April 17, 1888.

Dr. St. George Mivart, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following report on the additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of March 1888 :—

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of March was 34, of which 14 were by presentation, 4 by birth, 9 by purchase, 5 were received in exchange, and 2 on deposit. The total number of departures during the same period, by death and removals, was 99.

Mr. Charles Stewart exhibited a preparation showing the structure and development of the brood-pouch of *Nototrema marsupiatum*.

Mr. Boulenger exhibited the type specimen of a new species of marsupial Tree-Frog, *Nototrema fissipes*, Blgr., recently discovered by Mr. G. A. Ramage at Iguarasse, Pernambuco. This species agreed with *N. oviferum*, Weinl., in the dermo-ossification of the skull, but differed from all other species in the nearly free toes. The greatest interest attached to this specimen was its habitat, all previously known marsupial Frogs (*Nototrema* and *Amphignathodon*) being inhabitants of the Andes, from Central America to Peru.

A communication was read from Mr. T. D. A. Cockerell, containing some remarks on Atavism, with reference to a paper on the same subject read by Mr. J. Bland Sutton at a previous meeting of the Society.

The following papers were read :—

1. List of the Lepidoptera Heterocera collected by Mr. C. M. Woodford at Suva, Viti Levu, Fiji Islands, with the Descriptions of some new Species. By HERBERT DRUCE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Received April 17, 1888.]

(Plate XIII.)

Examples of all the species enumerated in the following list were taken by Mr. Woodford during the months of February, March, and April 1886. This small collection is especially interesting on account of the exact localities being carefully noted, as well as for the new species it contains. Ninety-four species are represented, eight of which I have described as new. The specimens are all in my own collection.

Fam. SPHINGIDÆ.

1. HEMARIS CYNNIRIS.

Hemaris cynniris, Guérin, Iconographie, p. 495.

Also in my collection from New Caledonia.

2. MACROGLOSSA, sp.

One specimen, in poor condition, not quite the same as any known to me; but without more material I think it better not to name it.

3. CHÆROCAMPA CELERIO.

Chærocampa celerio, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. 2. p. 800.

All the specimens have the silver streaks very heavily marked.

4. CHÆROCAMPA EROTUS.

Chærocampa erotus, Cram. Pap. Exot. ii. p. 12, t. 104. f. B.

Gonathothlibus erotoides, Wallgr. Wien. ent. Monat. iv. p. 43.

Deilephila eras, Boisd. Voy. de l'Astrolabe, Ent. p. 185; Feisthamel, Voy. de la Favorite, Supp. vol. v. p. 19, t. 5. f. 2.

Chærocampa andamanensis, Kirby, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1877, p. 242; Waterhouse, Aid, t. 141. f. 1.

Mr. Woodford has brought a fine series of this species from Suva, which shows that all the forms that have been described as distinct species are in reality one. The specimens in my own collection are from the following localities:—North Australia; Loyalty Islands; Suva, Viti Levu; New Hebrides; Timor; and Andaman Islands. I do not see any characters whereby to separate them: the largest specimen is that from the New Hebrides with the widest dark margin to the secondaries; but every intermediate form to those from North Australia with the very narrow border to the secondaries is represented: the colour of primaries varies very much, a specimen taken by Mr. Woodford is almost green.

5. PROTOPARCE CONVULVULI, var. DISTANS.

Protoparce convolvuli, var. *distans*, Butl. Lep. New Zealand in Voy. 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' p. 30, t. 9. f. 11.

Also in my collection from New Guinea, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, and Western Australia; this species is always much smaller and darker in colour than the typical *P. convolvuli*.

Fam. CHALCOSIIDÆ.

6. HETEROPAN DOLENS, n. sp. (Plate XIII. fig. 1.)

Primaries uniform slate-colour, secondaries dull glossy blue except along the costal and outer margins, which are brownish slate-colour. Underside of all the wings pale slate-colour, the costal margin of the secondaries shaded with blue. The upperside of the head, thorax, and abdomen dull black; the underside of the head, thorax, abdomen, and legs brownish bronze-colour. Expanse $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

A pretty little species, not nearly allied to any known to me, but to some extent resembling *Chalcusia appendiculata*, Snell.

