

Hister (Phelister) gentilis, Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. x.
p. 285 (1883).

"Oval, convex, black, shining. Head and thorax sparsely and finely punctulate. Thorax with an entire, well-impressed, submarginal stria. Elytra more sparsely and finely punctured than the thorax, surface with six entire dorsal and a sutural stria, all sharply impressed, the inner dorsal and sutural joining in an arc; external subhumeral entire, internal absent. Epipleuræ unistriate. Propygidium and pygidium sparsely and finely punctured. Prosternum convex, the striæ distinct, diverging, and ascending in front. Marginal stria of the mesosternum entire. Body beneath sparsely punctulate. Anterior tibiæ very finely serrulate. Length .10 inch; 2.5 millim.

"It is not without some little doubt that I refer this species to *Phelister*. The antennal fossæ are slightly enclosed in front, approaching *Onthophilus*, but the resemblance extends no further. It might be placed near *H. vernus*, from which, however, it differs in many points.

"*Hab.* Arizona (*H. K. Morrison*)."

Horn does not say whether the mesosternum is projecting or bisinuous, one of the essential characters of *Phelister*. The inner humeral stria is apparently complete.

LIX.—*New and little-known Species of Eastern and Australian Heterocera.* By Colonel C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family Syntomidæ.

Euchromia pelewana, nov.

♂ ♀. Antennæ black, frons white, head glistening blue, sides of neck pale pink; a white spot on each shoulder; some blue longitudinal stripes on the fore part of the thorax, which is black; abdomen with the first segment broadly white, the second and third narrowly dark pale pink, the remainder crimson, as also is the entire ventral surface: wings black; fore wings with a white subbasal spot, one in the middle of the cell, another below it merely separated by the vein, two together in the disk and one above them near the costa: hind wings with a white basal space divided into

three by the veins; a large spot in the disk, with a small one above it and another below it, merely divided by the veins. Underside of the thorax and the legs black, some white streaks on the femora.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Pelew Islands, Carolines; five males, two females.

Marked somewhat as in *E. æmulina*, Butler, from New Guinea; wings narrow and the insect smaller than is usual in the genus.

Family Eupterotidæ.

Eupterote pulchra, nov.

♂. Palpi, frons, head, and shafts of antennæ dark chestnut, pectinations ochreous; thorax ochreous fawn-colour; fore wings brownish ochreous fawn-colour, hind wings and abdomen paler and more ochreous: fore wings with several crenulated, transverse, greyish, nearly erect lines, slightly rounded inwards below the costa; both wings with a narrow dark grey discal band, straight and erect on the fore wings, very slightly curved on the hind wings, the space beyond paler, with a row of grey spots, rather close to the band on the fore wings, four or five of them below the costa with white spear-shaped marks edged with grey on their outer sides, those on the hind wings smaller and very nearly in the middle of the marginal space; cilia dark brown. On the underside the discal bands are darker, the inner space on both wings is traversed by three crenulated bands, and the outer space of the hind wings has a medial row of spear-shaped ochreous marks with brown centres.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Nilgiri Hills; two examples.

I have had these two examples for some years in my collection unnamed; there are several others from the same locality unnamed in the B. M. It is allied to *E. mollifera*, Walker, from Ceylon, but has most beautiful shades of colour, quite different from that species, which is yellower, with discal bands differently shaped and much further away from the outer margin.

Family Lymantriidæ.

Orgyia nebulosa.

Orgyia nebulosa, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. vi. p. 123 (1862); Swinhoe, Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. i. p. 198 (1892).

Sarawak, Borneo; type (♂) in Mus. Oxon.

♀. Palpi, head, body, and hind wings pale pinkish grey, without any markings; a small brown dorsal tuft on second segment of abdomen: fore wings greyish brown; a rather broad pale pinkish-grey stripe from base to apex, running parallel with the costal margin; an indistinct antemedial line; an oblique and dentated postmedial line, outwardly curved below the costa, outwardly marked with whitish; a submarginal, whitish, rather thick, but similarly disposed line; a double row of marginal brown spots marked with whitish lunules on their inner sides. Underside uniform pale pinkish grey, with indications of a darker postmedial band across both wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Surabaya, Java; five pairs.

