

# NOVITATES ZOOLOGICAE

Vol. XXXVI.

NOVEMBER 1930.

No. 1.

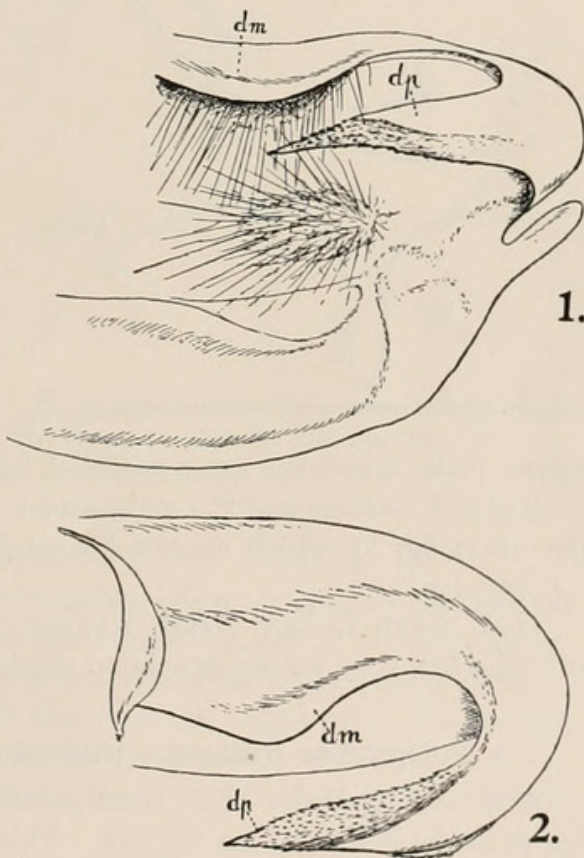
## DESCRIPTION OF NEW SPHINGIDAE AND REMARKS ON SOME OTHERS.

By DR. K. JORDAN.

(With eleven text-figures.)

### 1. *Polyptychus serrator commodus* subsp. nov. (text-figs. 1, 2).

♂. In colour and pattern like *P. serrator serrator* Jord. 1929 and *P. pygarga spurrelli* R. & J. 1912, from West Africa. The markings of the single specimen rather indistinct, as is sometimes the case also in *P. p. spurrelli*; forewing, above, with a brown costal subapical spot 3 mm. long; brown suffusion at termen deeper in tone than in *P. p. spurrelli*. Underside buffish clay-colour; at apex of forewing a brown triangle along costa about 6 mm. long, the grey suffusion at termen thereby narrowed into a point at apex.—Clasper very distinct: dorsal apical process (dp) of clasper long and curved frontad, pointed, as shown in text-fig. 1 (view from inside), and 2 (dorsal aspect); dorsal margin (dm) of clasper rounded-expanded, but smooth, not denticulate as in *P. s. serrator*. Armature of penis-sheath similar to that of *P. s. serrator*, but the patch of teeth less oblique and the apical teeth directed apicad-ventrad (probably variable individually).



*Hab.* Victoria Nyanza, Sesse Islands: Lutoboka Bugalla, larva at forest edge, pupated 2.I., emerged 20.I.1913 (Dr. D. H. Carpenter), 1 ♂ in Hope Department, Oxford.



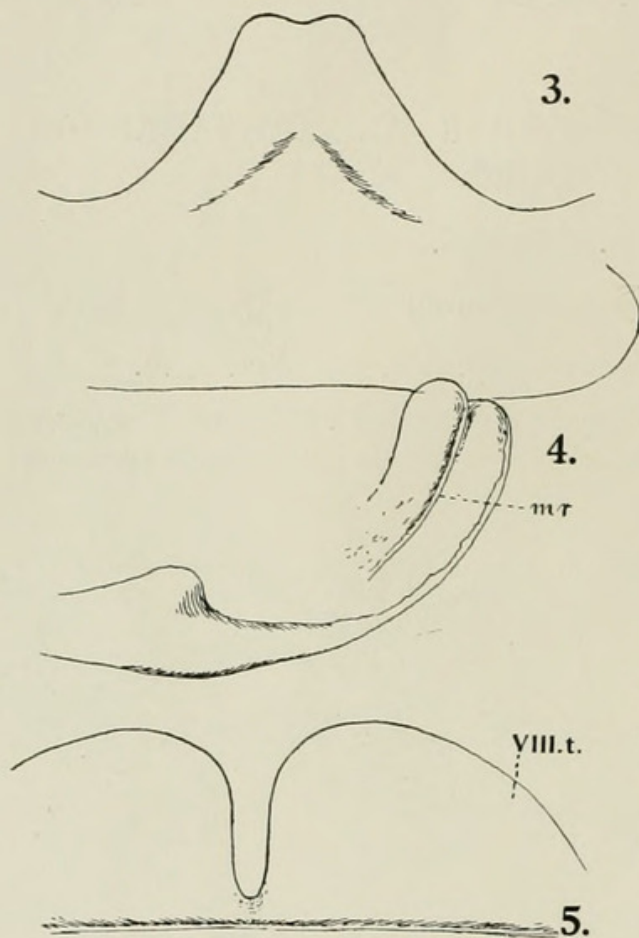
## 2. *Polyptychus trilineatus sonantis* subsp. nov. (text-figs. 3-5).

