

LV.—*New Species of Eastern Lepidoptera.*
By Col. C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., V.P.E.S.

RHOPALOCERA.

NYMPHALINÆ.

Genus CYNTHIA, Fabr.

Cynthia pura, sp. n.

♂. Ferruginous ochreous, much paler and brighter than even the Andaman form of *C. erota*; markings similar. Hind wings with a slight angle in place of the usual tail; palpi and frons crimson. Underside brightly coloured, the basal third tinged with crimson and with the sinuous lines crimson.

♀. Tail less like that of the male, with a broad white band across both wings, limited by the interior and submarginal lines on fore wings and the interior line and transverse dark shade, which extends from costa near apex to anal angle on hind wings; the basal portion of this wing is also more or less suffused with white, and the basal and outer portions of both wings suffused with ochreous, the suffusion bright and clear on the outer portion of the hind wings; palpi and frons tinged with crimson. Underside paler and more yellow than in the male, the basal third tinged and marked with crimson as in the male.

Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Cherra Punji. Three males, one female.

Genus PARTHENOS, Hübner.

Parthenos nella, sp. n.

♂. Markings much as in *P. virens*, Moore, both above and below, the black macular inner bands on the upperside of the hind wings of *virens* being replaced by broad complete bands, becoming conical towards the costa, as in *P. gambrisius*, Fabr.; but the colour is quite different, being dark green-black above, with no blue whatever in it. Underside pale blue-green on the basal half, almost exactly with the tint of the underside of *P. lilacinus*, Butler.

Expanse of wings 4 inches.

Sandakan, Borneo. A fine series, all males.

With a tint of coloration quite different to any species of the genus *Parthenos* known to me.

Genus CYRESTIS, Boisd.

Cyrestis neela, sp. n.

♂. Upperside with the coloration of *Chersonesia risa*, Doubl., slightly darker, transverse lines somewhat similar, but not so uniform; the second and third meet on costa of fore wings, the fourth and fifth become wider above the median vein and bend inwards, the two lines in the cell also bend in a corresponding manner, and there is a third black line below them; on the hind wings also the double line in the cell is well separated from the third line, and the fifth, sixth, and seventh lines bend outwards on the costa; the tail is also longer. On the underside the colour is similar to the coloration of the underside of *C. risa*, the disposition of the lines differing as they do on the upperside.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

Sandakan, Borneo. Five examples.

Very like *Chersonesia risa*, but does not belong to that subgenus, being a true *Cyrestis*, having the second subcostal nervure emitted before the end of the cell.

Lycænidæ.

Genus HORAGA, Moore.

Horaga holothura, sp. n.

♂. Upperside: both wings azure blue; fore wings with the costa and outer borders broadly black, the band broadest at the apex and touching the large white discal patch, which is of the same size as in *H. onyx* ♀, but not pointed upwards as in that species: hind wings with costa broadly black, a submarginal row of black spots, divided from the black outer margin by a thin blue line; tails black, tipped with white; cilia white. Underside: both wings olivaceous brownish-ochreous, as in *H. onyx*; the white band in the same position, but rounded above on the fore wings, not produced beyond the upper end of the cell; the markings at the anal angle of hind wings similar.

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

Malang, Java. Four examples.

HETEROCERA.

Cymatophoridae.

Genus POLYPLOCA, Hübn.

Polyploca galema, sp. n.

♂. Olive-brown; head black: fore wings covered with grey scales; a black spot at lower end of cell; antemedial and postmedial transverse lines black, double, sinuous, each with an even outward curve; a black marginal line with dentations into the cilia opposite the veins; a brown suffusion on the antemedial lines, which widens downwards on to the hinder margin; a deep black short streak at the apex, which is bent in its middle: hind wings dark brown; cilia interlined grey and brown, with pale tips.

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

Cherra Punji. One example.

Allied to *P. orbicularis*, Moore, but is a much larger insect, with the bands on fore wings wider apart, more regular, and with a pointed apex.

Genus GAURENA, Walker.

Gaurena solena, sp. n.

♂. Grey, tinged with yellow, and irrorated in parts with brown atoms; a broad, central, transverse, dark band, broadly suffused on each side with dark pink, and traversed by a number of black sinuous lines; the outer portion of the wing clear grey, with some black markings on the upper part; a submarginal black crenulated band, a black marginal line with dentations opposite the veins into the white cilia. Hind wings dark grey, with broad brown borders, and a brown central band, not much darker than the ground-colour of the wing; cilia white, containing black marks opposite the veins.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. Two examples.

