

and inner border, at the junction of the ilium and ischium (Plate LIX. fig. 10 *ep*). I do not know that an ossification has been described in this region before, though a small bone, the cotyloid, lying between these elements on the lower border of the acetabulum, from which it completely excludes the pubis, is well known in some Carnivora¹, and, as my friend Mr. G. B. Howes has pointed out to me, is invariably present in the Rabbit (fig. 11, *c*). Both these ossifications are probably to be regarded only as epiphyses.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES LVIII., LIX.

- Fig. 1. Brain, superior view: *p*¹, outer parietal convolution; *p*², middle parietal convolution; *p*³, inner parietal convolution; *c. g.*, callosal gyrus: natural size.
 2. Brain, inferior view, natural size.
 3. Brain, lateral view, natural size: *in*, island of Reil; *ol. p.*, olfactory peduncle; *p. t. s.*, parieto-temporal sulcus; *sy*, rudimentary Sylvian fissure.

The outlines of figs. 1–3 were taken from a cast of the cranial cavity.

- Fig. 4. Internal view of right cerebral hemisphere: *a. c.*, anterior commissure; *f.*, body of fornix; *c. c.*, corpus callosum; *c. g.*, callosal gyrus, above which is seen the calloso-marginal sulcus.
 5. Crown of first upper premolar, nat. size.
 6. „ „ upper milk-molar, nat. size.
 7. „ „ lower premolar, nat. size.
 8. „ „ lower milk-molar, nat. size.
 9. Internal view of right tympanic bone (*ty*), showing also the tympanic fibro-cartilage (*ty'*), which is slightly displaced downwards, and the os bullæ (*o. b.*): *m.*, malleus; *in*, incus; *st.*, stapes; *ty. m.*, tympanic membrane; *eus.*, eustachian groove; *f. t.*, mass of fibrous tissue in which the os bullæ is imbedded: two thirds nat. size.
 10. The acetabular region of the left innominate bone, from the inner side: *il*, ilium; *is*, ischium; *pu*, pubis; *ep*, epiphysis: one half nat. size.
 11. The same region of the right innominate bone of a Rabbit, from the outer side: *c.*, cotyloid bone; *c. n.*, cotyloid notch; *il*, ilium; *is*, ischium; *pu*, pubis: nat. size.

12. Descriptions of a new Genus and some new Species of Heterocera. By HERBERT DRUCE, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

[Received December 19, 1882.]

(Plates LX. & LXI.)

Examples of the species here described have been received by me from time to time during the last two or three years, and added to my collection. The specimens of the new *Castniæ* were collected by Mr. C. Buckley in Ecuador, and form part of a very fine series of Heterocera from that country, containing a large number of new species. A complete list of this collection, with descriptions of the new species, I hope to be able to publish shortly.

¹ Milne-Edwards, 'La Physiol. et l'Anat. comp.' tome x. p. 358.

Fam. SPHINGIDÆ.

CHÆROCAMPINÆ, Grote.

CHÆROCAMPA, Duponchel.

CHÆROCAMPA WOLFI, n. sp. (Plate LX. fig. 1.)

Wings above pale brown or brownish grey. Primaries crossed by a pale band from the apex to the inner margin, the outer margin paler, but the wing shading to dark brown up to the band crossing them below the cell. Secondaries almost black, crossed below the middle by a pale indistinct ochreous band. Underside pale brown, thickly speckled with reddish scales. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale brown.

Expanse $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. Ecuador, St. Lucia (*Wolf*).

A small species allied to *C. docilis*, Butler, but quite distinct.

Fam. CASTNIIDÆ.

CASTNIA, Fabricius.

CASTNIA MARS, n. sp. (Plate LX. fig. 2.)

Allied to *C. cononia*, Westwood. Similar in shape and colour, the band of the anterior wings dusky yellow, instead of pure white as in *C. cononia*; posterior wing crossed by a wide central black band extending almost to the outer margin, not broken up into small spots as in *C. cononia*.

Expanse $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Ecuador, Sarayacu (*Buckley*).

A well-marked species, easily distinguished from *C. cononia*.

CASTNIA BUCKLEYI, n. sp. (Plate LX. fig. 3.)

