

ground-colour. Posterior wings greyer brown, with a large round black eye in a yellow ring (whitish outside) enclosing a large central space of a deep reddish-brown colour, crossed by a slender white crescent and bordered with yellow scales. This projects towards the middle of the inner margin in four sharp prongs. Beyond the ocellus is a festooned black line, beyond which is a broad reddish band, followed by a very pale pink border, only interrupted by a reddish line at the base of the fringes.

Underside paler; anterior wings with a large black central spot of an irregular roundish shape, followed by the outer oblique line, which is brown, broader than above, and interrupted by the yellowish nervures. Posterior wings with an irregularly festooned line at two thirds of their length, and faint traces of an outer one between this and the hind margin.

Hab. Brazil (*Becker*).

Intermediate between the groups represented by *A. nyctimene*, Latr., and *irene*, Cram.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

Fig. 1. Bunæa Mitfordi.

Fig. 2. Gonimbrasia rubricostalis.

Fig. 3. Automeris quadridentata.

XVIII.—*Supplementary Note on the Neuroptera of the Hawaiian Islands.* By ROBERT McLACHLAN, F.R.S. &c.

IN the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. for October and November 1883 I published a list of the species of Neuroptera known to me from the Hawaiian Archipelago, chiefly compiled from materials collected by the Rev. T. Blackburn, who resided there for several years. This was followed, in the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. for December 1884, by further notes and descriptions by Mr. Blackburn himself; the new species described in his paper remain unknown to me.

Recently I have been able to examine some small additional material collected by Mr. Scott B. Wilson, an ardent young ornithologist, who passed a considerable time in the islands. The few insects obtained by him are not in good condition; but as they include a new species of ant-lion, a family hitherto represented by a single species in the islands,

it appears to me well to notice them in the same publication, together with some memoranda made latterly.

The natural history, and especially the entomology, of the islands is just now being investigated by Mr. R. C. L. Perkins, under the auspices of a special committee; there can be little doubt that one result of his researches will be a large increase in the number of insects of all orders known to inhabit the islands.

ODONATA.

Subfam. LIBELLULINA.

Lepthemis Blackburni, McLach.

Lepthemis Blackburni, McLach. Annals, 1883, xii. p. 229.

Dr. F. Karsch (Berlin. entom. Zeitschr. 1889, p. 373) refers this to *Sympetrum*. If *Lepthemis* be practically limited to *vesciculosa*, F., and the rest of the species formerly placed therein be distributed in *Orthetrum* &c., I see no objection to considering *Blackburni* a *Sympetrum*; but I do not think it will eventually remain in this latter genus as exemplified by its well-known European representatives.

Deielia fasciata, Kirby.

Deielia fasciata, Kirby, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. xii. p. 330, pl. liii. fig. 6 (1889).

The type of this insect is identical with *Trithemis phaon*, forma dimorph. *dispar*, Selys, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxviii. p. 107 (1883), see also Compt. Rend. Ann. Soc. Belg. xxxii. p. lii (1888), as Mr. Kirby has himself since recognized according to the collection of the British Museum.

The point to be considered here is the locality of the type specimen, which was indicated as from the Sandwich Islands by Mr. Kirby and which bears a label "Sandw. Isld., Beechey." It thus becomes certain that the insect formed part of the collections made during the voyage of the "Blossom," but there is no means of tracing it more precisely. Neither Mr. Blackburn nor any other recent investigator of the Hawaiian Islands has noticed this conspicuous insect, and I feel grave doubts as to the correctness of the locality indicated on the British Museum specimen. *T. phaon* and its dimorphic female (*dispar*) have been found on the Chinese mainland, in Japan, and in the Loo-Choo Islands. The 'Blossom' visited the latter islands, and it is

not at all improbable that some confusion in the locality labels subsequently occurred.

