SOME NEW OR LITTLE KNOWN LEPIDOPTERA HETEROCERA FROM INDONESIA AND NEW GUINEA, II *)

BY

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10. **Actias selene vandenberghi** subspecies nova (pl. 1 fig. 1 ♀)

Typical specimens of *Actias selene selene* Hb. are from Assam. The species has a wide range on the Asiatic continent, extending to Mandchuria and Japan in the North and Northeast, and to Ceylon and Hongkong in the South and Southeast. It is recorded by SWINHOE, 1903 (*Fasc. Mal.*, Lep. Het. p. 52) from Nawngchik, (northern?) Malaya. Its western limits seem to be uncertain. Very little is known about its occurrence in the Malay Archipelago. I have seen specimens from North Borneo. JORDAN, 1911 (*Nov. Zool.*, vol. 18, p. 130) described a subspecies *callandra* from Port Blair, Andamans. Furthermore KALIS, 1934 (*Ent. Rundsch.*, vol. 51, p. 146, pl. 43—44), described a new subspecies, a male from Mt. Andjasmoro, East Java, as *Actias selene seitzi*, whereas TOXOPEUS, 1942 (*Treubia*, vol. hors série, p. 146, pl. 43—44) described and figured the subspecies *Actias selene miae*, bred from a cocoon found on the Southern slope of Mt. Smeru, also in East Java. As both mountains are neighbouring volcanoes, *miae* Tox. is likely the same as *seitzi* Kalis though this question remains open to discussion until more material from both localities becomes available. LECERF, 1933 (*Bull. Mus. N.H. Belg.*, vol. 9, part 33, p. 3) reports a large female of what he calls "*Actias selene* Doubl." (sic!) from Sarangan, Mt. Lawu, Central Java. I think that this identification may be a lapsus and that a female of *Actias maenas* Doubl. may be concerned. KALIS, 1951 (*Idea*, vol. 8, p. 93) mentions a specimen (no sex is given) "all in rags", from Maros, South Celebes. This is all that could be traced about the occurrence of *Actias selene* in the Archipelago. As the data are scarce, it is probable that this Saturniid is rare in that insular region. Therefore I was rather astonished to discover three females of *Actias selene* from Sumatra, in the VAN DEN BERGH collection, in the Zoological Museum, Amsterdam. They are so distinct at the first glance that I do not hesitate to describe them as a new subspecies.

♀. Antennae dark brown, quadripectinate, the foremost branches of the mid joints about thrice, the lower ones twice as long as the corresponding joints. Coloration of head with palpi and costa of fore wing as in the typical *selene*, the ground colour of wings a delicate light bluish green, perhaps somewhat faded, but not markedly different from *selene selene* or *selene seitzi* Kalis (?= *miae* Tox.).

*) The first part of this paper appeared in this *Tijdschrift*, 1954, vol. 97, part 4, p. 257—262.

The pinkish coloration along outer border of hind wing tails is very faint. The size is very large, the fore wing apex more acute than in *selene selene* and *selene seitzi* (? = *miae*). The hind wing apex is decidedly hooked, the termen markedly undulating. The tails are rather broad. Therefore, the general shape is somewhat different from *selene selene* and *selene seitzi.*

The markings in fore wing consist of an oblique basal band, only visible in the specimen figured, as the two other females have the wing base rubbed off. The ocellus on mc on both wings is unusually large, its longest axis, parallel to the veins, measures 11, 12 and 14 mm in the three specimens. The border of this ocellus, directed towards wing base, is black, crescent-shaped, only forming a marginal meniscus, whereas in *miae* it fills nearly half of the ocellus. The greater part of the ocellus is pale yellowish, slightly pinkish in its centre and a little whitish-hyaline near the black crescent. Outline of ocellus rather well defined. Furthermore, there are two cross bands in terminal area of fore wing, the innermost more distinct, greyish, rather broad and slightly bent inwards, the outer diffuse, more yellowish, more or less fusing with the slightly yellowish subterminal area. In hind wing a corresponding pattern is developed, a basal band is also weakly indicated. Ocellus about as in fore wing, the cross bands more approaching termen, somewhat broadened near and in base of tails, the subterminal one more marked than in fore wing and distinctly yellowish.

The underside has the basal and innermost cross band on fore wing wanting, the ocellus without the sharp border line, but with more developed pinkish in centre. In hind wing the basal band wanting, both cross bands well developed and approached to termen.

