with a transverse whitish band across the middle of the back and a few white spots; lower side yellow, with a few fine teeth where it projects over the cephalothorax.

Hab. Rangoon, Burmah.

This species was found living in considerable numbers, along with *T. luteipes* (Cambr.) and a *Pholcus*, on board a ship in Liverpool, with rice from Rangoon. The female carrying its egg-cocoon attached by short silken lines to the spinners, as does a small British spider of the same genus (*Theridion bimaculatum*, Linn.).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII. figs. 1 & 2.

- Fig. 1. Pholcus Margarita:* *a*, ♂, underside; *b*, ♀, slightly enlarged; *c*, front view of eyes and falces; *d*, ♂ palpus; *e*, ♀ epigynæ.
Fig. 2. Theridion Thalia: *a*, ♂, underside; *b*, ♀; *c*, ♂ palpus; *d*, epigynæ, ♀; *e*, ♂, side view; *f*, ♀, ditto.

L.—Note on *Diastylis bimarginatus* from the Coast of Aberdeenshire. By GEORGE SIM.

[Plate XVIII. figs. 3-5.]

IN reference to the above, as described and figured by Mr. Spence Bate in the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. for May last, and which crustaceans were sent to him by me, I have to say that both the description and figure of the *Diastylis* are so defective and unlike the animal, that, were others of the same species found and referred to the description and figure as given by Mr. Spence Bate, the conclusion could not fail to be arrived at that there was no relationship whatever between the specimens found and those referred to by Mr. Bate. All this I have already pointed out to Mr. Bate.

The annexed figures are the result of numerous careful microscopical examinations of the animal while in a fresh and perfect condition, excepting, of course, the legs, which were broken when the creature was found.

The name Mr. Bate has given, viz. *Diastylis bimarginatus*, is happily chosen, being descriptive of the animal, and on that account is cheerfully retained.

In giving my description it will, I think, be better to put those portions which differ from Mr. Bate's in italics, so that the difference may be the more easily observed.

Diastylis bimarginatus.

The carapace long and *cylindrical*; the infero-lateral mar-

gin is anteriorly produced to a broad obtuse point, and, when viewed dorsally, is seen to turn outwards, and is fringed with stiff hairs, which fringe extends along the antennal notch, around the rostral projection, and along the lateral margin for the first third of its length. A second ridge commences at the dorsal aspect, and considerably behind the base of the rostrum, continuing along the lateral to the posterior extremity of the carapace, where it joins the infero-lateral margin. Along the whole length of this second ridge it is cut into at regular intervals, leaving a comb-like edge of broad flat teeth. In front of and along the lower side of this ridge is a deep hollow, which makes the comb-like process stand out in bold relief. The whole of the carapace is thickly set with short hairs. Five somites of the pereion are exposed behind the carapace, all of nearly the same depth, but longer as they succeed each other posteriorly, the last having its latero-posterior angles produced to long sharp points, extending the whole length of the first somite of the pleon. The first five somites of the pleon are dorsally crowned with stout bent spines, becoming less on each succeeding somite. The first four somites of the pleon have their posterior angles rounded; but the post-inferior angles of each are produced to sharp spine-like points. The fourth somite has several spines on the lateral margin. The fifth somite is longer than the four preceding, its upper posterior margin being produced to an obtuse point; there are four short stout teeth on the dorsal aspect, several small spines on the lateral margin; and it is armed at the posterior extremity with one strong tooth. The sixth somite is irregularly cylindrical, having no spines but one on the lower surface. The telson is long, sharp, and styliform, and set on each side with short stout spines, increasing in size posteriorly. The styliform uropoda have the first joint about a sixth longer than the telson, and supporting two branches, of which the outer is about a third longer than the inner; and all are fringed with hairs. The peduncles of the first pair of antennæ are fully as long again as the rostrum. In the second antennæ the first and second joints of the peduncle do not extend beyond the rostrum, and the third joint, which is broad at the posterior extremity, tapers gradually forward, and is set with short spines on its inner edge; it extends somewhat beyond the extremity of the first pair of antennæ. The filiform appendage extends nearly the whole length of the animal.

The fragments of legs figured are all that remained when the animal was found.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII. figs. 3-5.

Fig. 3. *Diastylis bimarginatus*.

Fig. 4. The same, dorsal view.

Fig. 5. Fragments of legs of same : 1, part of first leg ; 2, part of second leg ; and so on to 5, which is the last.

NOTE.

Since the above was placed in the hands of the printer, I have seen, in the 'Annals' for Nov., a reference made by the Rev. A. M. Norman to the species above referred to, in which he says that *Diastylis bimarginatus* is identical with *D. spinosa*, a species described by him in the British-Association Report for 1868. This he considers must be the case from the similarity of the description given by him and that of my species as given by Mr. Bate in the May number of the 'Annals ;' but then it will be seen from the foregoing that Mr. Bate's remarks do not describe the species I sent him.

LI.—*Descriptions of some new Genera and Species of Lepidoptera from Old Calabar and Madagascar.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

IN the collections from which the novelties here recorded were selected were the following interesting described species :—

MADAGASCAR.

Nephele Densoi, Kef.

Chœrocampa geryon, Boisd.

Eusemia zea, H.-Sch.

(N. gen.) *crocipes*, Boisd.

Bunæa aslauga, Kirb.

— *eblis*, Streck.

Phragmatœcia arundinis (European species).

Cylogramma fluctuosa, Guén.

Cylogramma duplex, Guén.

— *conturbans*, Walk.

— *joa*, Boisd.

OLD CALABAR.

Phægorista similis, Walk.

Brahmæa Swanzii, Butl.

Ophideres cocalus, Cram. (Indian species).

C. conturbans is described from an example said to have been taken in Hindostan.

Nephele bipartita, n. sp.

Primaries divided into two equal areas by an oblique black belt from the centre of the costa to the external angle ; the basal area sordid testaceous, clouded with fuliginous, reddish at base of costal border ; three zigzag, parallel, abbreviated, black lines across the cell, the area enclosed by the two outer lines dusky ; three slightly irregular, indistinct, blackish lines

Sim, George. 1878. "L.—Note on *Diastylis bimarginatus* from the coast of Aberdeenshire." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 2, 453–455. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222937808682456>.

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