Fam. LITHOSIIDÆ.

7. *HYPSA WOODFORDI*, n. sp. (Plate XIII. fig. 2.)

Primaries deep purple-brown, creamy white from the base to the middle of the costal and inner margins, but not extending so far from the base on the inner margin, the outer edge of the creamy white colour is formed into a series of half-circles edged with bluish black, four bluish-black spots close to the base, two on the costal margin and below the last spot on the costal margin, round the spots are some bright orange markings extending from the base, a small white dot beyond the end of the cell, and a large round cream-coloured spot close to the outer margin just above the anal angle. Secondaries creamy white, with a large black spot at the apex, a second round black spot on the outer margin nearest the anal angle, and a small dot close to the anal angle. Underside creamy white, with the dark markings as above, but not quite so much marked on the primaries, the basal spots being very indistinct. Head, thorax, and the abdomen bright orange, a bluish-black spot on each of the tegulæ, one at the base of the thorax, and a central row on the abdomen all black; the underside of the abdomen creamy white, with a row of bluish spots on each side; legs white banded with black; antennæ black; palpi bright orange tipped with black. Expanse $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

I have much pleasure in naming this very fine species after its captor, Mr. C. M. Woodford; it is very distinct from any other known to me.

Fam. LEUCANIDÆ.

8. *LEUCANIA INFERENS*.

Leucania inferens, Walk. Cat. ix. p. 105.

Fam. XYLOPHASIDES.

9. *SPODOPTERA NUBES*.

Spodoptera nubes, Guén. Sp. Gén. Lép. v. p. 155; Walk. Cat. ix. p. 186.

10. *PRODENIA INFECTA*.

Prodenia infecta, Walk. Cat. ix. p. 196.

Prodenia insignata, Walk. l. c. ix. p. 197.

Prodenia permbuda, Walk. l. c. xi. p. 723.

Laphygma squalida, Walk. l. c. xxxii. p. 652.

11. *PRODENIA RETINA*.

Prodenia retina, Guén. Sp. Gén. Lép. v. p. 163.

The specimens are identical with those from Madeira and Africa.

Fam. NOCTUIDÆ.

12. *GRAPHIPHORA COMPTA*.

Graphiphora compta, Walk. Cat. x. p. 404.

One specimen identical with Walker's type from New South Wales.

Fam. ACONTIIDÆ.

13. *LEOCYMA TIBIALIS*, Fabr.

Leocyma diana, Guén. Sp. Gén. Léop. vi. p. 213.

Chasmina cygnus, Walk. Cat. ix. p. 147.

Chasmina glabra, Walk. l. c. xxxii. p. 636.

With a large series of specimens before me I am quite unable to separate any of the above-named species as distinct. Indian specimens vary very much in size, but in no other respect are they different. Mr. Butler informs me that the type of Fabricius's species is in the Banksian Cabinet now in the British Museum.

14. *MESOTROSTA ABYSSA*.

Mesotrosta abyssa, Snell. Tijds. v. Ent. xxiii. p. 56, t. 5. f. 1, 1a.

15. *ACONTIA RITSEMÆ*.

Erastria ritsemæ, Snell. Tijds. v. Ent. xxiii. p. 57, t. 5. f. 2.

A single specimen of this pretty little species was taken by Mr. Woodford.

16. *XANTHODES INTERSEPTA*.

Xanthodes intersepta, Guén. Sp. Gén. Léop. vi. p. 979.

One specimen identical with those from India, Ceylon, Timor, &c.

Fam. ERASTRIDÆ.

17. *ERASTRIA VERMICULATA*.

Erastria vermiculata, Snell. Tijds. v. Ent. xxiii. p. 58, t. 5. f. 3.

Several specimens agreeing well with Snellen's figure.

Fam. ANTHOPHILIDÆ.

18. *MICRA INNOCENS*, Butl.19. *ANTHOPHILA DIVERGENS*?

Anthophila divergens?, Walk. Cat. xii. p. 803.

One specimen, very closely resembling Walker's type, but it is in poor condition.

Fam. ERIOPIDÆ.

20. *CALLOPISTRIA EXOTICA*.