Micronidae.

Genus PSEUDOMICRONIA, Moore.

Pseudomicronia simpleifascia, sp. n.

♂. White: fore wings with the costa with brown thin transverse marks; transverse bands ochreous grey, first rather thick, from costa of fore wings a little before the middle to the

anal angle of hind wings; second from costa of fore wings one third before apex to the submarginal line in the hind wings one third before the anal angle; submarginal line double, well separated on fore wings, meeting together on hind wings, where it is joined by the second line; below this there are a number of thin grey lines; the marginal line of fore wings is grey and thin, on the hind wings it is brown and thicker, with blackish spots in the interspaces, the largest being at the base of the tail.

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

Aberdeen, Andaman Islands. One example.

Geometridæ.

LARENTIINÆ.

Genus LARENTIA, Treit.

Larentia combusta, sp. n.

♂. Upperside: fore wings dull red, thickly irrorated with brown atoms and smeared with white on lower outer portions; the wings crossed by many indistinct brown bands, and with two white patches on the costa, one before and the other beyond the middle: hind wings greyish white, with a pale brown medial line; grey suffusion close to outer margin, on which there is a black line. Underside of a uniform pale grey; a black spot at end of each cell and an indistinct discal transverse line of brown dots on each wing.

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

Cherra Punji. One example.

Genus CIDARIA, Treit.

Cidaria fulvidorsata, sp. n.

♂. Head and palpi ochreous; body brown, with dorsal ochreous spots on abdomen: fore wings brown, the basal two thirds tinged with chocolate-colour, limited by a white discal line, which curves inwards on all the veins below the median; the outer third tinged with green; a brown triangular subcostal patch on the outer margin lined with white; a red patch below near the hinder angle; a transverse white line one third from base, elbowed outwardly in its centre: hind wings greyish white, with a brown spot at end of cell, with two darker grey indistinct discal bands, most distinct towards the abdominal margin. Underside grey, a brown dot at end of each cell; fore wings with a discal brown transverse line,

hind wings with two discal lines; marginal line on both wings dark brown.

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

Cherra Punji. One example.

Genus GANDARITIS, Moore.

Gandaritis maculata, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Head and body yellow, with pale black bands; wings white, with transverse bands of large elongated pale black spots in the interspaces; the fore wing with three at equal distances from the base, the third double above the median vein; a narrow white space, followed by two bands close together, the outer one on the margin: hind wings with a band a little before the middle and two on the outer border; small black patches on the cilia of both wings at the extremities of the white veins. Below, the wings are marked as above, the legs yellow.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{5}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Asama Yama, Japan. Two males and three females.

ACIDALIINÆ.

Genus ERITHROLOPHUS, Swinh.

Erithrolophus semiustus, sp. n.

♂. Head and abdomen pinkish ochreous; thorax and fore wings purplish brown; a large pinkish-ochreous apical patch, crossed by a red line and some whitish dots, the costa above the patch brown. Hind wings pinkish ochreous, with the costa broadly purplish brown, the ochreous portion sparsely irrorated with red atoms and crossed by two red sinuous lines, medial and discal; marginal line brown; cilia grey. Under-side grey, tinged with pink; the basal and lower portions of fore wings suffused with brown; lines as above.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Cherra Punji. One example.

Drepanulidæ.

Genus ALBARA, Walker.

Albara erpina, sp. n.

♂. Lilacine grey, of the same tint of colour as *A. lilacina*, Moore; fore wings with a transverse straight antemedial brown line, another curving slightly inwards from hinder

margin one third from angle to the costa near apex; costal and outer marginal lines brown; a white straight submarginal line; four pure white speckles at end of cell. Hind wings paler, with two short brown lines, ante- and postmedial, from the abdominal margin; a brownish shade containing a short white line near the anal angle.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Cherra Punji. Three examples.

The fore wings are not so falcate as in *A. lilacina*; the outer line in fore wings is single, and there are no submarginal brown spots as in that species. *A. lilacina* has also no white speckles, which are distinctive in this species.

Genus DREPANA, Schrank.

Drepana mecasa, sp. n.