This species in the male very closely resembles *O. postica*, Walker, from South Burma and Ceylon, but is uniformly quite one third smaller, and the female of the latter has aborted wings; the shape of the wings of the female of the Javan species is very similar to that of *O. thyellina*, Butler, ♀, from Japan.

Genus PENDRIA.

Pendria, Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xvii. p. 540 (1906).

Pendria rotundata, nov.

♂. Pure white; palpi black above, antennæ grey, shaft with black dots, base of pectinations black; fore legs with two black bands on the tibiæ, one at the base of the tarsi, mid tarsi with three black bands, hind tarsi with one, ends of all the tarsi and the claws black: fore wings with the costal line blackish for two thirds its length, medial, discal, and submarginal, indistinct greyish, broad, straight transverse bands, only to be seen in certain lights: hind wings with a similar short indistinct mark in the middle of the disk, and another immediately behind it near the margin; cilia of both wings pure white. Underside without markings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Nias; one example.

Superficially resembles *P. rinaria*, Moore, from Java and Sumatra, but the wings are rounder, and in *rinaria* the costal line is entirely black, and so also is the upper half of the cilia of the fore wings and the middle straight portions of the hind wings.

Dasychira anaha, nov.

♂ ♀. Antennæ, palpi, head, body, and fore wings dark brown; hind wings paler brown; no perceptible markings above except a rather large indistinct spot at end of cell of fore wings and some indications of a rather darker discal band on the hind wings; cilia ochreous, with brown patches; underside dark ochreous grey; a brown shade from base to the end of the cell of the fore wings in the male; both sexes with an indistinct and rather suffused brown discal band with some dark spots on it: hind wings with a brown spot at the end of the cell and indistinct medial and discal, somewhat straight, brown bands, the medial band obsolescent in the female.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{2}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

♂, Padang, Sumatra; ♀, Batavia, Java.

Abdomen with dorsal crests on anterior segments; belongs to the *bhana* group; the fore wings of the female are rather shorter and broader than usual.

Family Aganaidæ.

Subfamily DEILEMERINÆ.

Deilemera niasana, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi white below, black above, last joint all black; frons white, with a large black central spot; head and collar yellow; thorax and abdomen white; a large black spot on vertex of head and one on each side of the collar; a broad black stripe on centre of thorax and on each side; abdomen with a greyish disconnected dorsal band and some greyish suffusion: fore wings black, veins on the basal half white; a thin white streak on the hinder margin; a prominent white streak on the second internal vein from base to near the discal band, attenuated and pointed at both ends; discal band composed of seven spots, well divided by the veins, the upper spot long and touching the costa, the second club-shaped, curved, and longest of all; in the females between the outer ends of these two spots are two small white streaks, the remaining spots elongated, nearly parallel, the lowest quite small: hind wings white, with a nearly uniform outer marginal black border, little more than the tenth of an inch broad, its inner side evenly indented on the veins.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Nias; two males, three females.

Belongs to Section II. *d* of the genus *; the pattern of the fore wings is somewhat similar to that of *D. radiata*, Walker, from Manilla †, but that species has longer wings, the discal band of the fore wings does not touch the costa, and the marginal band of the hind wings is much broader.

Subfamily AGANAINÆ.

Asota carsina, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi black above, orange beneath, last joint all black; head and body orange, a black spot on each side of the shoulders, also on each side of the thorax in front; abdomen with short segmental black bands above and below: fore wings slaty black, veins uniformly whitish and prominent except towards the outer margin; a large round white spot at the lower end of the cell; basal patch small, orange below the origin of the median vein, whitish on the costa, three black subcostal spots and two on the orange portion: hind wings white, with a large black spot at the end of the cell and a black marginal border, broad at the apex, narrowing hindwards, more or less dentated inwards, with a rather large indentation immediately before the anal angle; abdominal margin in the male narrowly blackish, in the female less so, there being merely a shade of colour there. Underside: fore wings black; a white streak on the subcostal vein from the base in the male only; a triangular white patch at the lower end of the cell in both sexes: hind wings black, with a large triangular white central patch; a large round black discoidal spot touching the lower edge of the costal black portion, and in the male a black streak parallel to and near the abdominal margin, and another short black streak from the discoidal spot to the black outer border.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{4}{10}$ inches.

Nias; one male, two females.