Callopietria exotica, Guén. Sp. Gén. Léop. vi. p. 294.

The light markings are whiter than they are in the Ceylon and Java specimens.

Fam. EURHIPIDÆ.

21. *PENICILLARIA NUGATRIX*.

Penicillaria nugatrix, Guén. Sp. Gén. Léop. vi. p. 303, t. 14. f. 7.

Two specimens, both of which are females.

Fam. PLUSIDÆ.

22. PLUSIA VERTICILLATA.

Plusia verticillata, Guén. Sp. Gén. Léop. vi. p. 344.

Two specimens, identical with those from Java.

23. PLUSIA OXYGRAMMA.

Plusia oxygramma, Hübn. Exot. Schmett. f. 769, 770.

Identical with North-American specimens in my own collection.

Fam. HYBLÆIDÆ.

24. HYBLÆA PUERA.

Hyblæa puera, Cram. Pap. Exot. ii. t. 103. f. D, E.

Fam. GONOPTERIDÆ.

25. COSMOPHILA XANTHINDYMA.

Cosmophila xanthindyma, Boisd. Faun. Ent. Madagascar, p. 94 t. 13. f. 7.

26. GONITIS EDITRIX.

Gonitis editrix, Guén. Sp. Gén. Léop. vi. p. 404, t. 2. f. 5.

I cannot distinguish the specimens caught by Mr. Woodford from those in my own collection from South America.

27. GONITIS VULPINA.

Gonitis vulpina, Butl. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 408.

28. GONITIS XANTHOCHROA.

Gonitis xanthochroa, Butl. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 409.

Fam. CATEPHIDÆ.

29. COCYTODES MODESTA.

Cocytodes modesta, Van der Hoeven, Léop. Nouv. t. 7. f. 8.

One specimen, identical with those before me from New Caledonia and the New Hebrides.

30. STEIRIA VARIABILIS. (Plate XIII. figs. 3, 4, vars.)

Steiria variabilis, Moore, Descrip. Indian Lep. from the Coll. of the late Mr. Atkinson, p. 164.

Mr. Woodford took fifteen specimens of this extremely variable insect, no two of them being alike. The specimens vary from pale fawn-colour to dark blackish brown, and if they are separated at least ten of them would have to be named: this species varies much in the same way as *Diadema bolina* does from the same place. I believe it most likely this will prove to be another form of *Stictoptera cucullioides*, Guén.

31. STEIRIA SUBOBLIQUA.

Steiria subobliqua, Walk. Cat. xiii. p. 1136.

One specimen, identical with Walker's type in the National Collection.

Fam. HYPOCALIDÆ.

32. HYPOCALA PLUMICORNIS.

Hypocala plumicornis, Guén. Sp. Gén. Lép. vii. p. 75.

The black margins of the secondaries are rather wider in the Suva specimens than in the typical African form, but in other points are identical.

Fam. OPHIDERIDÆ.

33. OPHIDERES FULLONICA.

Ophideres fullonica, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. 2. p. 812; Clerck, Icon. t. 48. f. 1-4.

Fam. EREBIDÆ.

34. OXYODES CLYTIA.

Oxyodes clytia, Cram. Pap. Exot. iv. p. 238, t. 399. f. G.

Fam. OMMATOPHORIDÆ.

35. SERICIA ANOPS.

Sericia anops, Guén. Sp. Gén. Lép. vii. p. 1296.

The specimens are identical with those from India and Ceylon.

Fam. OPHIUSIDÆ.

36. LAGOPTERA MINIACEA.

Lagoptera miniacea, Feld. & Rog. Reise Nov. Lep. t. cxvi. f. 8; Erkl. de Taf. no. 8.

One specimen, almost identical with Felder's figure.

37. LAGOPTERA MAGICA.

Lagoptera magica, Hübn. Samml. exot. Schmett. f. 535, 536.
Noctua coronata, Fabr. ?

A very widely distributed and common species.

38. OPHISMA LÆTABILIS.

Ophisma lætabilis, Guén. Sp. Gén. Lép. vii. p. 241.
Noctua illibata, Fabr. ?

39. ACHÆ FASCICULIPES.

Achæ fasciculipes, Walk. Cat. xiv. p. 1400.

