

XXIII. *New or little known Heterocera from Madagascar.*

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[Read November 5th, 1913.]

PLATES XXXI, XXXII.

IN the autumn of 1910 I found that Mr. Felix B. Pratt, who had been collecting for me with his brother in Dutch New Guinea, was willing to take another trip.

After consultation with Sir Geo. Hampson as to the most likely country for undescribed insects, I decided to ask Mr. Pratt to make a brief expedition to Madagascar on my account.

He arrived early in January 1911 at Tamatave, and acting on my instructions, made search for a locality in the forest at an elevation of about 3,000 ft. This I have found to be the best altitude for general collecting in the tropics, and he was working in about latitude 18° South.

He was directed to a station, Nunamang, some distance along the line from Tamatave to Anantanarivo, but found when he arrived that it did not at all fulfil the conditions he wanted, and he therefore fell back upon Perinet, and from thence worked to a place rejoicing in the name of Nalamagaotna, which is some 2,500 ft. above the sea and has plenty of deep wooded valleys.

Almost all the insects taken were found here, both butterflies and moths, and the latter were for the most part taken at light, with the aid of a magnesium lamp placed in a verandah surrounded with white sheets.

Unfortunately, fever contracted in New Guinea attacked him here, and he was obliged to seek medical advice at Anantanarivo and rest there for some time; but before returning home he went again to his old locality, and succeeded in nearly doubling the number of insects taken, finally returning with about 3,000 moths and 600 butterflies. Considering that he was in the country barely three months, and that part of the time was spent in finding a good locality, he evidently did well. On the other hand, any one going at a different time of year would certainly take other species, and possibly both the higher

and lower localities would yield a number of different forms.

Madagascar seems to be free from many of the ordinary tropical diseases, but malaria is undoubtedly present.

As with the butterflies, the moths have a very decided African appearance, but apart from some universally distributed species, there are quite a number common to Ceylon and even to New Guinea. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that most of the moths taken in Madagascar can be distinguished from those on the mainland, but the distinction in many cases is not marked, and is sometimes one of size only.

On the other hand, there are many entitled to specific rank, and I now submit descriptions and figures of some of these.

I think it quite likely that some of these have been already described, but without seeing the types, I have found it very difficult to identify them from some of the descriptions, and the types themselves are not easily found. In any case I hope the figures will be useful, and the names can easily be altered if necessary.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging the kind assistance received from Sir Geo. Hampson and his co-workers at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

Fam. COSSIDAE.

Cossus parvulus, n. sp.

Head, palpi, tarsi, and collar dark brown; antennae paler, whitish above: thorax pale brown above, patagia white: underside white, abdomen white above; at sides yellowish-brown. F.w. whitish, especially at base and costa, covered with the usual Cossid reticulations: including a fairly marked median line passing through a dark spot at end of cell. There are five black dots on the costa. From the inner margin an ill-defined darker triangular patch extends towards the costa. Underside dark but paler on costa. H.w. uniformly dark grey, fringes paler spotted with darker.

Exp. 40 to 62 mm.

Cossus crucis, n. sp.

Head, palpi, legs, and collar pinkish brown; antennae cinnamon, the upper side of shaft white. Thorax white above, pale grey

below. Abdomen pale grey with whitish tuft. F.w. dull white, the veins showing dark. Between veins 4 and 5 are two fine angulated lines crossing at right angles: there is also a transverse dark line beyond end of cell and numerous dark reticulations. H.w. uniformly dull grey, fringes pale spotted with darker, in some specimens there is a pinkish hue on the f.w.

Exp. 70 mm.

Duomitus occultoides, n. sp.

Head, legs, and thorax chocolate, dusted with white, the patagia entirely white; antennae pale orange, abdomen pinkish grey, white at base. F.w. dark grey; a conspicuous white patch along the cell and separated from the inner margin by a greyish band. In the patch are numerous dark reticulations and beyond is an oblique dark band followed by two irregular white patches. Costa paler, but dark at the tip. H.w. dark grey with spotted fringes.

Exp. ♂ 80 mm., ♀ 90 mm.

Duomitus castaneus, n. sp.

Head, legs, and thorax, white; antennae chestnut; abdomen silky yellowish-white. F.w. white with numerous chestnut reticulations. There is a faint post-median oblique line or shade, and another nearer the base. H.w. similar but much duller.