♂. Brown: fore wings with two black spots at the end of the cell, one being at upper end and the other in the middle; a dark brown diffuse band from apex of fore wings to abdominal margin of hind wings one fourth from base, the band in places appearing duplex: hind wing with a straight discal band of three thick brown lines, but not very distinct; submarginal black dots on both wings. Underside grey, with two black dots at the end of each cell and a band of three indistinct pale brown discal lines on both wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Cherra Punji. Two examples.

Genus ORETA, Walker.

Oreta olga, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Antennæ of male bipectinated, of the female ciliated, the outer margin of the hind wing in both sexes excised above the anal angle. Upperside brown, tinged with yellow, sparsely striated with brown: fore wings with a slight white smear below the apex; both wings crossed by a brown medial curved line, outwardly marked with ochreous grey, this line is sharply bent inwards below the costa of fore wings, and is angled outwards above the middle in the hind wings; cilia dark brown. Underside paler, tinged with pink, the striations prominent, the line indistinct.

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

Shillong. One pair.

The female is paler and more yellow than the male.

Genus PHALACRA, Walker.

Phalacra nudobia, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Olive-brown; two black spots at the end of each cell: fore wings with two brown indistinct bands, one from the base subcostal, the other from middle of hinder margin to the apex: hind wings with a central brown band, limited inwardly by a brown line, above which is a broad ochreous band. Underside grey, with three transverse grey discal lines.

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

Cherra Punji. One pair.

This species has the hind wings not angled at vein 6.

Lymantriidæ.

Genus ORGYIA, Ochs.

Orgyia nucula, sp. n.

♂. Antennæ, thorax, and fore wings chestnut-brown, the latter with a subbasal brown band, with a pale line on each side of it and a white mark adjoining its outer lower portion; a discal brown band rather close to the margin, also with a pale line on each side; a small whitish patch at the apex and some whitish marks along the margin below it. Hind wings deep black; cilia of both wings ochreous. Underside: both wings uniform deep black, with ochreous cilia.

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

Fort Stedman, Shan States, one example; Cherra Punji, one example.

Genus OLENE, Hübner.

Olene orimba, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Antennæ, thorax, and fore wings brown, the last with a discal double band of acutely angled black marks, larger and more distinct in the female; a submarginal line of black lunular marks. Hind wings grey; cilia grey, with a whitish line at its base. Underside grey, with traces of a brown outwardly curved discal line on each wing.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{6}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Shillong. One pair.

Genus ADLULLIA, Walker.

Adlullia oreosaura, sp. n.

♀. Antennæ, head, thorax below, and legs bright yellow;

thorax above dark chocolate-colour. Fore wings bright yellow, with a large chocolate-coloured band which covers nearly the whole surface of the wing, leaving only the outer margin, the costa, and an inwardly excavated rounded space, including the outer half of the cell, yellow; a large prominent black spot at the end of the cell in the yellow space: hind wings blackish brown, with a yellow outer border, and the costa more or less suffused with yellow; abdomen black, with a yellow anal tuft. Underside yellow, with the interior portion of both wings suffused with black.

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

Cherra Punji. One example of this very handsome moth.

Arctiidæ.

Genus RHODOGASTRIA, Hübner.

Rhodogastria negrita, sp. n.

Cretonotus negritus, Swinh. MS.; Hampson, Faun. Brit. Ind., Moths, ii. p. 28 (1894).

♂ ♀. Palpi and antennæ black; frons and thorax pure white; top of head and collar crimson; abdomen black, with yellow bands. Wings black: fore wings with costal line towards apex crimson; a white streak from base to end of cell, another along the entire length of the interno-median interspace, and a short basal white streak on the hinder margin: hind wings with the base and abdominal margin suffused with white; cilia of both wings white. Underside same as upperside, but wings blacker; thorax white; legs white, with crimson stripes; tarsi black; abdomen black, with white bands.

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

Cherra Punji. Two males and five females.

The colour of the wings varies much in tint, some examples being deep black and some much paler.

Lithosiidæ.

Genus BAROA, Moore.