♂♀. This subspecies, from South India, and *P. t. luteatus* R. & J. 1903, from Ceylon, are in structure remarkably different from the two Himalayan subspecies, *P. t. trilineatus* Moore 1888, from the Western Himalayas, and *P. t. undatus* R. & J. 1903, from the Eastern Himalayas and Assam, and resemble each other very closely.

In colour *P. t. sonantis* agrees better with Himalayan specimens than with Ceylonese ones, differing from the latter particularly in the zigzag line placed in between the two outer lines of the forewing, upper side, being but

indicated or even absent. The specimens are bred and have a grey bloom, which must not be expected to be present in caught specimens which have been on the wing for some time.

Genitalia.—♂: Anal tergite somewhat longer than in *P. t. luteatus*, but much shorter than in *P. t. trilineatus* and *P. t. undatus*. Anal sternite (text-fig. 3) a rather high thin ridge which is incurved in middle, whereas in *P. t. luteatus* it is medianly produced into an obtuse lobe. Clasper as in *P. t. luteatus*, the ridge (mr) on the harpe somewhat longer (text-fig. 4). Unpaired ventral process of penis-sheath not fish-tail like as in the northern subspecies, but asymmetrical as in the Ceylonese subspecies, the apex being dilated towards one side only, this projection a little shorter than in *P. t. luteatus*.—♀: Post-



vaginal plate somewhat more rounded laterally than in *P. t. undatus* (we have no ♀♀ of *P. t. luteatus* and *P. t. trilineatus*); tergite VIII divided into two rounded lobes (text-fig. 5), which do not bear a hump on the upperside as they do in *P. t. undatus*.

*Hab.* South India: North Kanara, Karwar, 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, bred by T. R. Bell, who has very kindly presented this series to the Tring Museum.

## 3. *Polyptychus trilineatus trilineatus* Moore 1888 (text-figs. 6, 9).

A ♂ bred by Major F. B. Scott enables me to supplement and correct what we said in the Revision, p. 238. This specimen has the lines of the forewing in the same position as the various other subspecies, proving the type-specimen of *P. t. trilineatus* (a ♀) to be an aberrant individual as suggested in the Revision. In colour Major Scott's ♂ almost agrees with *P. dentatus* Cram. 1777, being paler than *P. t. undatus* R. & J. 1903. The ♂-armature of the specimen