Exp. ♂ 70 mm., no ♀ taken.

Duomitus combustus, n. sp.

Head, legs, thorax, antennae, and abdomen ochreous-brown; at the base of the thorax beyond the ends of the patagia are two round patches of black scales. F.w. rather heavily scaled dull umber: an oblique band of darker tint from base to costa and after a paler interval, a second darker band from inner margin towards the tip of wing which is, however, not reached. There are numerous dark reticulations. H.w. uniform dull umber, fringes same colour.

Exp. ♂ 70 mm., no ♀.

Resembles *D. flavitincta* from S. Africa.

Chrysotypes cupreus.

Head, legs, palpi, and antennae bronze with a pink tinge, collar rather darker; abdomen similar. F.w. shining copper with pink reflections especially on costa and apex; the whole delicately reticulated with fine brown lines. Two antemedian and two post-median lines, the latter angulated and divergent towards costa,

enclosing a darker shade. From the angle a curved thin line reaches the costa, and beyond this is a narrow curved band cutting off the apex. H.w. similar, but more tinged with yellow.

Exp. 60 mm.

Seeing that the specimens of *C. dives* sent home were all males and these were all females, I thought at first they might be the two sexes of one species; but in addition to the colour being different, the disposition of the lines is very dissimilar. The antennae are more strongly pectinated than in *C. dives*.

PSEUDOCOSSUS, gen. nov.

F.w. cell with 2 internal veins: 2 3 4 5 from angle, 6 7 8 from upper angle, 9 from just before end of cell 10 from half way along cell, a strong vein between costa and cell. 1a forked at end. H.w. 1a forked, 1b plain, 2 before end of cell: 3 4 5 from end of cell, 6 7 from upper angle: a strong vein between costa and cell 1, internal vein, palpi distinct, porrect, terminal joint minute: antennae annulated, fine, legs with tibia densely bordered with hair: tarsi bare, frenulum well developed.

Pseudocossus uliginosus, n. sp.

Head, palpi, legs, antennae, thorax, and abdomen purplish-brown. F.w. dull purplish-brown: following the cell a dark blotch bordered with paler. H.w. uniformly dull brown, fringes paler.

Exp. ♂ 50, ♀ 66 mm.

Six specimens, all bad.

Fam. PSYCHIDAE (section *Acanthopsyche*).

ERIOPTERYX, gen. nov.

F.w.—Vein 1b anastomosing with 1c: 6 from end of cell: 7 and 8 stalked: 9 from end of cell: 10 from near end of cell: cell two-thirds of wing. H.w.—1b and 1c free: 4 and 5 from end of cell: 7 absent: 9 and 10 anastomosing: body longer than wings, wings well clothed with scales, especially within the cell on underside.

Eriopteryx funebris, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 20.)

Abdomen, antennae, and wings smoky brown, thorax slightly paler, fringes rather darker.

Exp. ♂ 40 mm.

Five specimens, all somewhat worn.

Fam. LASIOCAMPIDAE.

Gonometa ferox, n. sp. (Plate XXXI, fig. 12.)

Head, antennae, palpi, and front of thorax, fiery orange: legs and thorax black, abdomen black ringed with pale orange, tuft orange. Wings dull black semihyaline without markings.

Exp. 70 mm. 1 ♂.

A striking insect.

Gonometa attenuata, n. sp. (Plate XXXI, fig. 13.)

Head, palpi, and underside of thorax, dull orange; antennae, legs, thorax above, and abdomen, dark chestnut. F.w. dark chestnut with a white lenticular mark at end of cell. H.w. smoky brown with paler hairs at base.

Exp. 46 mm. 1 ♂.

Lerodes vulpicolor, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 18.)

Head, palpi, legs, antennae, thorax, and abdomen foxy red. F.w. foxy red, a black spot with white centre at end of cell; a dark, postmedian, very oblique line, followed by a line of black crescents, the convex side being outwards. H.w. uniformly red-brown. Underside red-brown, with a very faint central line in both wings.

Exp. 32 mm.

Lerodes albolunatus, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 19.)

