, 4,000 ft., v.1937, (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 2 ♂.

***Sauris eupitheciata isocraspeda* subsp. n.** (Fig. 62)

♂ 21-25 mm.; ♀ 25.5-26 mm. Possibly a distinct species, but I can find no structural difference. Larger than the nominate subspecies, especially in the female. Fore wing duller and less variegated, the white parts suffused with drab, a striking contrast to *Sauris eupitheciata viridata* Warren (1907) from New Guinea; cell spot slighter; projection of postmedial fascia somewhat blunter; drab terminal shade unbroken and of equal width throughout.

VULCAN ISLAND : ix.1913-i.1914 (*Meek's Expedition*), 2 ♂, 3 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

***Sauris arfakensis catopercna* subsp. n.**

About the size of *S. a. arfakensis* Joicey & Talbot (1917), the female very similar, but with the subterminal dark maculation obsolescent except between the radial veins and at both margins. The male has the hind wing heavily suffused with dark grey.

CENTRAL BURU : Mrapat, 5,000 ft., iii-iv.1922 (*C. F. & J. Pratt*), 1 ♂, 5 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

***Sauris arfakensis seclusa* subsp. n.**

Hind wing of male more or less suffused or shot with grey, approaching that of *S. arfakensis catopercna*; fore wing with sub-basal fascia more conspicuous than in the nominate subspecies, more noticeably angled and its edges heavily marked with black.

MALAYA : Kedah Peak, 3,200 ft., xii.1915, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; *ibid.*, 3,300 ft., 9-29.iii.1928 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), 3 ♂, 2 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

***Sauris patefacta* sp. n.** (Fig. 63)

♂ 27 mm.; ♀ 28 mm. Wings slightly broader than in *S. arfakensis*, anteriorly less produced. Fore wing with tornus less rounded-off; sub-basal band broader and darker; medial band with a strong, dark fascia preceding the true postmedial, which is itself weaker, chiefly expressed on the veins; subterminal maculation

narrowed ; the three pale areas, the antemedial, postmedial and terminal, broadened and almost devoid of markings. Hind wing of the male with the lobe different in shape from that of *arfakensis*, the most distal part more extended and the brightest parts more fawn or vinaceous fawn than yellowish. Palpus in male as in *arfakensis*, in the female almost as in *S. gyiarcus* Prout (1932).

MALAYA : Pahang, Fraser's Hill, 4,000 ft., 26-28.i.1929 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), holotype ♂ and allotype ♀.

Sauris olearia sp. n. (Fig. 61)

♂ 34.5 mm. Agrees essentially with *S. patefacta* and *S. gyiarcus* in hind wing structure. Palpus scarcely longer than in *arfakensis*, about two and one-half times as long as the diameter of the eye. Fore wing of a deeper green than in either of these species ; hind wing suffused with dark grey in posterior half, paling anteriorly. Underside strongly glossy, a little more deeply tinted and more olivaceous than in *gyiarcus*.

SW. CELEBES : G. Lampobattang, Parang-bobo Goa, 5,000 ft., v.1938 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), holotype ♂.

Sauris erecta sententiosa subsp. n.

Differs from *S. e. erecta* Warren (1895) in its darker colouring, with partial suppression of the pale area between the ante- and postmedial fasciae ; antemedial spot on inner margin conspicuously white ; tawny band distad of the postmedial fascia well developed.

CENTRAL CERAM : Manusela, 6,000 ft., x-xii.1919 (*C. F. & J. Pratt*), 2 ♀, including holotype.

Sauris nigrilinearia euneta subsp. n. (Fig. 64)

Differs from *S. n. nigrilinearia* Leech (1897) in the much whiter ground colour of the posterior two-thirds of the fore wing and anteriorly in the apical patch ; the fuscous black pattern being better contrasted, is more conspicuous.

W. CELEBES : Paloe, Loda, 4,000 ft., v.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), holotype ♀.

Sauris ptychosyrma sp. n. (Fig. 66)

♂ 30.5 mm. Larger than *S. nigrifrons* Warren (1907), fore wing without the brownish suffusion in the apical half, anterior angulations of sub-basal and of postmedial fasciae less strong, black fascia along inner margin more extended. Hind wing with cell one-half wing-length, lobe as long as cell with its anterior fold more extended than in *S. erecta* Warren (1895).