Nearest to *A. leuconeura*, Butler, from the Bismarck Archipelago, but that has the fore wings longer and narrower, the cell-spot oval, and no discoidal spot on the hind wings above.

Family Chalcosiidæ.

Pompelon perakana, nov.

♂. An ochreous band in front of the frons, which is

* Trans. Ent. Soc. 1903, p. 67.

† See Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. i. pl. v. fig. 10.

black; collar and the entire body below crimson, with black square lateral spots; legs dark grey, striped with glistening blue; antennæ, head, collar, body, and wings above black, tip of abdomen crimson: wings with glistening blue reflections on the fore wings, narrowly along the costa, broadly at the apex, narrowing hindwards, the reflections running in on the veins; on the hind wings broadly at the apex, the inner two thirds of the outer margin broadly white, with some streaks inwards. Underside: wings black, the costa and most of the veins with blue reflections; a large ochreous spot at the upper end of cell of fore wings; the hind wings with the outer margin broadly white as above.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{6}{10}$ inches.

Perak; one example (type in B. M.).

Nearest to *P. valentula*, Swinh., from Burma.

Family Gonopteridæ.

Lineopalpa sugama, nov.

♂. Palpi, head, and thorax dark red-orange colour: fore wings dark red-brown, the base much suffused with orange, a white dot in the cell, transverse lines brown, thin, and sinuous, antemedial line erect, with a square outward projection above its middle; postmedial line from costa one third from apex with two outward square projections, then curves inward below end of cell and then down to the middle of the hinder margin, through a somewhat prominent yellow spot; a discal sinuous line rather close to the margin: hind wings brown, without markings; cilia of both wings whitish: abdomen brown, with a pale ochreous tip.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

Mackay, Queensland; one example.

There are two examples from Pulo Laut in the B. M., Quadrifid Drawer no. 198. I received it from Australia as *L. lineosa*, Walker, but it is not that species, the colour being different, the lines differently placed, and the costa of the fore wings is much curved, with two small round projections in the middle.

Cosmophila ochreifusa, nov.

♂. Head and collar bright orange-ochreous; palpi and thorax orange-brown: fore wings with the basal portion up to the postmedial line bright orange-ochreous; the rest of the wing is darkly suffused with brown, and there are two smears of white from the costa downwards immediately before the

apex, the first one running nearly halfway down the wing; the antemedial line is not sinuous and is angled outwards to a point a little above the middle; the postmedial line runs straight up from the middle of the hinder margin to the lower end of the cell, then bends outwards, throws out two sharp teeth, and runs up nearly straight to the costa alongside the first white smear; the abdomen and hind wings are pale ochreous brown, darkest towards the outer margin; cilia of both wings brown. On the underside both wings are crossed by a fine outwardly curved discal line.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Padang, W. Sumatra; one example.

There is an example from Singapore in the B. M. unnamed, Quadrifid Drawer no. 176.

Family Quadrifidæ.

Subfamily CATOCALINÆ.

Sypna gluta, nov.

♂ ♀. Antennæ brown above, ochreous beneath; palpi brown, inner sides ochreous; head, body, and wings dark olive-brown: fore wings with duplicate, slightly sinuous, but nearly erect antemedial, ochreous-grey, transverse lines, similar medial lines rather close together, a little more separated on the costa than on the hinder margin, with a rather prominent ochreous-white spot between them in the cell, and a black patch filling up the costal space; a discal, recurved, crenulated, blackish line, almost submarginal, submarginal black and white dots in the interspaces: hind wings without markings; marginal line of both wings ochreous and crenulated; cilia of fore wings and the lower half of hind wings brown, of upper half of hind wings ochreous. On the underside the wings are entirely brown; the fore wings with a black transverse band a little beyond the middle, edged a little on the inner and broadly on the outer side with ochreous white, immediately followed by a broad blackish band; hind wings somewhat similarly marked, but the first black band is medial and narrow and bent outwards in the middle, and is edged outwardly only with dull ochreous grey, and the outer margins of both wings are broadly pale and suffused with ochreous.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Padang, Sumatra; one example.

Subfamily *OPHIUSINÆ*.*Aramuna punctilinea*.

Borsippa punctilinea, Hmps. Ill. Het. viii. p. 83, pl. cxlvi. fig. 14 (1891).

Borsippa pallens, Hmps. (part.), Moths India, ii. p. 517 (1894).