Head, legs, palpi, antennae, and thorax, below pale ochreous. Thorax above, and abdomen reddish fuscous. F.w. smoky chestnut fading into ochreous towards outer margin; a sharply defined oblique white patch at end of cell, touching the outside of this is an oblique dark straight line, and this is followed by a curved series of dark dots becoming faint near the apex. H.w. smoky fuscous. Underside uniformly fuscous.

Exp. 30 mm.

Lerodes albosparsatus, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 17.)

Head, legs, antennae, palpi, and thorax dark brown; abdomen dark brown with a coppery tinge. F.w. dark brown fading into pale ochreous at outer margin; along the inner margin are some patches of white scales. A curved basal, median, and postmedian dark line. H.w. ochreous, shaded with darker; a transverse faint darker line.

Exp. 30 mm.

Chrysopsyche pratti, n. sp. (Plate XXXI, fig. 14.)

Head, legs, palpi, thorax greenish-golden; shaft of antennae pale; pectinations black; abdomen golden. F.w. greenish-golden varying a good deal; faintly indicated darker median and post-median lines in some specimens hardly visible; beyond this is an irregular band of silvery scales not reaching the costa. H.w. similar in colour with a broader, and less well-defined band of silvery scales: the base and inner margin clothed with golden hairs.

Exp. 54 mm.

Gastropacha malgassica, n. sp. (Plate XXXI, fig. 8.)

Head, legs, and palpi pinkish-brown; shaft of antennae black, pectinations orange. Thorax pinkish-buff, collar rather greyer, abdomen chestnut. F.w. bright chestnut, a whitish basal patch followed by an angulated antemedian line dark edged internally with paler. At the end of the cell is a distinct white figure of 8. There is a fine oblique dark line running from apex to middle of inner margin slightly angulated at the end, beyond this line the wing is broadly iridescent with a purplish gloss, and beyond this again, is a line of 5 faint dots, while at the margin the colour is again chestnut. H.w. pale chestnut with darker hairs at base and inner margin. Fringes edged with white.

Exp. 66 mm.

Taragama olivacea, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 15.)

Head, legs, and palpi smoky olive; shaft of antennae black, pectinations orange; thorax olive-grey. F.w. olive-grey dusted with paler shining scales; a faint oblique angulate antemedian line darker. An irregular white dot at end of cell; a fine dark oblique line extending from costa before apex to middle of inner margin. H.w. dark grey with a faintly defined darker transverse line. Fringes of h.w. edged with white. Underside uniformly smoky with transverse shade. Some specimens are of a browner tint.

Exp. 46 mm.

Taragama deceptrix, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 16.)

Head, legs, palpi, thorax and abdomen dark chestnut; shaft of antennae black, pectinations reddish. F.w. ground colour, pinkish-chestnut, paler along the costa and on the inner margin, where a patch of paler hairs continues the outline of the h.w. so as to give the impression that these extend over the f.w.; above this patch the wings are of a rich chestnut; at the end of the cell

is a minute crescent-shaped yellow mark edged with darker. There is a trace of a darker antemedian line, and of an angulated postmedian line reaching to angle of wing. H.w. chestnut, with a transverse darker shade.

Exp. 46 mm.

Fam. LYMANTRIIDAE.

Dasychira castanea, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 30.)

Head, legs, thorax, and abdomen dull orange; antennae black, tegulae and patagia chestnut. F.w. pale ochreous with all the markings chestnut; these consist of a series of transverse angulated bars, of which the 2nd, 4th, and 6th are wider than the others. H.w. dull orange with a faint black stria, most marked near the angle. Underside dull orange, the h.w. with three irregular black striae; fringes paler.

Exp. 46 mm.

Dasychira rufotincta, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 33.)

Head pale, palpi and legs pale, with black markings; antennae pale above with pectinations darker; thorax pale, with dark collar and a dark mark on the patagia; on the top almost hidden are a few crimson hairs in the male. Abdomen dark grey. F.w. ground colour pinkish broadly suffused with white on the costa; an interrupted basal black line, an oblique angulated antemedian line, two postmedian angulated lines, including a dark grey space; an irregular subterminal line. H.w. dark grey slightly rufous at base: fringes pale spotted with black. Underside, f.w., costa with a pink edge upon which are three black dots. H.w. with lunule and three ill-defined striae.

Exp. ♂ 48, ♀ 70 mm.

Dasychira didymata, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 24.)