Baroa vatala, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Of a uniform dark ochreous grey, thorax with black spots. Fore wings with two black spots at the base, one at the end of the cell, and two outwardly curved transverse rows of black spots, the first before the middle; in the male there are only two spots, in the female there are four; the second

row is discal, consisting of a spot in each interspace in both sexes: hind wing with a discal band on the underside showing through the wing. Underside coloured as above, with a discal black band, divided by the veins across both wings; anal tuft on abdomen ochreous in both sexes.

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

Shillong. Four males and three females.

Allied to *Baroa punctivaga*, Walker, from Java.

Genus SCAPTESYLE, Walker.

Scaptestyle integra, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Head, thorax, and abdomen deep black; collar, tegulæ, and wings bright golden yellow; abdomen with some greyish-yellow hairs at the end. Fore wings with a deep black narrow basal space, and both wings with deep black borders, occupying the outer third of fore wings, narrow in the hind wings, and gradually fining hindwards to a thick line towards the anal angle.

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

Shillong and Cherra Punji. A fine series.

Allied to, but perfectly distinct from, *S. bicolor*, Walker, which is uniformly more ochreous and has broad black borders covering nearly half the wings.

Genus ÆMENE, Walker.

Æmene amnæa, sp. n.

♂. Head, thorax, and fore wings white; thorax with black spots in front and two longitudinal black stripes. Fore wings—a spot at the base, a transverse subbasal band of three spots, followed by a similar band before the middle, a spot in the cell, an irregular broad band beyond the middle, which includes a deep black spot at the end of the cell, is dentated on both sides, and dislocated below the centre; a submarginal band of large lunular black spots; black spots on the margin including two much larger than the others, and running into the white cilia, one at the apex and the other a little below it: hind wing blackish brown, without markings. Underside: both wings suffused with brown.

Expanse of wings $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Shillong. One example.

Looks like a *Tarache* of the Noctuid family Acontiidæ.

Genus BARSINE, Walker.

Barsine fuscifera, sp. n.

♂. Of a uniform orange ochreous: fore wings with a black spot at the end of cell, and slightly suffused with brown, except on the outer portions: hind wings with a similar but darker suffusion. Underside with the coloration brighter, the whole of the fore wings with the exception of the borders covered with black: hind wings with a black subcostal streak towards the apex; the interior of the wing very slightly suffused with brown: abdomen brown, with small ochreous tuft; legs ochreous and brown.

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

Cherra Punji. One example.

Barsine eschara, sp. n.

♂. Yellow: fore wings with a brown thick line on the outer margin and two transverse similar lines, the first from the middle of the costa to the base below the median vein, where it runs into a longitudinal line, which extends from the base to the outer margin; second from the costa near apex, where it is joined by the marginal line to the hinder margin one third from the angle; this line throws out two others above its centre to the outer margin, and from its centre an inner line which curves upwards, passing across the first transverse line, and runs to the base of the costa. Hind wings paler and without markings.

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

Cherra Punji. Three examples.

Allied to *B. distributa*, Walker, from Borneo.

Genus SETINA, Schr.

Setina leacrita, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Bright ochreous: fore wings with three transverse rows of small black spots, and one spot at the base; first row a little before the middle consisting of three, second discal, outwardly curved, a spot on each vein; third submarginal, irregular, a spot in each interspace: hind wings slightly paler than fore wings and without markings. Underside: both wings coloured like the hind wings above, with some indistinct submarginal dots on both wings.

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

Yokohama and Asama Yama, Japan. Three males and one female.

Genus CACYPARIS, Walker.

Cacyparis prunifera, sp. n.

Cacyparis prunifera, Swinh. MS.; Hampson, *t. c.* p. 127.

♀. Fore wings white, closely striated with dark purple-brown; a short antemedial band composed of three chocolate-brown lunular marks from hinder margin; a very large, outwardly pale-edged chocolate-brown spot in the upper disk, which is variegated with orange and purple; some purple patches on lower half of outer margin. Hind wings greyish brown; cilia whitish. Head and thorax brown, mottled with white; tegulæ with tufts of long whitish hairs; abdomen greyish brown.

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

Ceylon; one example, in Mus. Oxon. Sikkim; one example, in coll. Swinhoe.

Lasiocampidæ.

Genus ODONTOCRASPIS, nov.

