This species is allied to *G. elongatulus*, G. & P., from which it differs by the white fascia around the elytra, the much more strongly punctured elytra, and by scarcely a trace of the central furrow to the thorax.

**Cenochilus appendiculatus**, Gerst.


I refer one specimen received from the Lydenburg district of the Transvaal to this species. Its principal divergence is in size. The type was described as 19½ millim. in length; my specimen measures 25 millim.

LVIII.—On a Collection of Heterocera made in the Transvaal.

By W. L. Distant.

**Fam. Sphingidæ.**

Of the twenty-two species of this family which I obtained in the Transvaal and are here enumerated no fewer than five (*T. celerio, D. livornica, D. nerii, P. convolvuli, and M. atropos*) also occur or have been taken in Britain. For some kind of uniformity I have followed Mr. Kirby’s ‘Catalogue’ in the generic division and arrangement, save in the case of the genus *Ambulyx*.

**Species obtained in the Transvaal.**

*Cephenodes* hylas, Linn. Pretoria and Zoutpansberg.
— pusillum, Feld. Barberton (Dr. P. Rendall and J. R. Harrison).
— minutum, sp. n. Pretoria.
*Diadostia marina*, Walk. Barberton (Dr. P. Rendall).
*Basothia medea*, Fabr. Barberton (Dr. P. Rendall), Pretoria.
*Theretra capensis*, Linn. Pretoria.
— eson, Cram. Barberton (Dr. P. Rendall).
— Schenckii, Möschl. Barberton (Dr. P. Rendall), Pretoria.
— celerio. Linn. Barberton (Dr. P. Rendall), Pretoria.
*Deilephila livornica*, Esp. Pretoria.
— opheltes, Cram. Lydenburg District (Zutrzenka).
*Daphnis nerii*, Linn. Pretoria.
— piablis, sp. n. Pretoria.
*Nephele van*, Walk. Zoutpansberg (Kassner).
*Phlegethontius Mauritii*, Butl. Lydenburg District (Zutrzenka).
— convolvuli, Linn. Barberton (Dr. P. Rendall), Pretoria.
*Manduca atropos*, Linn. Barberton (Dr. P. Rendall), Pretoria.
*Polyptychus Grajii*, Walk. Lydenburg District (Zutrzenka).

Where not otherwise specified, the captures were my own.
On Heterocera from the Transvaal.

*Lophuron minutum*, sp. n.

Body above greyish brown; head and thorax very strongly pilose; thorax on each side with a slightly oblique fascia, whitish internally and castaneous outwardly. Abdomen above with four longitudinal castaneous fasciae, the outermost of which on each side contains three prominent white hairy spots.

Anterior wings above greyish brown, with the following dull castaneous markings:—a short narrow oblique stripe near base, a large subquadrate spot at middle of inner margin, and a larger one beyond it at costal margin (both extending about halfway across the wing), and a broad irregular outer marginal fascia.

Posterior wings golden yellow, outer margin dull castaneous, the fringe greyish brown; a faint basal streak and subcostal spot both castaneous.

Wings beneath much paler and more obscure than above, the posterior wings without the golden-yellow ground-colour.

Exp. 26 millim.

*Hab.* Transvaal, Pretoria (*Distant*: April).

Apparently a late species, appearing at the end of the Transvaal summer.

*Ambulyx piabilis*, sp. n.

Anterior wings pale ochraceous, somewhat darker on apical areas, with five brownish elongate costal spots, basal two of which enter cell, third situate a little beyond cell, and fourth and fifth near apex.

Posterior wings bright golden yellow, minutely spotted with sanguineous, excepting abdominal area, which is pale ochraceous and unspotted, and with a large basal blackish spot with a bluish centre.

Wings beneath pale ochraceous; anterior wings with about basal half golden yellow, in which area the two basal brownish costal spots above are castaneous beneath; posterior wings very minutely and obscurely speckled with brownish, the basal spot above indicated by a castaneous spot beneath.

Body above pale ochraceous; head and thorax with a central brown longitudinal fascia.

Exp. 97 millim.

*Hab.* Transvaal, Pretoria (*Distant*).

*A. piabilis* is allied to *A. conspersa*, Dewitz, and holds an intermediate position between that species and *A. postica*, Walk.

I have followed Hampson in placing these species in the genus *Ambulyx*. They are located by Kirby in *Basiana* and by Rothschild in a proposed new genus—*Pseudoclanis*.

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