Gampola, Puttalam, Dumbara, and Haldamulla, Ceylon; two males, four females (*Mackwood*).

Hampson's type (a female) came from the Nilgiri Hills; my Haldamulla example (a female) is identical with it, the others only differ in the obscureness of the discal black spot, in a female from Gampola it is absent. The present confusion as to the sectional position of the various forms of species entered under the genus *Borsippa* in the 'Moths of India' can only be worked out as we get males, which seem to be difficult to capture, most of the species being represented by females only. The males of *Aramuna*, with their shortened hind wings and distorted neurulation, are very distinctive: the male of *punctilinea* is in form exactly like the male of *A. marginata*, Moore, also from Ceylon; the marginal band of the wings is similar, but all the other markings are the same as in the female; it differs from the female exactly in the same manner as in Moore's Ceylon species.

Borsippa macoma, nov.

♂ ♀. Antennæ with grey cilia and bristles, shaft ochreous spotted with dark brown; palpi brown, with ochreous tips; head, thorax, and fore wings dark ochreous fawn-colour; a grey, medial, narrow, and indistinct band, outwardly oblique; a row of discal brown dots immediately before the marginal band, which is dull brown, with an inner dark margin edged with whitish, and runs up straight from the hinder margin near the angle for two thirds, then curves towards the outer margin and is attenuated upwards along the margin to the apex, and another dark narrow band runs through the centre of the marginal band: hind wings very slightly darker than the fore wings, without any markings. Underside uniform dark ochreous brown, without markings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Khasia Hills; two males, one female.

The marginal band of the female is of the same shape as in the male, but rather narrower; it is not nearly allied to anything I know of. There is an example in the B. M. unnamed, Quadrifid Drawer no. 121.

Borsippa calthula, nov.

♂. Palpi blackish brown with yellowish tips; antennæ, head, thorax, and fore wings pale yellowish fawn-colour, with minute grey irrorations, the fore wings without any indications of transverse lines; a brown dot at the end of the cell; a broad dark brown marginal band with a slightly curved inner margin from hinder angle, running inwards and upwards for two thirds, then curved towards the margin, excavated hindwards, and running narrowly up the margin to the apex: hind wings and abdomen pale ochreous grey without any markings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch.

Kina Balu; one example.

The band is somewhat similar to that of *B. erota*, Swinhoe, from the Andamans, but the band in that species has a straight inner margin and the palpi are yellow; it also somewhat resembles *B. marginata*, Moore, from Sikhim, but that has three transverse, nearly erect, grey lines and the palpi are also yellow.

Bocula caradrinoides.

Bocula caradrinoides, Guen. Noct. iii. p. 296 (1852); Hmps. Moths India, iv., App. p. 534 (1896).

Khasia Hills; two males, one female.

The type came from Java; Hampson records it from Ceylon. My Khasia Hills examples only differ from those from Java and Ceylon in being a little paler in colour.

Family Deltoididæ.

Nodaria renota, nov.

♀. Of a nearly uniform pale pinkish fawn-colour, irrorated with minute grey atoms, which are rather dense towards outer margin of fore wings, making it darker than the rest of the wings; a large round black spot at the end of the cell; ante- and postmedial crenulated brown lines, the former nearly erect, the latter much bent outwards below the costa, the crenulations produced into two or three dentations: both wings with a whitish submarginal line, edged inwardly with blackish brown, straight on the fore wings, bent inwards near the anal angle on the hind wings; marginal points black; cilia greyish pink, with pale grey patches. Underside paler; a brown lunule at the end of each cell; two evenly

curved brown annulated discal lines; black marginal points and cilia as above.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Padang, Sumatra; one example.

Allied to *N. producta*, Hmps., from Ceylon, and *N. kona*, Swinhoe, from Perak; can at once be distinguished by the large round black spot at the end of the cell of the fore wings.

Family Pyralidæ.

Subfamily PYRALINÆ.

Vitessa stettina, nov.