Antennæ short, stout; the pectinations very stout, short, and gradually decreasing to the tips. Fore wings with the costa arched, outer margin excised above the middle; a falcated production below the apex at the end of vein 6; hinder margin long and straight; wing narrow; veins 6 and 7 branched nearly halfway beyond the end of the cell. Hind wings with the costa straight and very short; outer margin round, regularly excised and very long; the abdominal margin long; the anal angle narrow; veins 4 and 5 stalked, 8 curved upwards and then down to 7, which it joins a little before the base.

Odontocraspis hasora, sp. n.

♂. Rich chestnut-brown: fore wings with some orange speckles in the cell and a group of them at the end of the cell, with two small white spots on the outside; a hyaline outwardly excavated spot near the margin above vein 6, and a similar smaller one in the next interspace above it; two transverse, sinuous, brown discal bands: hind wings with the costal space paler than the rest of the wing. Underside duller brown; a whitish lunule at the end of the cell; a broad bluish-white central band not extending to either margin; marginal space cupreous tinged.

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

Shillong. Eleven examples.

A very curious-looking insect.

Cossidæ.

Genus AZYGOPHLEPS, Hampson.

Azygophleps nurella, sp. n.

♂. Palpi and frons black; top of head, thorax, abdomen, and both wings grey, tinged with ochreous; a brown band behind the head; abdomen with grey bands. Fore wings with a grey costal border, the inner portion of the wing suffused with darker ochreous; both wings without markings. Below, of the same uniform colour, without markings, except the legs, which have black bands on the tarsi.

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

Cherra Punji. One example.

Genus ARBELA, Moore.

Arbela phaga, sp. n.

♀. Brownish grey, thorax speckled with olive-brown. Fore wings with a discal band of large round olive-brown spots from apex to hinder margin beyond the middle, the whole wing between this band and the base covered with bands of similar spots packed closely together; interno-median interspace filled with white hairs, making a whitish streak from base to outer band; some smaller olive-brown spots on the outer margin: hind wings dark grey, without markings; cilia of both wings ochreous grey, interlined with brown. Underside: both wings dark brownish grey, without markings; cilia as above; legs with white and brown hairs.

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

Cherra Punji. One example.

Hepialidæ.

Genus PALPIFER, Hampson.

Palpifer cærulescens, sp. n.

♂. Dark chocolate-brown: fore wings with a prominent subbasal white spot; two indistinct brown transverse discal bands, white dots on the outer, and an indistinct discal row of similar dots, which are continued to the base above the hinder margin: hind wings darker than the fore wings, with a whitish patch on the middle of the cilia, extending a little on to the wing. Underside dark dull brown, without any markings; legs with grey hairs.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Cherra Punji. One example.

Syntomidæ.

Genus SYNTOMOIDES, Hampson.

Syntomoides quisqualis, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Antennæ simple, black, with white tips; frons white; thorax and abdomen black, the former with a large ochreous spot in front and another behind, abdomen with five broad ochreous bands. Wings deep black: fore wings with a large hyaline patch filling the outer two thirds of the cell, a hyaline space occupying the whole interno-median area up to vein 2 (this space is in some specimens cut in two by a black bar), a band of three large hyaline discal dots; hind wings hyaline, with black margins, broadest on costa and at apex.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ – $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Shillong. Five males and one female.

Much like *Syntomis thelebus*, Fabr., from China and Japan; the body similar, but the frons is white, and not ochreous as in that species; the hyaline spots are similarly disposed but larger. *S. thelebus* is, however, a true *Syntomis*, and this species is a *Syntomoides*—the fore wing with vein 3 from before end of cell, 4 and 5 from the end; hind wing with vein 3 absent.

Genus ERESSA, Walker.

Eressa ginorea, sp. n.

♂. Deep black; abdomen with a broad golden band in front, black hairs at the tip: fore wings with two bands of hyaline spots—first in the middle, consisting of three, two long and the centre one round, occupying the outer line of the cell and the interspaces below it; the second discal, of four spots in pairs: hind wings with a small round hyaline spot near the middle of the abdominal margin.

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

Cherra Punji. One example.

Allied to *E. aperiens*, Walker.

Zygænidæ.

Genus PHACUSA, Walker.

Phacusa sizala, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Black; frons metallic green, tongue crimson; head, collar, and fore part of thorax powdered with metallic green.

Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 6. Vol. xiv.

31

Wings hyaline, with black veins and black borders, thinnest on the costa of fore wings and on abdominal border of hind wings; a small white anal tuft to the male; tip of antennæ white on one side in both sexes.