Head, thorax, palpi, legs, and abdomen pale ochreous; antennae pale ochreous, with a dark spot on upper side near the middle. F.w. pale ochreous, with dark transverse angulated lines of the usual pattern, but in addition are dark brown markings as follows; a short interrupted basal line, a short streak on inner margin, a streak reaching from mid-costa to cell, and then turning outwards, a spot beyond this on costa, and darker markings on subterminal line, especially at lower angle; a marginal row of black dot. H.w. pale pink, fringes pale ochreous. ♀ with markings similar but

paler, and ground colour grey. A female specimen which may be this species has the hind-wings pale ochreous, but it is evidently worn.

Exp. ♂ 34, ♀ 50 mm.

Dasychira brunneata, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 25.)

Near to *didymata*, but of stouter build. Head, antennae, legs, palpi, thorax and abdomen pale brown, the latter rather paler. F.w. ochreous suffused with reddish-brown: an oblique basal dark brown streak, an angulated antemedian broad line, a short dark streak in cell; a postmedian dark line from costa interrupted at cell, a subterminal band of 8 whitish spots angulated on the exterior, a terminal line of dark spots. H.w. ochreous, passing into pink at the base, fringes paler.

Exp. 40 mm. 1 ♂.

Dasychira aurantiaca, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 34.)

Head, palpi, thorax whitish-grey; legs grey with black spots; antennae grey above, pectinations orange; abdomen dull orange, tuft grey. F.w. dull orange suffused with white with numerous transverse black lines: one at base followed by a darker shade, a partly double antemedian line: a grey spot at end of cell margined with paler, followed by two parallel oblique angulated lines; a subterminal row of black dots; fringes pale, spotted with black. H.w. dark orange with black lunule and an ill-defined transverse dark shade. Underside of both wings with dark lunule and angulated transverse striae.

Exp. 42 mm. 1 ♂.

Dasychira viridipicta, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 26.)

Head, legs, palpi, antennae, thorax, and abdomen buff, crests green. F.w. buff with dull green markings; a basal green patch stretching nearly half-way along the costa, bounded externally by a curved and angulated line, but leaving a small buff patch on inner margin. At two-thirds of costa is another triangular green patch, the inner margin of which is black. At the lower angle is a third quadrate patch; fringes buff spotted with green. H.w. pale ochreous; fringes concolorous.

Exp. 38 mm. 1 ♂.

Dasychira ocellata, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 27.)

Head, palpi, legs, antennae, thorax, and abdomen brown. F.w. brown suffused with green at base; a dark brown spot in the

middle of the wing and a narrow brown streak on inner margin; beyond this is a transverse bar of green bounded outwardly by an angulated dark line. Towards the costa the brown colour becomes deeper, and together with two darker lines, forms a paler ocellus beyond which is a faintly-defined white patch with a dark brown mark above and then a paler band turning green at lower angle. There is a fine black marginal line, fringes brown. H.w. pale ochreous with a lunule and darker broken stria, fringes pale.

Exp. 34 mm. 1 ♂.

Near to *maligna*, Butl.

Dasychira dubia, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 23.)

Head, and thorax white, antennae white with a smoky patch near the tip, pectinations brown, palpi and legs white with black points, abdomen white with darker crest, tuft white. F.w. white with transverse angulated black and grey lines: a short black streak near base of hind margin, an interrupted basal line, followed by an obscure and broken line, then an angulated antemedian line, a dot in the cell and a curved black mark at the end. The post-median line is double and widely separated at the costa, beyond is a subterminal scalloped line, and there are 9 conspicuous black dots on the margin, fringes white. H.w. grey, slightly paler at base, some obscure marginal dots.

Exp. 40 mm. 1 ♂.

Near to *concolor*, but with white thorax and much paler.

Dasychira miselioides, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 28.)

Head, legs, antennae, palpi pale brown; thorax and abdomen the same, with a few paler hairs, the crests of the abdomen darker. F.w. dark brown shaded with green, purple, and pale buff; the green colour is found at the base, along the costa and inner margin, and between the median lines; also in the subterminal line. There is a small white lunule near angle of wing from which the subterminal angulated line stretches to the costa; fringes dark spotted with paler. H.w. uniformly ochreous, a darker subterminal line; fringes same colour as wing. Underside of both wings with traces of central lunule and a faint stria beyond.