That the insect is not a true *Trithemis* seems sufficiently certain. Kirby's genus *Deiella* may be retained for it at present, with a single species, as follows:—*Deiella phaon*, Selys, forma dimorph. ♀ *dispar*, Selys, = *fasciata*, Kirby. It may be that the form *dispar* is really the typical condition of the female; it is certainly the most abundant form in collections, and the band on the wings varies greatly, in some examples being reduced to vanishing point.

Subfam. *AGRIONINA*.

Megalagrion Blackburni, McLach.

Megalagrion Blackburni, McLach. l. c. p. 238.

The typical examples were from Maui. Mr. Wilson brought five males from Lanai which scarcely differ, the chief discrepancy being that the abdomen shows scarcely a trace of the narrow apical black ring on segments two to five which is conspicuous in the examples before me from Maui. This additional material proves, however, that the precise details of neurulation as regards what may be termed the supplementary rows of cellules are extremely unstable, differing slightly in each individual.

In addition to these Mr. Wilson brought one or two imperfect examples of an *Agrion*(?) of the *xanthomelas* group, peculiar to the islands; these specimens are too mutilated for identification.

NEUROPTERA-PLANIPENNIA.

Fam. *Myrmeleonidæ*.

Formicaleo Wilsoni, sp. n.

(Head and pronotum destroyed.) Meso- and metathorax and abdomen above and below dull leaden-black, without markings, but there are faint indications of a very narrow pale ring at the apex of the abdominal segments (end of abdomen destroyed); abdomen rather densely clothed with hairs, which are blackish above and hoary beneath. Legs: femora shining black, paler beneath, clothed with hoary hairs and furnished below with long and strong black spines; tibiæ yellowish, with a black ring at the base and apex and another towards the base, the space between the latter and the apex spotted with black; spurs about as long as the first three

joints of the tarsi, testaceous, piceous at apex; tarsi black, the joints paler at the base beneath; claws testaceous, much curved.

Wings elongate, acute at the apex, which is slightly falcate in the posterior, about equal in length, hyaline; neuration for the most part black, finely interrupted with yellowish-white on the subcosta and lower cubitus, and with similar but longer and fewer interruptions on the radius; the costal nervules mostly have a yellowish-white point in the middle (in anterior), and there are scattered nervules of the same colour over the disk of the wings; pterostigma inconspicuous, whitish yellow, with closely-placed thickish black nervules. In the anterior wings nearly all the nervules (except in the costal area) and the axillæ of the marginal and submarginal forks are clouded with blackish, giving the wings a strongly irrorated appearance; these cloudings are congested into a rather conspicuous spot at the termination of the branch of the lower cubitus on the inner margin, and there is a similar but smaller spot on the disk towards the apex on the line of the cubiti. In the posterior wings the cloudings are absent save on a few nervules round the apical portion and on the apical forks and those of the inner margin; a cubital spot on the disk before the apex as in anterior.

Expanse of wings about 85 millim.; greatest breadth of anterior $11\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Lanai. Mr. Wilson brought one example.

The only species of Myrmeleonidæ otherwise known to exist in the Hawaiian Islands is *Formicaleo perjurus*, Walker, a very much smaller insect (expanse about 60 millim.), without irrorated wings. Both, with other known species, belong to the group of *F. tetragrammicus*, F., of Europe and Asia.

XIX.—*Descriptions of Three new African Muridæ.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Mus (Dasymys) Bentleyæ, sp. n.

Closely allied to *M. (D.) incomtus*, Sund.*, of which a good description with figures has been published by Peters under the name of *Dasymys Gueinzii*†. Agreeing with that

* Gefv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1846, p. 120 (publ. 1847). Prof. Leche has kindly given me such information about the type of this species as has confirmed my supposition that *D. Gueinzii* was synonymous with it.

† MB. Ak. Berl. 1875, p. 12.



McLachlan, Robert. 1892. "Supplementary note on the Neuroptera of the Hawaiian Islands." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 10, 176–179.

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