Allied to *C. truxilla*, Westwood. Anterior wings more dusky, the basal third only being black, a marginal row of yellowish spots not reaching the apex. Posterior wing of the male black, banded along the costal margin to the middle of the hind margin with orange-brown. *Female*: the anterior wings the same as the male; posterior wings rich orange-brown, with a marginal row of pale orange-yellow spots, the outer margin black.

Expanse $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. Ecuador, Intaj (*Buckley*).

Mr. Buckley only obtained a pair of this fine species.

Fam. AGARISTIDÆ.

HESPAGARISTA, Walk.

HESPAGARISTA TIGRINA, n. sp. (Plate LX. fig. 4.)

Primaries black, the outer margin reddish brown, two yellowish white bands close to the base, a white streak at the end of the cell, and beyond it a wide yellowish-white band broken into two small spots at the anal angle; between these are some transverse blue

streaks. Secondaries bright orange, with the outer margins broadly black, the fringe black and white. Underside—primaries black, the base yellow, the white streak at the end of the cell and the band beyond the same as above, the outer margin brown; secondaries as above, the black outer margin enclosing a series of white spots.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. West Africa, Calabar and Cameroons.

This species is allied to *H. interlecta*, Angus, but very distinct.

Fam. CHALCOSIIDÆ.

CALLHISTIA, n. gen.

Allied to *Histia*. Neuration almost the same; but the costal margin very much more arched; the body much thicker and longer, projecting beyond the wings. Palpi very short. Secondaries broad, and elongated to a point at the apex.

Type *C. grandis*.

This genus is intermediate between *Gynautocera* and *Histia*.

CALLHISTIA GRANDIS, n. sp. (Plate LX. fig. 5.)

Primaries black, the base shot with brilliant Prussian blue, crossed in the middle by a wide scarlet band. Secondaries with a central yellow band extending from the costal to the inner margin. Underside the same as above. Head and thorax black. Abdomen yellow, with black bands. Antennæ wanting.

Expanse $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. New Guinea, Port Moresby (*Goldie*).

EPYRGIS, H.-Sch.

EPYRGIS FORBESI, n. sp. (Plate LX. fig. 6.)

Primaries dusky white, with black veins. Secondaries pure white, clouded with pale chrome-yellow from the anal angle to beyond the middle; the apex and the outer margin black.

Expanse $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Java, Bantam (*Forbes*).

Nearly allied to *E. binghami* of Butler, from which it differs in not having black spots on the primaries.

Fam. ARCTIIDÆ.

HYPERCOMPA, Steph.

HYPERCOMPA THELWALLI, n. sp. (Plate LXI. fig. 1.)

Primaries bright chrome-yellow, shading to dark orange along the hind margin, crossed by four irregular bluish-black bands, the one nearest the outer margin broken in the middle and forming two elongated spots; the apex and outer margin black. Posterior wing dark orange-yellow, a spot at the end of the cell and the outer margin broadly black. Underside the same as above. Head and

thorax spotted with black. Abdomen yellow above, black on the underside.

Expanse $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. East Africa, Nyassa (*Thelwall*).

This beautiful species is allied to *H. bellatrix*, Dalman, from South Africa.

Fam. NYCTEMERIDÆ.

NYCTEMERA, Hübner.

NYCTEMERA ACRÆINA, n. sp.

Primaries dusky brown; the nerves all black, except on the white band which crosses the wings from about the middle of the costal margin nearly to the anal angle. Secondaries—the basal half pure white, the outer half yellowish brown, shading to dark brown on the costal margin. Antennæ black. Head, thorax, and upperside of abdomen brown; underside yellow.

Expanse 3 inches.

Hab. West Africa, Calabar.

I at first thought that this species would be better placed in the genus *Aletis*; but on comparing the neuration with specimens of *Nyctemera apicalis* which I have had mounted in Canada balsam, I find that it is the same. This and the following species are the two largest described in this genus. At first sight they might easily be taken for *Acrææ*.

NYCTEMERA CHROMIS, n. sp. (Plate LXI. fig. 2.)

Closely allied to the preceding species. The primaries the same, only slightly more yellow. Secondaries chrome-yellow, shading to pale brown on the outer margin. Underside the same as above. Head and thorax black. Abdomen brown above; underside yellow.