Exp. 40 mm. ♂'s only.

Some specimens have a dark mark at base of wing, and others a dark line below and parallel to cell.

Dasychira abbreviata, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 36.)

Head, palpi, and antennae brown; legs pale, the femora greenish, tarsi darker; thorax greenish; abdomen pale below darker above especially near the thorax. F.w. whitish-green; a darker green patch at base bordered with pink and terminated by a darker antemedian line; before this on the inner margin is a dark blotch, there is a dark mark at end of cell and beyond this an angulated postmedian faint line, dark at the costa; this is followed by traces of a subterminal line and the wing is suffused with brownish-pink. H.w. nearly white with a faint mark at angle. Underside of both wings showing lunule and striae.

Exp. 38 mm. 1 ♂ only.

Dasychira luteolata, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 31).

Head, thorax, palpi, and legs whitish; antennae white above pectinations brown; abdomen ochreous, the first 3 segments with dark line in centre. F.w. whitish-ochreous dusted with brown scales; a darker patch on the costa before the antemedian line and another after the postmedian; the antemedian is only indicated, but the postmedian is very plain, and consists of an oblique sharply angulated dark line; beyond this is an obscure subterminal line and a marginal row of black dots; a faint crescent mark at end of cell. H.w. ochreous with indications of a central lunule and a darker border. Beneath both wings are ochreous, and have darker lunules.

Exp. 50 mm. 1 ♀.

Dasychira aureotincta, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 32.)

Head, thorax, legs, and palpi, white; antennae reddish; abdomen white at base, then orange, with last segment and tuft whitish. F.w. white, the usual lines indicated by scattered black scales, making the wing look grey: a faint double crescent at end of cell, and a fairly distinct angulated postmedian line. H.w. dark grey; fringes of both wings pale; underside uniformly grey.

Exp. 56 mm. 1 ♀.

Dasychira nigrosparsata, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 22.)

Head, palpi and pectinations of antennae buff; legs black barred with white; shaft of antennae black, thorax and crests of abdomen reddish, remainder of abdomen buff, with scattered grey scales near extremity in the female. F.w. ♂ ground colour dark brown,

a basal-median and postmedian angulated transverse black line; the basal line with white on both sides, the other two lines with white at costa only, the whole wing covered with minute black dots. H.w. orange, with ill-defined fuscous margin; underside orange, with dark central lunule in both wings. In the ♀ the dark lines are ill-defined, but there is no indication of a central lunule.

Exp. ♂ 42, ♀ 70 mm.

Orgyia malgassica, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 21.)

Head, thorax, and legs greenish-grey, palpi and antennae brown, abdomen smoky, paler beneath. F.w. greenish-grey with white marks on the costa at the origin of the transverse lines; basal line black paler on the outer side antemedian line nearly straight, postmedian line angulated at costa and then straight, both black; near the end of the cell is a dark patch followed by an irregular paler blotch, subterminal line angulated and pale. H.w. uniformly dark smoky, fringes paler.

Exp. ♂ 32 mm.

The fact that only males were taken is perhaps an indication that the females have only partially developed wings, and the species should be regarded as an *Orgyia*.

In some specimens both hind-wings and underside are much paler.

Lymantria nigrostriata, n. sp.

Head, thorax, and terminal joint of palpi buff, legs black with white hairs on the tibiae, antennae dark brown, abdomen buff, but darker on back. F.w. white with scattered black scales, rather more numerous at base of wing, along the costa, and at end of cell. H.w. white, without black scales, and rather yellower on inner margin.

Exp. 38 mm. 1 ♂.

Lymantria parvula, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 29.)

Head, legs, antennae, and thorax grey; palpi darker; abdomen tinged with ochreous. F.w. whitish at base then dark grey extending to nearly the postmedian line before which is an irregular white band; the postmedian line itself is angulated and at the angle appears in the form of two dark dashes, beyond this the wing is pale grey becoming a little darker at the apex, a terminal row of

dark spots, fringes paler. H.w. brownish-grey with two faint striae and a fine dark marginal line.

Exp. 37 mm. 1 ♀.

From the serrated antennae I judge this to be a *Lymantria*, but it is very small.

Euproctis variegata, n. sp.