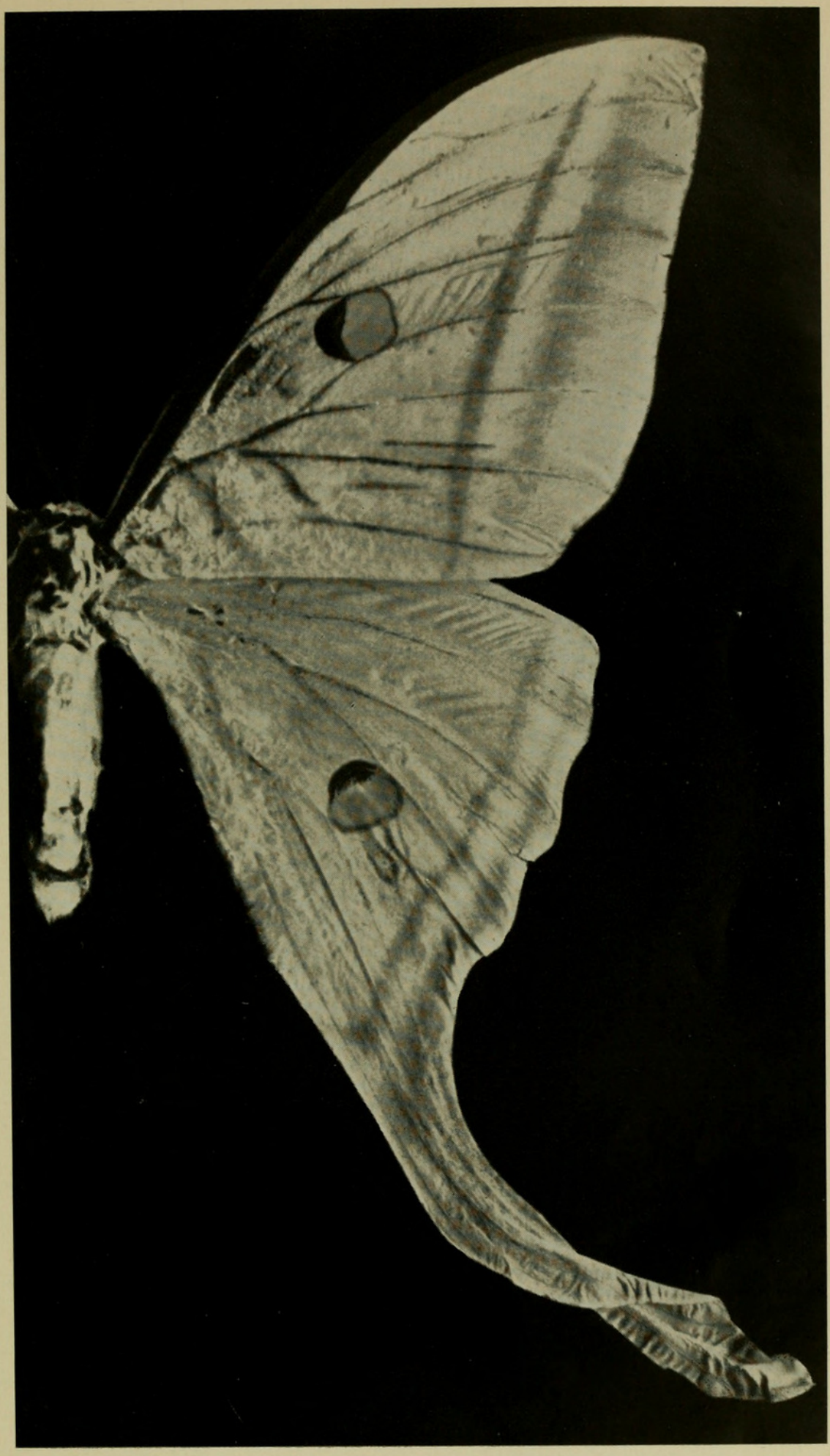
Material: 3 ♀, two of them labelled Pangkalan Brandan, 1921, the third one which I have selected as holotype, on account of its better preservation, without a label, but in the same box and undoubtedly belonging to the same lot. Measurements:

holotype exp. 180 mm, length of fore wing costa 104 mm;
paratype „ 173 „ , „ „ „ „ „ 95 „ ;
„ „ 175 „ , „ „ „ „ „ 100 „ .