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

Shillong. One pair.

Chalcosiidæ.

Genus HETEROPAN, Walker.

Heteropan leis, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Antennæ black, the branches of the male with pale ends. Body and wings dark blackish green: hind wings black, with a dull ochreous band, broad, short, and rounded at each end, in the upper disk of the male, but extending over two thirds of the wing in the female, leaving the costa thinly and the outer border and abdominal margin broadly black; a small space in the cilia below the apex white on each wing. Underside black, paler in the male than in the female, with a dull ochreous upper discal patch more or less connected with the base in the male, very large in the female, and on the hind wings of the same size and shape as it is above; in the female also the outer border of the hind wing is metallic green; cilia as above.

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

Shillong. A fine series of both sexes.

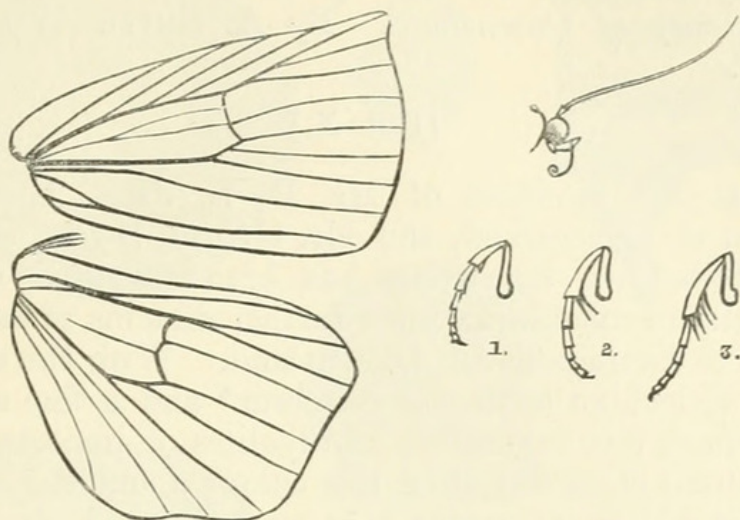
Genus CHALCOSIOPSIS, nov.

♀. Palpi short and porrect; antennæ simple. Fore wing with the costa slightly excised before the apex, which is produced to a lobe; the outer margin much excurved; vein $1a$ forming a large fork with $1b$; $1c$ present and running close along the median vein to middle of cell, 3 from before angle of cell, 4 from the angle, 5 from below centre of discocellulars, 6, 7, and 8 stalked; 12 short, to middle of costa; a forked veinlet in cell. Hind wing with vein $1a$ short, $1c$ present, 3 from before angle of cell, 4 from the angle, 5 from above centre of discocellulars, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 curved and nearly touching the subcostal vein at middle of cell; a veinlet in middle of cell; frenulum fully developed; apex somewhat produced, outer margin excurved at centre; legs with the tibial spurs long.

Chalcosiopsis variata, sp. n.

♀. Upperside: body and fore wings black; fore wings with a broad white band from the costa a little before the

middle to near the outer margin, terminating on vein 3; a short costal, subapical, broad white streak: hind wings white, with a black basal subcostal streak and broad black borders,



Chalcosiopsis variata.

in some examples occupying half the wing-space; cilia of both wings black, with a white basal line, pure white at apex of hind wings. Underside: wings as above; body and legs white.

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

Shillong. Four examples.

Genus HAMPSONIA, nov.

♂. Branches of antennæ short; frons produced. Wings long and narrow: fore wings with the costa arched; apex round; outer margin curving inwards in its middle; venation much as in the genus *Amesia*: hind wings with the apex and outer margin rounded; veins 4 and 5 stalked beyond lower end of cell; 6 and 7 emitted together from upper end.

Hampsonia pulcherrima, sp. n.

♂. Antennæ, body, and legs metallic green-black: fore wings black, with two large ochreous subbasal spots joined together, another inside the cell, two joined together below it, one discal between veins 3 and 4, another near the margin in the interspace above, the cell-spot being the largest: hind wings black, with broad crimson streaks; subcostal commencing from the base with a yellow streak, then crimson to the apex, and four large crimson streaks almost filling up each interspace along the margin; abdominal border yellow.

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

Cherra Punji. One example.

A very brightly coloured beautiful insect.

[To be continued.]



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