XLIV.—*Descriptions of new Species of Lepidoptera from Central America.* By ARTHUR GARDINER BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

WE received some time since a species of *Morpho*, which I have been unable to identify with any form hitherto characterized. It is a very distinct and beautiful species, resembling on the upperside, as also in the outline of the wings, *M. Montezuma* and allies; on the underside, however, it more nearly approaches *M. Neoptolemus*. As I believe this species to be quite new, I characterize it as follows:—

Morpho polybaptus, n. sp.

Above very like *M. Montezuma*: wings greenish blue, with a moderately broad black outer border: primaries with basicostal area dusky; a white spot above end of cell; black border widest upon costa, which is also black as far as the white spot; an oblique elongate subcostal white spot at inner third of external black border, also *two apical submarginal series of white points*, the inner series of four, the outer of three points; fringe spotted with white at extremity of internervular folds: secondaries with the outer black border rather narrower than in primaries; fringe with two white spots between each undulation; two dull red lituræ at anal angle; abdominal area grey, palest at base: body dull brown; head, collar, and pterygodes black; the external margin of the palpi and two dots between the eyes red, two spots on the collar creamy yellow, a spot on each of the pterygodes greyish white; antennæ black. Wings below deep chocolate-brown, varied with pale shining green bands, large red-zoned ocelli, and buff and scarlet submarginal bands: general pattern as in *M. Neoptolemus*, from which it differs as follows:—primaries with the costal greenish streak red at base; no longitudinal green streaks in the cell, but two well-defined transverse streaks—the first irregular, oblique, reddish at its lower extremity, the second crossing the middle of the cell in a straight line; two indistinct, irregular, oblique, subterminal discoidal lines; streaks bounding the lower margin of the cell and the bases of the median branches, rose-coloured instead of green; irregular postmedian green band distinct, and nearly equal in width from subcostal nervure to the middle of interno-median interspace, where it terminates near the external angle in two rosy spots; an oval oblique subcostal spot above the uppermost ocellus; ocelli with narrower deep orange-red zones; sub-

marginal white spots wider apart, connected by distinct black dashes, the ground-colour between them bright buff; secondaries with a crimson streak near the base and three on abdominal area, also a crimson streak along the lower half of the abdominal margin; irregular green streaks on basal area broader and more distinct; intermediate submarginal lunulated streak crimson, excepting at the interruptions on the nervures, where it is grey; ocelli larger, with deep orange-red zones.

Expanse of wings 5 inches 3 lines.

Hab. Costa Rica (*Grab*). Type, B.M.

In a collection of insects recently presented to the British Museum by Osbert Salvin, Esq., I have found the following beautiful new species of Heterocerous Lepidoptera:—

Family Arctiidæ.

Subfamily CHARIDEINÆ*.

Genus BELEMNIA.

Belemnina Jovis, n. sp.

General character of *B. eryx*, but much larger and more brilliant in colouring, the rosy spot on primaries replaced by a larger deep-carmine spot; the abdomen above entirely bright metallic green, with a central longitudinal brown streak; in *B. eryx* the hinder segments are purple in the male, and the female probably has a yellow instead of a rosy spot in primaries; on the underside the green streaks and spots are much more brilliant than in *B. eryx*, and the carmine spot as above.

Expanse of wings 2 inches to 2 inches 1 line.

Hab. Veragua (*Salvin*), Honduras (*Miller*). Type, B.M.

The example from Honduras was previously the only representative of this species in the collection, and was considered to be the female of *B. eryx*; now, however, we have a fine series, owing to the generosity of Mr. Salvin, and there can be no doubt of its entire distinctness. It is most like *B. inaurata* of Sulzer (nec Cramer), but differs in the uniform green colour of the abdomen in both sexes. *B. inaurata* of Cramer may be named *B. Crameri*.

* I find by a careful study of the structural characters of this group, and more especially of the neururation of the wings, that they cannot be separated from the Arctiidæ.

Subfamily *PERICOPINÆ*.Genus *PERICOPIS*.*Pericopis Lucretia*, n. sp.

♀. Allied to *P. zerbina*, but broader and shorter in the wing; the bands in primaries less oblique and more diffused; the spot crossing the discoidal cell narrowed into a streak, and continued across the wing to the submedian nervure; the submarginal series of reddish ochreous lunulated spots smaller, eight in number, and therefore forming a continuous series; the discocellular black line interrupted; abdomen more orange in tint; primaries below with all the markings well defined, the median nervure and its branches blackened; secondaries with the veins blackened, the costal area (excepting at base) dark brown; the outer margin with a broad dark brown border; the submarginal ochreous spots seven in number, and very small; a broad black longitudinal ventral streak on the abdomen.

Expanse of wings 2 inches 10 lines.

Hab. Veragua (*Salvin*). Type, B.M.