The locality Pangkalan Brandan is situated in North East Sumatra, at a low elevation. The three specimens are preserved in the Amsterdam Museum, in the VAN DEN BERGH collection.

The following subspecies of *Actias selene* have come to my knowledge:

1. *A. selene selene* Hb. 1806: Assam, India, Ceylon, S. China, Hainan, N. Borneo
2. „ „ *gnoma* Butl. 1877: Japan
3. „ „ *mandschurica* Stgr. 1892: Mandchuria
4. „ „ *ningpoana* Feld. 1862: S. and E. China, Tonkin, Formosa
5. „ „ *callandra* Jordan 1911: Andamans
6. „ „ *malaisei* Bryk 1944: Birma, Shan States
7. „ „ *vandenberghi* Rpke. 1955: N. E. Sumatra
8. „ „ *seitzi* Kalis 1934 ♂: Mt. Andjasmoro, E. Java
9. „ „ *miae* Tox. 1942 ♀: Mt. Smeru, E. Java (an praecendentis ♀ ?)



Actias selene vandenberghi subspecies nova, ♀, holotype. Natural size.

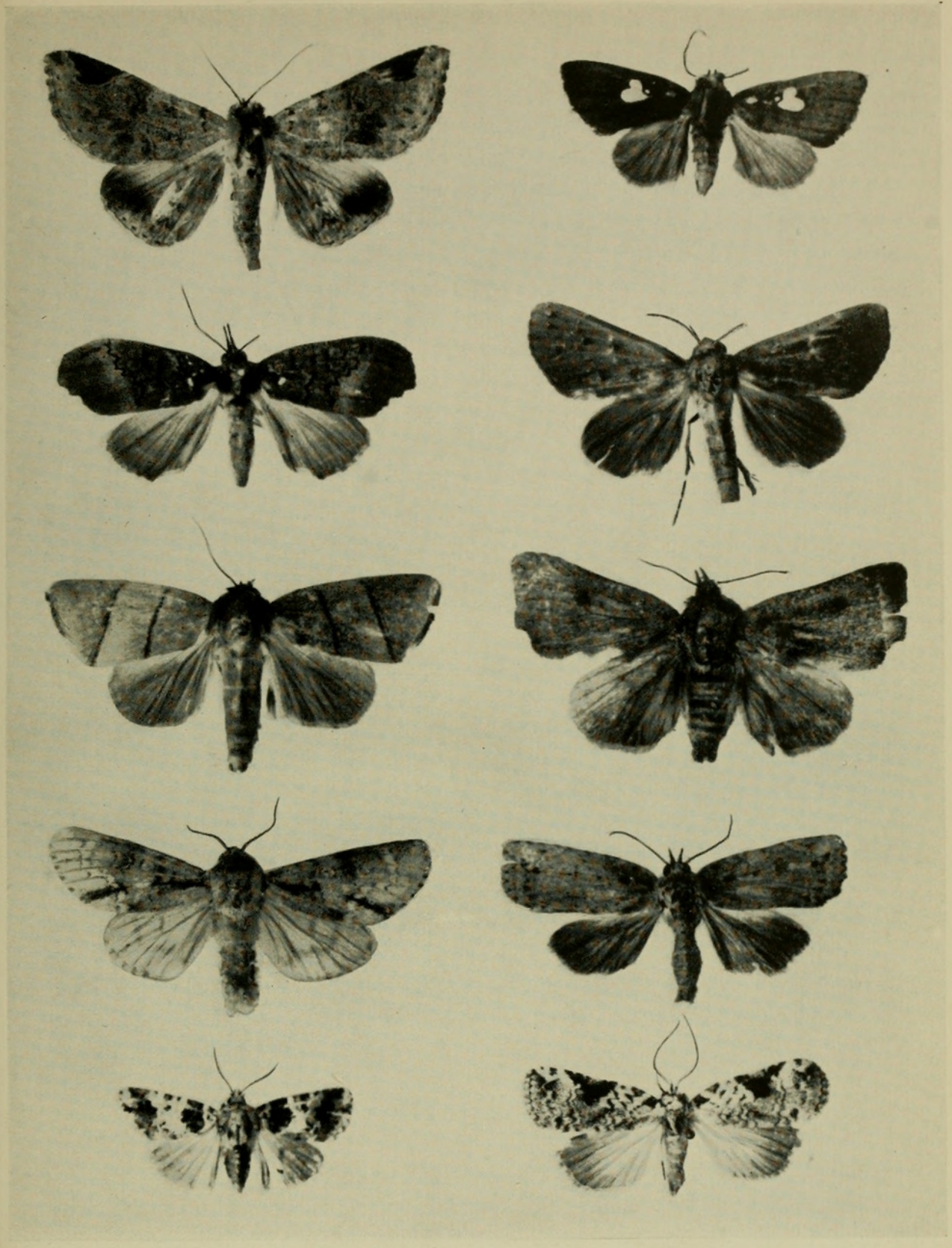


Fig. 1. *Hypaetra modesta* species nova, ♀, holotype. Fig. 2. *Anomis dealbata* A. E. Prout, ♂. Fig. 3. *Carea pryeri* Druce, ♂. Fig. 4. *Apatele javanica* species nova, ♂, holotype. Fig. 5. *Pseudosiccia lichenaria* genus novum, species nova, ♀, holotype. Fig. 6. *Elusa orion* species nova, ♀, holotype. Fig. 7. *Savara longipectinata* A. E. Prout, ♂. Fig. 8. *Hyblaea joiceyi* L. B. Prout, ♂. Fig. 9. *Gadirtha cuprescens fakfakensis* Strand, ♂. Fig. 10. *Sarrothripus javanus* species nova, ♂, holotype. All figures slightly enlarged.

11. **Apatele javanica** species nova (pl. 2, fig. 4 ♂)

♂. A typical *Apatele.* Head with palpi, thorax and abdomen greyish brown. Fore wing of the same coloration, outer area between postmediana and termen lighter, rather whitish. Markings black, consisting chiefly of a basal band and a tornal streak, as in many other *Apatele.* Some dark markings along costa; reniform and orbifer distinct by dark outlines. Antemediana hardly discernible, double. Postmediana distinct, also double, filled with white, dentate and strongly curved inwards below vein 4. Cilia alternately greyish brown and whitish. Hind wings much lighter, with a distinct and curved, slightly darker postmedian line and darker dc. Cilia also dotted, but less vividly than in fore wing. Tibiae of legs with a long, greyish brown pilosity, tarsi spotted with whitish.