Head, legs, antennae, and forelegs black; top of thorax black with a few crimson hairs at collar, patagia cream-colour. Abdomen Indian-yellow, slightly darker at extremity. F.w. dark brown with irregular markings of cream-colour. A blotch at the base followed by an irregular interrupted antemedian band; this is followed by a large blotch upon the costa extending just below the cell and containing a lunule at end of cell, the postmedian line is followed by a broad band in some parts extending to both sides of the line, the wing is terminated by a series of 5 irregular blotches and 2 round spots. H.w. uniformly pale orange. Underside pale orange, the dark marks showing through h.w. with 2 darker striae.

Exp. 50 mm. 1 ♂.

Euproctis aureoplaga, n. sp.

Near to *ochrea*, Butl., but with indistinct orange lines basal-, ante- and postmedian, and subterminal; a large reddish spot near end of cell, and anal tuft black instead of brown.

Exp. 46 mm. 1 ♂.

Euproctis miniata, n. sp.

Head, palpi, antennae, legs, and thorax orange; abdomen whitish-ochreous. F.w. dull orange with bands of pink blotches, the first of a triangular shape at base, the next formed of 3 irregular blotches, then a series representing the postmedian line, then others forming a very irregular subterminal band. H.w. very pale ochreous.

Exp. 40 mm. 1 ♀.

Euproctis canariensis, n. sp.

Head, legs, palpi, and thorax, bright canary-yellow; end of antennae and tarsi dark, abdomen grey with numerous yellow hairs. F.w. bright canary-yellow, slightly darker at apex: basal line very faint, antemedian fine angulated and brown, preceded by two dots, postmedian line do. do., followed by two dots near apex: between the two lines is a straight brown band slightly divided near

costa. H.w. much paler, with faint lunule. Underside with a few brown spots.

Exp. 50 mm. 1 ♀.

Euproctis castaneo-striata, n. sp.

Head and thorax white, antennae dark, palpi and legs buff with darker tarsi; abdomen white. F.w. white with basal line chestnut; the antemedian and postmedian lines, which are broad, make a V-shaped mark extending from inner margin to costa; the end of the cell shows as a lunule in the postmedian line.

Exp. 38 mm. 1 ♂.

Euproctis griseo-striata, n. sp.

Head, antennae, palpi, legs, and thorax grey, abdomen pale buff. F.w. white, basal line very faint and antemedian and postmedian lines fine but well marked, dark grey, between them but not entirely filling the space is a V-shaped grey mark as with the last species: beyond this is a faint subterminal line and a row of marginal dots. H.w. uniformly white.

Exp. 42 mm. 1 ♀.

Imaus malgassica, n. sp. (Plate XXXII, fig. 35.)

Head, palpi, antennae, and legs, brownish-grey: thorax grey with a few concealed crimson hairs: abdomen yellowish. F.w. pale brownish-grey with the usual transverse angulated lines all of a deeper tint. H.w. slightly angulated, whitish and semihyaline, fringes paler.

Exp. 38 mm. 1 ♂.

Redoa sericea, n. sp.

Head yellowish, palpi black, antennae, legs, thorax and abdomen white. F.w. silky white, slightly tinged with smoky colour on costa. H.w. silky white, fringes long, white, and on the h.w. near the body consisting of long hairs.

Exp. ♂ 36 mm., ♀ 54 mm.

Caviria roseicoxa, n. sp. (Plate XXXI, fig. 11.)

Palpi brown above, white below, antennae shaft white, pectinations brown, head, thorax, and abdomen pure white, legs white, the back of the coxae pink. F.w. thickly covered with dense white silvery scales. H.w., as f.w., but without the silvery appearance.

Exp. 52 mm.

Fam. ARCTIADAE.

Pericallia pratti, n. sp. (Plate XXXI, fig. 9.)

Palpi, antennae, and legs black. Head orange, thorax orange with central blue-black spot, and with similar spots both on tegulae and patagia. Abdomen orange above with paired black spots at sides and black underside. F.w. dull orange with 5 transverse blue-black bands edged with buff: the first is interrupted before reaching the inner margin, where it is represented by a dot, the second angulated outward from costa and then nearly straight, the third more angulated and irregular on the outer side, the fourth has a large lunule in the upper part, the fifth extends to vein 5 and is then interrupted appearing as a round spot between 2 and 3; the hind margin has a dot at the apex then 3 rounded dashes, then a very small dot followed by a large round spot with an angular dot at the angle. H.w. pale orange, a linear blue-black mark at end of cell and 6 marginal blue-black spots the one at the angle very small, 3 larger spots form an interrupted submarginal band.