♂ ♀. Antennæ black, with short branches; last joint of palpi black, remainder of palpi, face, frons, head, thorax, and abdominal tuft orange-ochreous; abdomen black, with white segmental bands, more prominent in the female than in the male; thorax with four large spots in a row in front and one in the middle: fore wings metallic blue-black; a large orange-ochreous subbasal band, narrowing hindwards and not reaching the hinder margin; a broad, white, erect, medial band, with its inner margin even, its outer margin uneven and almost dentated in parts; a discal, rather narrower, white band, with its margins curved; the outer portion of the wing with prominent white streaks on the veins: hind wings white, with some black at the base and broad costal and outer marginal borders, broadest at the apex; cilia of both wings black, with pale outer edges. On the underside the fore wings have only the white discal band; the white streaks on the fore wings are short, there are a few at the apex of the hind wings, and the cilia of both wings are white.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

Granville, New Guinea; one male, two females.

Nearest to *V. glaucoptera*, Hmps., the type of which (from Queenstown) in Coll. Rothschild I have not seen; but there is one of Mr. Knight's beautiful coloured drawings of the type in the B. M., and this form differs from that and from its description in many material points. There are several examples of this form from the Mount Kebea range in both the B. M. and my collections.

Vitessa teleroma, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi, head, and thorax ochreous; thorax with three conjoined black spots in front; collar with two black

spots; abdomen black, with white segmental bands, anal tuft ochreous: fore wings black, rather dull in colour, not metallic, and without white streaks on the veins; basal space ochreous, with a subbasal black sinuous band; the ochreous space followed by an antemedial black band; a medial somewhat obscure whitish band; the remainder of the wing black, with a large white spot a little beyond the middle below the costa and a white spot a little beyond its lower end, this black portion is joined to the inner black band by a black bar below the costa: hind wings white, with a broad black marginal band, narrowing hindwards to a point at the anal angle and continued evenly along the costa. Underside: thorax white, with black spots; abdomen with black and white bands: legs black, with white bands; fore wings black, with only the two white discal spots; cilia above and below black.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Perak, two males; Kalao Island, one female.

Near *V. suradeva*, Moore, of which it is probably the Island form, but is distinguishable by its non-metallic colour, absence of the prominent white streaks on the outer veins of the fore wings, and the lower white discal spot being further away from the base. There are three examples from Borneo in the B. M. with *suradeva*.

Vitessa temerata, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi, head, thorax, basal patch on fore wings, and the abdominal tuft bright ochreous; two large black spots on the thorax in front and one small one on each shoulder; abdomen black, with thin white segmental bands: fore wings with the ochreous basal patch occupying one fifth of the wing; it contains one subcostal black spot near the base, and its outer edge is clean cut by an erect, rather narrow, black band, followed by a narrow white band; a rather broader black band; a very broad discal white band; the remainder of the wing black, with white streaks on the veins, all the black more or less metallic: hind wings deep black, without markings; cilia of fore wings black, of hind wings white. Underside: body black; abdomen with white bands; wings black; fore wings with only the white discal band; hind wings with the apical portion and the cilia white; legs black, with white stripes.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{8}{10}$, ♀ $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

Granville, New Guinea; two males, two females.

Allied to *V. zemire*, Cram., from Amboina; differs in the

greater extent of ochreous at the base of fore wings and in its complete broad white discal band; in *zemire* it is much smaller and rounded both above and below. There are many examples from the Kebea Range in the B. M. and in my collection.

Subfamily *NYMPHULINÆ*.

Nymphula litanalis.

Botys (?) *litanalis*, Walker, xviii. 706 (1859).

Nymphula litanalis, Swinhoe, Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. ii. p. 438 (1900).

Endotricha stenialis, Warren, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) viii. p. 68 (1891).

Khasia Hills.

Types (Sarawak, Borneo) in Mus. Oxon., and *stenialis* (Borneo) in B. M.; there is an example from Borneo in the B. M. Not previously recorded from India.

Subfamily *HYMENIINÆ*.

Ceratoclasia sulpitialis, nov.

♂. Palpi brown, yellow beneath; head and body whitish; abdomen with grey bands; antennæ ochreous, with the distorted thickening black. Wings whitish ochreous, the outer marginal portions beyond the outer line darker and brighter ochreous, markings chestnut-brown: fore wings with some marks at the base; an antemedial transverse line with a black spot on the costa; a small annulus in the cell, another below it; a medial line touching a double annulus at the end of the cell: hind wings with a larger annulus in the cell: both wings with a discal line, twice outwardly curved on the fore wings, bent inwards above the middle on the hind wings, and again very deeply curved inwards in the lower disc; some faint markings on the inner portions of both wings; fore wings with marginal lunules; hind wings with marginal line; cilia of both wings interlined.