1 ♂, 42 mm, holotype, Tjibodas, West Java 1400 m (KALSHOVEN), 1 ♂, paratype, 35 mm, much rubbed but unmistakebly the same species, Djunggo, Mt. Ardjuno, 1500 m, East Java, IX.1937 (KALIS).

Mr. TAMS, of the British Museum, informs me that the species looks like a very large *Apatele albiorbis* Hamps. from Ceylon, and that the British Museum has one specimen, unnamed, from Java.

12. **Elusa orion** species nova (pl. 2 fig. 6 ♀)

♀. A typical *Elusa.* Antennae bipectinate over about three fourths of their length. Palpi small, porrect, third joint short, about one third of second. Fore wings velvety brown with a strong lustre, without markings except a small white patch in cell near base and two similar patches at the end of cell, the innermost small and rounded, the outermost large, very obvious, consisting of a smaller upper and a larger lower portion. Hind wings, abdomen and underside uniformly greyish brown, the fore wing with the central patch somewhat shining through. Tarsi separated by narrow white bands.

1 ♀, 32 mm, holotype, labelled W. New Guinea, MacCluer Gulf, Bintuni Bay, R. Tisa, 9.V.1941 (E. LUNDQUIST).

Mr. TAMS wrote me that the species comes near *E. dinawa* Beth.-Baker and that the British Museum has three examples exactly like *orion,* which do not quite match *dinawa* Beth.-Baker.

Pseudosiccia genus novum

Antennae in both sexes thin, filiform, about three fourths length of costa. Ocelli minute, only visible under a strong lens. Palpi porrect, second joint surpassing frons, rather roughly scaled, third joint minute, conical. Head and thorax above adpressedly, but rather roughly scaled. Abdomen on the first four visible tergites with small, but distinct dorsal crests, on the fifth tergite this crest weak. Fore wing with the costa and hind margin straight, the termen slightly bent, hardly crenulate. Vein 2 at some distance from lower angle of cell, veins 3 and 4 separate from lower angle of cell, vein 5 from near base of vein 4. Vein 6 from upper angle, 7, 8 and 9 from a small areola, 8 and 9 on a long stalk. In