breadth 39.5; greatest breadth across orbital region 41; condylo-basilar length 44; palatilar length 16; length of upper tooth-row, from front of first premolar to back of last molar, 14.

Hab. Macas, Ecuador.

Type. Adult. B.M. no. 72. 4. 30. 4.

The small teeth, brown hands and feet, and the arrangement of the head-stripes indicate that this southern form, though closely related to *A. lanius*, must be looked upon as a distinct species.

XXV.—*A new Species of Presbytis, allied to P. rubicundus.*
By GUY DOLLMAN, B.A.

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Presbytis ignitus, sp. n.

Size and general proportions similar to *Presbytis rubicundus*, Müll., but much lighter in colour, and having the frontal region of the skull dome-shaped.

Upper surface of body and limbs a uniform reddish colour ("dull brick-red no. 4," Repertoire de Couleurs), the long hair on the neck slightly paler. Backs of hands and feet very similar in colour to body, not black as in *P. rubicundus*. Underside of body and limbs rather lighter than upper surface ("dull brick-red no. 2," Repertoire de Couleurs). Tail, throughout its entire length, similar in colour to back.

Skull with a high dome-shaped forehead, presenting a marked contrast to the flat skull of *P. rubicundus*, where the forehead hardly rises above the level of the supraorbital ridges. Cranium rather shorter; nasals broader and much flatter.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body 600 mm.; tail 750; hind foot 160.

Skull: greatest length 94; zygomatic breadth 72; greatest breadth across orbital region 62; basilar length 59; condylo-basilar length 67; palatilar length 27; width of palate, behind second premolar, 20; length of upper tooth-row from front of first premolar to back of last molar 23.5.

Hab. Mount Mulu, Baram, Sarawak, North Borneo. Altitude 1000 feet.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 94. 6. 2. 31. Collected

October 1893, and presented by Dr. Charles Hose. In addition to the type, the Museum possesses seven other specimens referable to this new species, all from Sarawak.

This North Bornean form differs so greatly from *P. rubicundus*, both as regards colour and skull-characters, that it must be considered specifically distinct from the Southern species.

XXVI.—*Descriptions of new South-American Arctianæ.*

By the Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, Ph.D.

IN 'Novitates Zöologicæ,' vol. xvi. (1909), I described some 118 new species of Arctianæ, and the present paper is a continuation of the same work. The bulk of the species were collected by S. M. Klages and the late G. R. Ockenden.

1. *Ammalo helops* (Cram.).

In vol. iii. of the 'Catalogue of Lepidoptera Phalænæ' Sir George Hampson has united under *Ammalo helops* (Cram.) the following:—*A. helops* (Cram.), *A. fervidus*, Walk., *A. megapyrrha*, Walk., *A. chrysogaster*, Walk., and *A. impunctus*, Grote, to which he afterwards added *trujillaria*, Dogn. The latter is quite a distinct species. It now remains for me to discuss the five names treated as synonyms by Sir George. The figure of Cramer clearly shows an insect which has on the fore wing a large red patch in the cell and four or five other patches of red beyond it. The types of *chrysogaster* and *megapyrrha* are both without any such marks, thus agreeing with Grote's *impunctus*. *A. fervidus* is a similar insect, but of an orange-rufous colour all over except the usual yellow and black banded abdomen. Thus we find two distinct types, one with red patches on the disk and one without; but it appears to be a fact that by far the larger number of specimens from Mexico and Central America have no patches, therefore I have come to the conclusion that these ought to be regarded as a separate subspecies under the name of *A. helops megapyrrha*, Wlk.

2. *Ammalo klagesi*, sp. n.

♀. Palpi, pectus, head, thorax, and basal and terminal segments of abdomen brick-red; rest of abdomen sooty black. Antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi fuscous. Wings dull

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