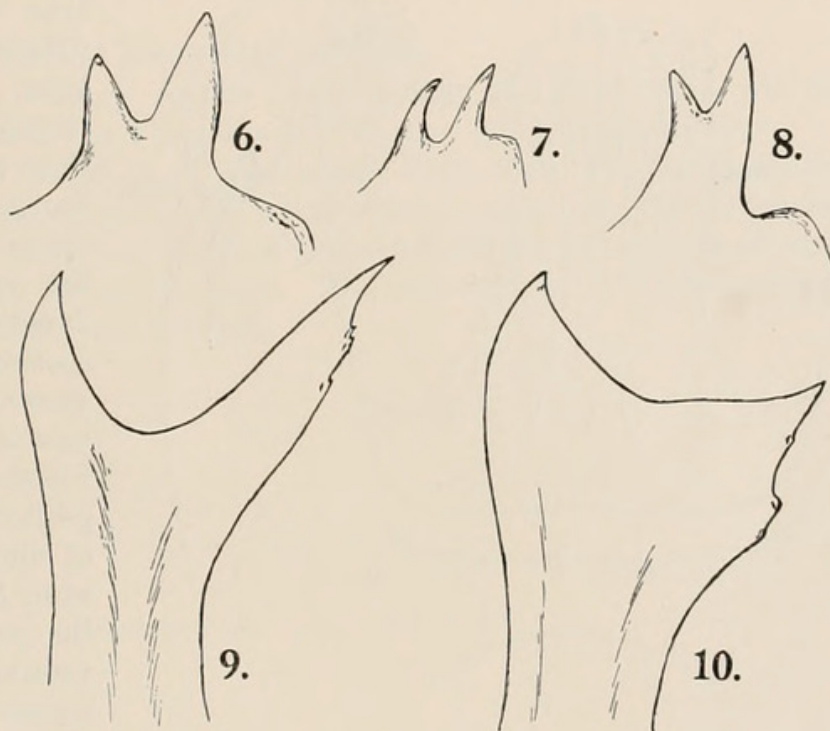


is characterized by the two apical teeth of the harpe being close together, the ventral tooth being but slightly longer than the upper one (text-fig. 6); the size of these teeth is rather variable in *P. t. undatus* and may be expected to vary also in *P. t. trilineatus*. The fish-tail process of the penis-funnel (text-fig. 9), as well as the lateral processes of the funnel (pdr and pdl, cf. Revision, p. 25, fig. 2) as in *P. t. undatus*, the right prong of the fish-tail longer than the left one, as is also the case in *P. t. undatus* (the processes pdr and pdl not present in the subspecies from South India and Ceylon).

*Hab.* Western Himalayas: Dharmsala (1 ♀ in Mus. Brit.) and Dehra Dun, 1 ♂ bred October 1926 (Major F. B. Scott).

#### 4. *Polyptychus trilineatus mincopicus* subsp. nov. (text-figs. 7, 10).

♂. In colour and pattern like *P. t. undatus* R. & J. 1903, differing only in the genital armature: the two apical teeth of the harpe (text-fig. 7, view from frontal side) almost of equal length, nearer together than in *P. t. undatus*; the ventral margin of the harpe convex close to base of lower tooth. Anal tergite apically somewhat flatter and less pointed than in *P. t. undatus*. Unpaired fish-tail process of penis-funnel (text-fig. 10)



apically broader than in *P. t. undatus*, with the two prongs less produced.

*Hab.* Andamans: Port Blair, 1 ♂ in Mus. Tring.

#### 5. *Polyptychus trilineatus kelanus* subsp. nov. (text-fig. 8).

♂. In colour and pattern like *P. t. undatus*, differing only in the genital armature: unpaired fish-tail process of penis-funnel as in *P. t. mincopicus*, its apex slightly more rounded at sides. The two apical teeth of harpe (text-fig. 8, view from frontal side) on a neck which is somewhat longer than the ventral tooth; the latter about twice the length of the upper tooth.

*Hab.* Sumatra: Langkat, Balei Codjah, April, 1 ♂ in Mus. Tring, received from M. E. Le Moults.

#### 6. *Polyptychus dentatus* Cram. 1777.

In the Revision we described the penis-sheath as being without armature. The statement is erroneous. At that time we had only one damaged ♂ for dissection. In fresh specimens from Bangalore, S. India (Major F. B.