Exp. 68 mm. 1 ♂.

I have placed this insect in the genus *Pericallia*, but I find that at South Kensington several somewhat similar insects have been placed together and at present are waiting for a generic name.

Phryganopteryx rectangulata, n. sp. (Plate XXXI, fig. 1.)

Although this insect agrees in most respects with *P. strigilata*—the type—it differs in both sexes in the peculiar shape of the hind-wings, which are quite rectangular with rounded corners, while the upper edge of the wing is covered with rough scales. Head grey, antennae grey-black at base, palpi grey with black points, legs ochreous: thorax pale grey with 4 black spots and a trace of red hair in centre, patagia greyish with darker centres, tegulae with two crimson spots, abdomen yellowish-ochreous below with yellowish hairs extending over the first 3 segments, above scarlet, with a row of black marks down the centre and paired black spots at sides, tuft ochreous.

Exp. 50 mm.

Diacrisia nigrocincta, n. sp. (Plate XXXI, fig. 10.)

Head, thorax, and abdomen orange, antennae, palpi, and legs black, paired black spots on underside of the abdomen, the four

middle segments on the upper side black in both sexes. Wings pale orange without marking.

Exp. ♂ 50 mm., ♀ 60 mm.

Fam. LITHOSIIDAE.

Ilema cramboides, n. sp. (Plate XXXI, fig. 2.)

Near to *sordida* and *aspersa*, both of which were taken, but I am inclined to regard it as distinct. The insect is lighter than *sordida*.

The ground colour of the f.w. is much yellower than in these species, and the irrorations are brown: on the costa opposite end of cell they are numerous enough to form a spot and a line proceeds outwards from this near to the apex and then curves back to a point on the inner margin opposite to the mark on the costa. H.w. ochreous, fringes spotted.

Exp. 38–46 mm.

Ilema cribroides, n. sp. (Plate XXXI, fig. 3.)

Palpi black, antennae ochreous, head and legs white, tegulae and patagia without spots; a black spot at the back of the head, another on the front of the thorax and a third at the back; abdomen smoky above, whitish below. F.w. white, all the usual spots are more or less elongated and black, one on the costa at base, three along the middle of the disk, the remainder forming a curve starting in the middle of the costa and ending in the middle of the inner margin. H.w. uniformly dark grey, fringes white, but the ♀ has the h.w. white.

Exp. 36–48 mm.

Ilema inornata, n. sp. (Plate XXXI, fig. 4.)

This insect, as far as I can see, only differs from *marginata* in the absence of the crimson band on the costa, head, and thorax. It is however not a sexual difference as I have five specimens, including both sexes, and all are precisely alike.

Exp. 34 mm.

Ilema funeralis, n. sp. (Plate XXXI, fig. 5.)

Legs, antennae, and palpi, black. Head and thorax crimson; abdomen crimson below and smoky above, tuft pink. F.w., central area crimson, shading outwardly into orange, the remainder which

is fully half the wing, blue-black; a small black spot at base of wing. H.w., central portion pinkish-orange with a broad smoky border. Underside similar.

Exp. 32 mm. 1 ♂.

Ilema humilis, n. sp. (Plate XXXI, fig. 7.)

Antennae, head, legs, and palpi, uniform mouse-colour; abdomen rather paler. F.w. rather pointed mouse-colour with 3 faint marks, one in the middle of costa, one in the middle of hind margin, and one beyond cell. H.w. straw-colour, fringes paler.

Exp. 30 mm.

Ilema inconspicualis, n. sp. (Plate XXXI, fig. 6.)

This species is near to *notifera*, Saalmüller, but may be distinguished by the fore-wings not being so pointed and the costa straighter; the irrorations are much denser, and the spots on the costa and inner margin are wanting.

Exp. 40 mm. 1 ♂.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES XXXI, XXXII.

[See *Explanation facing the PLATES.*]



Kenrick, George Hamilton. 1914. "XXIII. New or little known Heterocera from Madagascar." *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 61, 587–602.
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