W. CELEBES : Paloe, G. Tompoe, 2,700 ft., ii.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), holotype ♂.

Sauris nigrifrons unilinea Prout*Sauris nigrifrons unilinea* Prout, 1932, *J. F. M. S. Mus.*, 17: 76.

The name *unilinea* for the western representatives of *S. nigrifrons* Warren (1907) was very unsatisfactorily published and it was only validated by the indication of the type locality. With a wing span of 29-31 mm., it is generally larger than the nominate subspecies, the markings less sharply defined and the angles of the ante-medial fascia less produced.

The holotype female is from Penang and further specimens are known from Sarawak (Poeh Mts.), Borneo (Mt. Kinabalu), Perak, Ceylon and the Khasia Hills.

Sauris basilia sp. n. (Fig. 65)

♀ 33-36 mm. Larger, the type (36 mm.) much larger than any other species of this section of *Sauris*; even in the absence of the male, the structure and wing pattern of the female demonstrates its generic position. The special feature of the females of this section is the loss of the first median vein of the hind wing; that this has become coincident with the third radial and not with the second median is proved by such species as *S. imbecilla* Prout (1902). Palpus almost three times as long as the diameter of the eye, strongly suffused with black. Fore wing with the green markings in part grey green, the darker effect being produced partly by a thickening of some of the blackish transverse fasciae; double pale band between medial band and distal area sharply defined. Hind wing with the stalk of the second subcostal and first radial veins variable, but always short, between one-fourth and one-sixth of their length, nearly always more so than in any of the related forms.

SW. CELEBES: Gunong Lampobattang, Parang-bobo Goa, 5,000 ft., v.1938 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 3 ♀, including holotype.

Sauris muscosa pleonectes subsp. n. (Fig. 67)

♀ 27.5-32 mm. Larger and a darker green than *S. m. muscosa* Rothschild (1915); the transverse fasciae are black rather than brown and, being better contrasted, are more conspicuous; the subterminal spots between the radial veins and the terminal spots on the veins are strongly developed.

W. CELEBES: Paloe, G. Rangkoenau, 1,800 ft., xii.1936 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 3 ♀, including holotype; Paloe, G. Tompoe, 2,700 ft., i-ii.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 3 ♀; Paloe, Lindoe, 3,700 ft., iv.1937 (*J. P. A. Kalis*), 1 ♀.

Sauris inscissa sp. n. (Figs. 68, 69)

♂ 28.5-33 mm.; ♀ 32-33 mm. Termen of fore wing without incision; termen of male hind wing contorted. Generally larger than *S. proboscidaria* Walker (1862) and *S. usta* Warren (1895). Fore wing greener and much smoother-looking; the principal transverse fasciae are less strongly dentate than in *proboscidaria*, the subordinate ones faint; between the antemedial fascia, which is only double at the costa, and the postmedial fascia, consisting of three lines more or less consolidated

into a violet grey band ; there is a clear grey stripe, or at least the costal half of such, containing the small cell spot. Hind wing almost as in *usta*, but in the male more unicolorous, the brown shading of the posterior half being obsolescent.

INDIA : Khasia Hills, 5 ♂, 2 ♀, including holotype and allotype ; Cherrapunji, 1 ♂ ; Shillong, 1 ♂ ; Digboi (*L. Brunt*), 1 ♀ ; Darjeeling (*Pilcher*), 1 ♀ ; Cuddapah (Madras), 1 ♀ ; Palni Hills, 1 ♂ ; Nilgiris, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

BURMA : Hpimaw Fort, 8,000 ft., viii.1923 (*A. E. Swann*), 1 ♂ ; East Pegu, 4-5,000 ft., iii-iv.1890 (*W. Doherty*), 1 ♀.

***Sauris othnia* sp. n.** (Figs. 70, 71)

♂ 30 mm.; ♀ 33 mm. Perhaps a derivative of *S. inscissa* ; closely similar in structure and coloration but with the fore wing curiously reminiscent of *S. abnormis* Moore (1888) in that the violet grey terminal and subterminal bands have exactly the same development. Principal transverse fasciae, especially in the holotype male, still less bent than in *inscissa* ; the allotype female is slightly broader-winged than the female *inscissa*.

