

Anal tergite but little produced, not quite reaching the summit of the valves, which have compressed margins.

♂. Smaller than the female; collum a little wider at the sides than in the female; legs padded as in the preceding species. Copulatory apparatus as in fig. 6.

Number of segments 56.

Length about 70 millim.

These two species, judging by the form of the copulatory organs, appear to be quite distinct from those that Silvestri has recently described from Somaliland.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.*

Fig. 1. *Buthus polystictus*, sp. n. Nat. size.

Fig. 2. *Scorpio Colei*, sp. n. Nat. size.

Fig. 2 a. Ditto. Lower side of tail.

Fig. 3. *Scorpio Phillipsii*, sp. n. Hand from above.

Fig. 3 a. Ditto. Posterior foot from behind.

Fig. 4. *Biton brunnipes*, sp. n. $\times 2$.

Fig. 4 a. Ditto. Rostrum from the side.

Fig. 5. *Archispirostreptus Phillipsii*, sp. n. Left half of copulatory organ.

Fig. 5 a. Ditto. Side view of first tergite.

Fig. 5 b. Ditto. Side view of anal somite.

Fig. 6. *Archispirostreptus nigricolor*, sp. n. Left half of copulatory apparatus.

XXX.—*Description of a new Species of Fruit-Pigeon from the Highlands of Mindoro, Philippine Islands.* By JOHN WHITEHEAD.

Carpophaga mindorensis, sp. n.

Adult male. Most nearly allied to *Carpophaga radiata* (Quoy and Gaimard), but much larger. Top of the head, neck, breast, and rest of underparts bluish slate-grey, darkest on the belly and under tail-coverts, the latter indistinctly edged with rufous; forehead, cheeks, and throat pale whitish pink; feathers surrounding the eye and forming a patch above the ear-coverts blackish grey; hind neck gradually shading into sooty black on the mantle and interscapular region; scapulars and inner wing-coverts bronze-lake, changing to bronze-green on the rest of the wings, rump, and upper tail-coverts; primary-quills blackish grey, the inner ones glossed on the outer web and towards the extremity with metallic green; tail-feathers black, glossed with purple and green, and with

* [This Plate will be given in the next Number.]

a wide grey band across the middle; under wing-coverts and axillaries slightly glossed with bronze.

Total length 19·0 inches; exposed part of culmen 0·9; wing 9·2; tail 7·0; tarsus 1·38; middle toe and claw 2·0.

Adult female. Similar to the male, but rather smaller, and the under tail-coverts distinctly margined with chestnut.

Total length 17·5 inches; exposed part of culmen 0·9; wing 8·8; tail 6·25; tarsus 1·3; middle toe and claw 1·8.

XXXI.—*Description of a new Spindasis from Ceylon.*

By FRANCIS A. HERON.

Spindasis Greeni, sp. n.

Hab. Pundaloya, Ceylon.

Expanse, ♂ 35 millim.

Description.—*Male.* Upperside: fore wing light violet-brown, the basal and discal areas, including the cell, sparsely covered with pale lilacine-blue scales.

In certain lights the brown assumes a warm golden tinge and in others an iridescent violet glosses the lilacine area.

Hind wing similarly coloured, but paler and greyer on the costa and inner margin. The iridescent violet extends from subcostal to submedian.

Both wings are outlined by darker brown scales and the scales of the fringes are very pale brown.

Underside: both wings pale ochreous brown, growing pearly towards the inner margin of the fore wing, especially along the veins; sparse iridescent scales enrich the deadness of the ground-colour by gold in certain lights. The markings, in a darker shade of the ground-colour, are very much reduced, and very few are speckled with silver, those of the fore wing, cell, and hind wing-lobe being most conspicuously ornamented in this manner.

On the fore wing there are traces of a faint row of submarginal spots extending from the apex to the outer angle, the apical spots showing traces of a few silvery scales; a bar marks the position of the discoidal, and another, parallel to it, within the cell, the origin of the first median vein; another bar, almost continuous with the discoidal, but slightly displaced outwards, unites the median.

Below the origin of the third subcostal there is a small reniform spot, and faint traces of another exist beneath this.



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