Expanse $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. West Africa (*Thomson*).

OTROEDA, Walker.

OTROEDA VARUNÆA, n. sp.

Primaries pale chrome-yellow, partly crossed by two black bands, broadest on the costal margin, tapering to a point near the anal angle; apex broadly black; a submarginal row of five white spots, the first two the largest. Secondaries pale chrome-yellow, the outer margin black, with a submarginal row of white spots. Underside the same as above. Head black. Thorax and abdomen yellow.

Expanse $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. West Africa, Congo.

This species is allied to *Otroeda vesperina* of Walker. It is a much smaller and more pale-coloured insect.

Fam. EUSCHEMIDÆ.

EUSCHEMA, Hübner.

EUSCHEMA SAGANA, n. sp. (Plate LXI. fig. 3.)

Primaries—the basal half chrome-yellow, the outer half bluish black, crossed by two bands of semitransparent white spots. Secondaries chrome-yellow, a black spot at the end of the cell; the apex and a submarginal row of spots black. Head, thorax, and abdomen yellow.

Expanse $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Hab. Cochin China (*Boucard*).

This species resembles *E. militaris* in form, but is very distinct, wanting the black spots on the wings of that species.

MILIONIA, Walker.

MILIONIA BUTLERI, n. sp. (Plate LXI. fig. 4.)

Nearly allied to *M. güntheri* of Butler, but more brilliant in colour, the bands of the primaries wider, and the outer margin of the posterior wings brighter scarlet, the marginal black band broken into small round spots.

Expanse $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Sumatra (*Bock*).

I have named this fine species after my friend Mr. Butler, who has already described several species of this beautiful genus.

BOCIRAZA, Walker.

BOCIRAZA GOLDIEI, n. sp. (Plate LXI. fig. 5.)

Primaries black, crossed in the middle by a wide orange band, the apex tipped with white. Secondaries black, crossed from the costal margin to near the anal angle by a yellow band tapering almost to a point. Underside the same as above. Head, thorax, and abdomen black.

Expanse $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

Hab. New Guinea, Port Moresby (*Goldie*).

BOCIRAZA SEPARATA, n. sp. (Plate LXI. fig. 6.)

Primaries black, the costal half chrome-yellow, extending to the anal angle. Secondaries black. Underside the same as above. Head and front of thorax yellow; back of thorax and abdomen black.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. New Guinea, Port Moresby (*Goldie*).

Fam. URANIIDÆ.

LYSSIDIA, Westwood.

LYSSIDIA GOLDIEI, n. sp.

Male and female. Upperside dark brown. Anterior wings crossed beyond the middle by a well-defined white band broadest on the costal margin, tapering to a point at the anal angle; the costal

margin spotted with black as in all the species of *Lyssidia*. Posterior wing crossed near the middle by a narrow pale brown band, the outer margin thickly speckled and streaked with dark brown; the apex and the tails white. Underside pale brown, thickly speckled and streaked with dark brown; the white band of the posterior wings ill-defined, and only crossing the wing from the middle to the anal angle.

Expanse—male $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, female $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. New Guinea, Port Moresby (*Goldie*).

This species is allied to *Lyssidia macleayi* of Montrouzier (*Chryseridia macleayi*, Westwood), specimens of which are in my collection from the Duke-of-York Island and New Ireland. It differs in many respects from that species.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE LX.

Fig. 1. *Chærocampa wolfi*, p. 778.

2. *Castnia mars*, p. 778.

3. — *buckleyi*, p. 778.

Fig. 4. *Hespagarista tigrina*, p. 778.

5. *Callhistia grandis*, p. 779.

6. *Epyrgis forbesi*, p. 779.

PLATE LXI.

Fig. 1. *Hypercompa thelwalli*, p. 779.

2. *Nyctemera chromis*, p. 780.

3. *Euschema sagana*, p. 781.

Fig. 4. *Milionia butleri*, p. 781.

5. *Bociraza goldiei*, p. 781.

6. — *separata*, p. 781.



Druce, Herbert. 1882. "Descriptions of a new Genus and some new Species of Heterocera." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1882, 777–782.
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