BATCHIAN : iii.1892 (*W. Doherty*) holotype ♂ and allotype ♀ ; *ibid.*, 1897, 1 ♀.

***Sauris usta* (Warren) ab. *stictifascia* ab. n.**

This, the only banded form that *usta* seems to produce, has the three lines of the postmedial fascia fused into a narrow, dark band.

MALAYA : Bukit Kutu, 3,500 ft., 14.iv.1926 (*H. M. Pendlebury*), 1 ♂ ; *ibid.*, 3,300 ft., 30.ix.1932, holotype ♂.

***Sauris usta asema* subsp. n.**

Fore wing rather narrower, much more uniformly grey green and without the reddish brown markings. Hind wing also with the two colours less sharply differentiated.

E. JAVA : Nongkodjadjar, 4,000 ft., ix.1933 (*A. M. R. Weyner*), holotype ♂.

***Sauris oetakwana* sp. n.** (Fig. 72)

♂♀ 30 mm. Represents the *usta* group in New Guinea. Shape and colour of fore wing nearly as in *S. poeciloteucta* Prout (1932), the markings at least as weak as in *usta*, the dark subterminal mark at the second median not so obliquely curved. Hind wing of male with the posterior part coloured as in *usta*, the anterior part less whitened, the fringe infuscated both anterior and posterior of the prominence and the tufts on the underside of this wing rather stronger.

DUTCH NEW GUINEA : Snow Mts., near Oetakwa R., up to 3,500 ft., x-xii.1910 (*A. S. Meek*) 3 ♂, 1 ♀, including holotype and allotype.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

- FIG. 1. *Ziridava xylinaria baliensis* subsp. n., holotype ♂, 16 mm.
 FIG. 2. *Z. x. khasiensis* subsp. n., paratype ♂, 13.5 mm.
 FIG. 3. *Z. x. kanshireiensis* subsp. n., holotype ♂, 13.5 mm.
 FIG. 4. *Z. asterota* sp. n., holotype ♂, 13.5 mm.
 FIG. 5. *Calluga grammophora* sp. n., holotype ♂, 8.5 mm.
 FIG. 6. *Gymnoscelis expedita* sp. n., holotype ♀, 8.5 mm.
 FIG. 7. *G. ammocyma* sp. n., holotype ♀, 7 mm.
 FIG. 8. *G. poecilimon* sp. n., paratype ♂, 10 mm.
 FIG. 9. *G. holoprasia* sp. n., holotype ♂, 8 mm.
 FIG. 10. *G. protracta* sp. n., holotype ♂, 9 mm.
 FIG. 11. *G. pyrissous* sp. n., holotype ♂, 9 mm.
 FIG. 12. *G. anaxia* sp. n., holotype ♂, 9 mm.

 FIG. 13. *Gymnoscelis argyropasta* sp. n., paratype ♀, 9.5 mm.
 FIG. 14. *G. lavella* sp. n., holotype ♀, 8 mm.
 FIG. 15. *G. distatica* sp. n., allotype ♀, 10 mm.
 FIG. 16. *G. phoenicopus* sp. n., holotype ♀, 10.5 mm.
 FIG. 17. *G. erymna nephelota* subsp. n., holotype ♀, 8.5 mm.
 FIG. 18. *G. mesophoena taprobanica* subsp. n., paratype ♀, 7.5 mm.
 FIG. 19. *G. oblenita* sp. n., holotype ♂, 7.5 mm.
 FIG. 20. *G. conjurata* sp. n., holotype ♂, 9 mm.
 FIG. 21. *G. latipennis* sp. n., paratype ♂, 8.5 mm.
 FIG. 22. *Onagrododes oosyndica* sp. n., allotype ♀, 12 mm.
 FIG. 23. *O. oosyndica* sp. n., holotype ♂, 11 mm.
 FIG. 24. *O. obscurata* Warren, paratype ♂, 10 mm.