Expanse of wings $\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Padang, Sumatra; one example.

Its generic characters appear to me to be identical with some of the examples of this American genus in the B. M. collection.

Subfamily *MARGARONIINÆ*.

Margaronia samoana, nov.

♀. White, with a slight primrose tint; palpi blackish

brown on the outer sides; frons with a large pale brown spot and some similar spots on the thorax; abdomen pale red-grey, markings on the wings of the same colour: fore wings with a dark streak from the base, the basal two thirds mostly red-grey; an outwardly oblique whitish band from the costa before the middle, narrowing downwards for two thirds; a large discal spot from the costa, angled on its outer side and narrowing downwards to near the hinder margin, margined with dark brown, the outer dark margin thickened at the costa; a nearly straight line running close alongside it, followed by a similar line; a rather thick, submarginal, straight band: hind wings whitish, with the marginal lines as in the fore wings, forming a marginal band; cilia of both wings dark brown.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Samoa Island; one example.

A Polynesian form of *M. naralis*, Felder.

Subfamily PINACIINÆ.

Eporidia phæniusalis.

Botys phæniusalis, Walker, xviii. 684 (1859).

Churema scabripennis, Warren, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xvii. p. 131 (1896).

Phryganodes imbecilis, Hmps. (part.), Moths India, iv. p. 302 (1896).

Khasia Hills; many examples.

Walker's type from Sarawak is in Mus. Oxon., Warren's type from the Khasia Hills in Coll. Rothschild. I have compared the Khasia-Hill examples with Walker's type. Hampson sinks *scabripennis* to *imbecilis*, Moore (Sikkim), but I cannot agree with him: *phæniusalis* is a well-marked dark brown insect, *imbecilis* is pale and has hardly any markings visible; I have several from Sikkim in my own collection.

Subfamily PYRAUSTINÆ.

Loxoneptera albicostalis, nov.

♂. Fore wings shorter than in *L. carnealis**, Hmps., from Sikkim and Assam; coloration of the whole insect very similar, but the fore wings have the costa white, only some slight suffusion towards the end of the cell instead of the two black spots, and there are no blackish lines on the veins, and the curved tuft of hairs on the hinder margin near the angle

* Moths India, iv. p. 406 (fig.).

is not black, but is concolorous with the rest of the wing: the hind wing is brown, pale inwards, the costal space and a large triangular medial patch being whitish flesh-colour.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Padang, Sumatra; one example.

Pyrausta silvosalis, nov.

♂. Palpi and frons brown, the latter yellow at the tips; antennæ with short, white, minute, and evenly disposed cilia; head, body, and wings yellow: fore wings with the costa and outer margin purplish brown, with some paler shading inwards; two brown dots in a line in the cell, a spot at the end, a dot below the inner dot, and two dots on the hind wing below; a brown discal fine line across both wings, with a large outward curve above the middle on the fore wings and smaller similar curve in the middle on the hind wings, which has also a thick marginal dark brown line with some inner brown shading towards the apex; cilia of both wings pale yellow, with a brown line near the base.

Expanse of wings $\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Khasia Hills; one example.

I know of no near ally; the markings resemble those of a *Pachyzancla*.

LX.—On *Myriolepis hibernica*, a *Palæoniscid Fish* from the *Irish Coal-Measures*. By A. SMITH WOODWARD, LL.D., F.R.S.

[Plate X.]

HAVING recently had occasion to study an undetermined species of the Palæoniscid fish *Myriolepis*, from the Hawkesbury Formation of New South Wales, I have been led to a renewed examination of the small form, *M. hibernica*, described by Dr. Traquair in 1893* from the Coal-Measures of Ireland. The latter species is now known by a nearly complete fish in anthracite from the Jarrow Colliery, Kilkenny, presented to the British Museum by John Gerrard, Esq.; and this specimen proves to be so much more valuable for comparison with the typical Australian fossils than any

* R. H. Traquair, "On a new Palæoniscid Fish, *Myriolepis hibernicus*, sp. nov., from the Coal-Measures, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland," *Geol. Mag.* [3] vol. x. (1893) pp. 54–56, pl. iii.



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