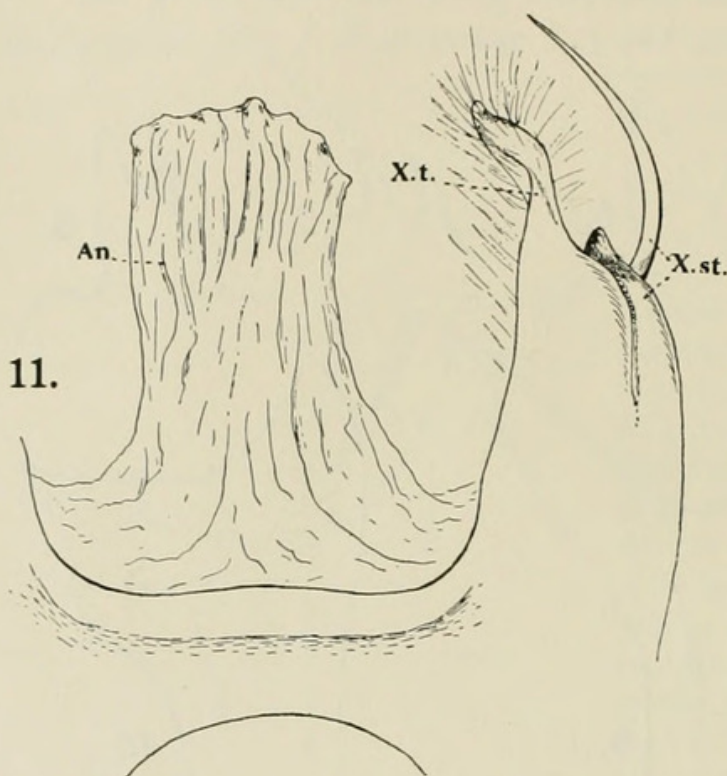


Scott), the penis-sheath bears a very long and slender apical process which is directed frontad, but (in a relaxed specimen) is movable to some extent at the junction with the sheath.

#### 7. *Nyceryx draudti* Gehlen 1926 (text-fig. 11).

Described from one ♂ in the Berlin Museum, ex coll. Staudinger, locality : Shanusi, Peru, S.W. of Yurimaguas.

The specimen agrees so well in size and colouring with *N. stuarti* Roths. 1894 that Dr. B. Preston Clark, in 1928, sank *draudti* as a synonym of *stuarti*. Herr Gehlen has since submitted the type of *draudti* to me for inspection, together with other *Sphingidae* described by him. The comparison with the



long series of *N. stuarti* in our collection proves the type of *N. draudti* to be different from anything we have. The external distinctions are slight, but they are corroborated by the genitalia, and for that reason we must consider the specimen named *N. draudti* as representing a species distinct from *N. stuarti*. However, the matter is not yet settled beyond all doubt ; for the genitalia of *N. draudti* are of almost the same build as in *N. stuarti* except in the position of the lateral ventral horns of the anal segment. In *N. stuarti*

sternite X lies entirely below tergite X, so that in a dorsal view the long curved horn of X.st. is visible inside the space between the anal cone (An) and X.t., whereas in *N. draudti* the whole of X.st. is lateral, lying on the outside of the process of X.t., as shown in text-fig. 11 (taken from type of *N. draudti*). At the base of the horn of X.st. there is a conical tooth as in *N. stuarti*. The process of X.t. is somewhat shorter than in *N. stuarti*.

#### 8. *Macroglossum melas pullius* subsp. nov.

*Macroglossum melas* Roths. & Jord., *Revision of Sphingidae*, p. 646, no. 585 (1903) (partim).

♂. Yellow patch on hindwing, on upper side, divided by a line on submedian fold, this line missing in the ♂♂ from Key, the locality of *M. m. melas* ; on underside the abdominal area of hindwing more grey.

♀. Yellow patch of hindwing either as in ♂ or at least separated below cell from costal area by a black streak which connects the terminal border with the black basal area ; underside as in ♂.



*Hab.* New Guinea : Sariba Is. (type) and Milne Bay (A. S. Meek), Hydrographer Mts. and West side of Herzog Mts. (A. F. Eichhorn) ; 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀.—We have 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ of *M. m. melas* from Little Key (H. Kühn).

9. **Hippotion exclamations austrinum** subsp. nov.

♂. Forewing slightly broader than in *H. e. exclamations* Fawc. 1915, the discal line more proximal, crossing  $R^3$  halfway between cell and termen, accentuated on the veins, but not developed into a stripe from  $SC^5$  to  $R^3$  as in *H. e. exclamations* ; cloud at apex of cell diffuse, smaller in type than in paratype. Ground-colour of hindwing and of underside more rufescent than in *H. e. exclamations* (perhaps owing to the specimens of the new subspecies being quite fresh ?).

On underside the discal line broad and prominent in type, less so in paratype.

♂-genitalia differ in the harpe being slenderer.

*Hab.* Zululand : Eshowe, August 1929, bred by Mr. E. E. Platt, who has very kindly presented to the Tring Museum the two ♂♂ here described.

*H. exclamations* resembles *H. roseipennis* Butl. 1882, but the discal line of the forewing, instead of joining the apical streak, is anteriorly curved towards the costa, and the median line, which is placed outside the cell-apex in *H. roseipennis*, is absent from *H. exclamations*. The anal sternite of *H. exclamations* is not indented in middle, but rounded.

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1930. "Description of new Sphingidae and remarks on some others." *Novitates zoologicae : a journal of zoology in connection with the Tring Museum* 36, 1-5.  
<https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.10107>.

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