 FIG. 25. *Onagrododes victoria* sp. n., holotype ♂, 10 mm.
 FIG. 26. *O. eucineta* sp. n., holotype ♂, 10.5 mm.
 FIG. 27. *Pseudomimetis vailima* sp. n., holotype ♀, 8 mm.
 FIG. 28. *Hybridoneura truncata* sp. n., holotype ♂, 9 mm.
 FIG. 29. *H. metachlora lativitra* subsp. n., holotype ♂, 8.5 mm.
 FIG. 30. *Antimimistis cuprina* sp. n., holotype ♂, 13 mm.
 FIG. 31. *Brabira operosa* sp. n., holotype ♂, 13.5 mm.
 FIG. 32. *Heterophleps heinrichi* sp. n., holotype ♂, 13 mm.
 FIG. 33. *H. parapasta* sp. n., holotype ♂, 15 mm.
 FIG. 34. *Cryptoloba metorchatica* sp. n., holotype ♀, 16 mm.
 FIG. 35. *C. mesta* sp. n., holotype ♂, 15.5 mm.
 FIG. 36. *C. peperitis* sp. n., holotype ♂, 15.5 mm.

 FIG. 37. *Chrioloba andrewesi* sp. n., holotype ♀, 10.5 mm.
 FIG. 38. *Goniopteroloba biconcava* sp. n., holotype ♂, 12 mm.
 FIG. 39. *G. pallida pangeanensis* subsp. n., paratype ♂, 10 mm.
 FIG. 40. *Chrioloba o. ochraceistriga* sp. n., holotype ♂, 9 mm.
 FIG. 41. *C. o. sectilinea* subsp. n., holotype ♂, 9.5 mm.
 FIG. 42. *Nothocasis octobris* sp. n., holotype ♂, 18 mm.
 FIG. 43. *Trichopteryx polystictaria tsangpoensis* subsp. n., holotype ♂, 18.5 mm.
 FIG. 44. *T. knyveti* sp. n., holotype ♂, 18 mm.
 FIG. 45. *Trichopterigia dejeani* sp. n., paratype ♀, 18.5 mm.
 FIG. 46. *T. rufnotata illumina* subsp. n., holotype ♂, 18.5 mm.
 FIG. 47. *T. rubripuncta miantosticta* subsp. n., holotype ♂, 16.5 mm.
 FIG. 48. *T. pilcheri* sp. n., holotype ♀, 19 mm.

- FIG. 49. *Trichopteria rivularis acidnias* subsp. n., paratype ♂, 16 mm.
FIG. 50. *T. hagna* sp. n., holotype ♂, 18 mm.
FIG. 51. *T. adiopa* sp. n., paratype ♀, 17 mm.
FIG. 52. *T. teligera* sp. n., holotype ♀, 16.5 mm.
FIG. 53. *T. micradelpha* sp. n., paratype ♀, 13.5 mm.
FIG. 54. *Steirophora permista* sp. n., paratype ♀, 18 mm.
FIG. 55. *Episteira delicata isoepes* subsp. n., paratype ♀, 13.5 mm.
FIG. 56. ? *Episteira carchara* sp. n., holotype ♀, 15.5 mm.
FIG. 57. *Megaloba eucola* sp. n., holotype ♀, 16 mm.
FIG. 58. *Dystypoptila hebes* sp. n., holotype ♂, 14 mm.
FIG. 59. *Megaloba admata* sp. n., paratype ♀, 17 mm.
FIG. 60. *M. loxobasma* sp. n., holotype ♀, 16.5 mm.
- FIG. 61. *Sauris olearia* sp. n., holotype ♂, 16.5 mm.
FIG. 62. *S. eupitheciata isocraspeda* subsp. n., paratype ♀, 12 mm.
FIG. 63. *S. patefacta* sp. n., holotype ♂, 13 mm.
FIG. 64. *S. nigrilinearia euneta* subsp. n., holotype ♀, 15 mm.
FIG. 65. *S. basilia* sp. n., holotype ♀, 17 mm.
FIG. 66. *S. ptychosyrma* sp. n., holotype ♂, 11 mm.
FIG. 67. *S. muscosa pleonectes* subsp. n., holotype ♀, 15 mm.
FIG. 68. *S. inscissa* sp. n., allotype ♀, 15 mm.
FIG. 69. *S. inscissa* sp. n., holotype ♂, 16.5 mm.
FIG. 70. *S. othnia* sp. n., holotype ♂, 14 mm.
FIG. 71. *S. othnia* sp. n., allotype ♀, 15.5 mm.
FIG. 72. *S. oetakwana* sp. n., paratype ♂, 14 mm.