The position of this species will be between *P. leonina* and *P. zerbina*.

Family *Melameridæ*.Genus *JOSIA*.*Josia cruciata*, n. sp.

Primaries black, with a broad orange-yellow streak from base to centre of outer margin; secondaries with the costa and external areas broadly black, a broad central orange-yellow belt from inner margin to apex; inner margin orange: body black above, head and thorax spotted with orange, metathorax orange; abdomen with a creamy white, narrow lateral line: trochanters, proximal extremity of tibiæ and tarsi of first pair of legs, whole of hind pair of legs, creamy white; venter creamy white; body below otherwise black; wings with the orange bands broader, otherwise as above.

Expanse of wings 1 inch 3 to 5 lines.

Hab. Veragua (*Salvin*). Type, B.M.

Nearly allied to the *Josia fulvia* of Walker and to *J. ligata*, but easily distinguished from both by the whitish lateral line and more distinctly white venter of the abdomen; it also differs from the *Josia fulvia* of Walker (nec Linn.) in the greater width of the orange bands, and from both in the

absence of an orange costal margin to the primaries. The *Phalaena fulvia* of Clerck's 'Icones' is a *Chrysauge* closely allied to my *C. limbata*.

Family **Lithosiidæ**.

Genus **RUSCINO**.

Ruscino latifasciatus, n. sp.

Closely allied to *R. menea*, but rather smaller, with the ochreous bands of primaries, basal area of secondaries, and body deeper in colour, the bands of primaries broader, the external black area of secondaries slightly narrower.

Expanse of wings 1 inch 4 to 8 lines.

Hab. Veragua (*Salvin*). Three specimens, B.M.

Evidently a local form of *R. menea*.

Family **Larentiidæ**.

Genus **SCORDYLIA**.

Scordylia Salvini, n. sp.

Wings above saffron-yellow, the apices broadly black; primaries with the outer margin, including the apical area, from centre of costa to submedian nervure broadly (but decreasingly) black, the inner edge of the black area irregularly zigzag, internal margin at external angle narrowly black, three basicostal red-brown dots: a small quadrate costal yellow spot at centre of black apical area; two or three apical whitish dots on the fringe; secondaries with the apical black area tri-undulated internally; an irregular narrow external black border from apical area to anal angle: body whitish brown: primaries below with the basal half of costa whitish brown, crossed by black and red-brown lituræ; apex red-brown; the costal spot and a diffused patch at apex whitish brown; secondaries whitish brown, freckled with red-brown; apical area red-brown, varied with grey and whitish brown; otherwise as above.

Expanse of wings 1 inch 4 lines.

Hab. Veragua (*Salvin*). Two examples, B.M.

S. Salvini is most nearly allied to *S. perfectaria*, but is larger, has the black area of primaries much narrower towards external angle, and a yellow costal spot upon it; the apical area of secondaries is also broader, and the under surface of all the wings (excepting at apex of primaries) much deeper in colour.

Family Tortricidæ.

Genus ATTERIA.

Atteria rivularis, n. sp.

Nearly allied to *A. volcanica*; rather more golden in colouring, the black costal area of primaries broader, and the external border narrower; the transverse creamy-white streaks of costal area longer, and not united to one another at their lower extremities; the branching apical external streaks more transverse; five black spots within the lower half of the cell, one or two on the disk near the external margin, and sometimes several along the inner margin; secondaries with three disconnected marginal black spots at apex, and five along the external margin: below as above.

Expanse of wings 1 inch 3 lines.

Hab. Veragua (*Salvin*). Two specimens, B.M.

This species evidently takes the place of the New-Granadan *A. volcanica* at Veragua; it is a very beautiful insect.

Amongst the other Lepidoptera presented to the collection by Mr. Salvin, I may mention the very beautiful *Charidea arrogans* of Walker, *Flavinia læta*, and *Simena luctifera*, of which we previously only possessed the types (of *C. arrogans* four examples, and of the other two species a good series); also two examples of *Tosiomorpha longivitta*, Felder, which was not previously in the collection, but only differs in its superior size from Walker's *Josia penetrata*.

XLV.—*Tylenchus millefolii*, n. sp., a new Gall-producing Anguillulide. By Dr. FRANZ LÖW*.

ON the lowest leaves of the common milfoil (*Achillea millefolium*, Linn.), which usually form a small turf, from spring to autumn we find small gall-like inflations, 3–4 millims. in length, which are generally seated upon the midrib, less frequently at the base of the pinnæ, but always in the neighbourhood of the apex of the leaf. These inflations, which show no means of entrance or exit any where, are covered externally by the epidermis of the leaf, and are at first just as green as the rest of the leaf and equally hairy. The walls

* Translated by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S., from the 'Verhandlungen der k.-k. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien,' Band xxiv. (1874), pp. 17–24.

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