The specimens of this fine species are identical with Walker's type in the National Collection from Celebes, also with those in my own collection from New Caledonia.

40. ACHÆ MELICERTE.

Achæ melicerte, Drury, Ill. Exot. Ins. i. t. 23. f. 1.

This common species ranges over India, China, Java, Borneo, and various other islands to North Australia.

41. OPHIUSA MYOPS.

Ophiusa myops, Guén. Sp. Gén. Léop. vii. p. 265.

Identical with Javan specimens.

42. OPHIUSA ARCTOTÆNIA.

Ophiusa arctotænia, Guén. Sp. Gén. Léop. vii. 272.

The specimens are in every way identical with those from Darjeeling.

43. GRAMMODES OCULICOLA.

Grammodes oculicola, Walk. Cat. xiv. p. 1446.

44. GRAMMODES ALCYONA, n. sp. (Plate XIII. fig. 5.)

Primaries dark brown, bordered on the costal and outer margin with pale brown; two white lines running from the base to near the outer margin, where they are joined by a transverse narrow line forming a large triangle; the inner line is much the broadest of the three. Secondaries pale mouse-colour, darkest from the apex to the anal angle. Underside uniform pale whitish brown; head, thorax, and abdomen pale brown; antennæ and legs brown. Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

This species is allied to *Grammodes delta*, Boisd., but it is at once distinguished from that species by the entirely different shape of the triangular mark on the primaries.

Fam. EUCLIDIDÆ.

45. TRIGONODES CEPHISE.

Trigonodes cephise, Cram. Pap. Exot. iii. p. 59, t. 227. f. C.

One specimen, which is almost identical with Cramer's figure.

Fam. REMIGIDÆ.

46. REMIGIA ARCHESIS.

Remigia archesis, Cram. Pap. Exot. iii. t. 273. f. F, G, H.

Remigia demonstrans, Walk. Cat. xiv. p. 1512.

Remigia discrepans, Butl.

With a very large series of specimens before me I am quite unable to separate Walker's and Mr. Butler's species; on the undersides they are all identical except in colour, some being slightly brighter than others, but in no locality are they constant in this respect.

47. REMIGIA CONGREGATA.

Remigia congregata, Walk. Cat. xv. p. 1847.

Remigia optatura, Walk. l. c. p. 1848.

A very variable species, Walker's *R. optatura* is only a female of his *R. congregata*.

48. REMIGIA FRUGALIS.

Remigia frugalis, Fab. Ent. Syst. iii. 2. p. 138 ; Walk. Cat. xiv. p. 1507.

Fam. THERMESIDÆ.

49. AZAZIA RUBRICANS.

Azazia rubricans, Boisd. Faune Lép. Mad. p. 106, t. 16. f. 1.

The specimens are slightly paler in colour than those from Madagascar.

50. SONAGARA SUPERIOR.

Sonagara superior, Butl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, vol. xix. p. 433.

The specimens obtained by Mr. Woodford are identical with Mr. Butler's type in the National Collection.

Fam. HYPENIDÆ.

51. DICHROMIA DUPLICATIONIS.

Dichromia duplicalis, Walk. Cat. xvi. p. 16.

Two specimens, identical with those from Australia.

52. HYAMIA, sp.

Very close to the South-American *Hyamia palpitatalis*, Walker ; the specimens are not in good condition.

Fam. HERMINIDÆ.

53. BLEPTINA FUNESTALIS.

Bleptina funestalis, Walk. Cat. xxxiv. p. 1163.

54. BOCANA METISALIS.

Bocana metisalis, Walk. Cat. xvi. p. 183.

Bleptina dimissalis, Walk. l. c. xxxiv. p. 116.

Walker described the sexes as distinct species.

55. BOCANA? SYPNOIDES.

Bocana? sypnoides, Butl. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 416.

This species hardly belongs to the genus *Bocana*, the males having deeply pectinated antennæ and long tapering palpi ; Mr. Butler's description was taken from a female specimen.

Fam. BOARMIDÆ.

56. BOARMIA SAMOANA.

Boarmia samoana, Butl. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 433.

This species varies considerably in colour ; some specimens are much paler than others.

Fam. GEOMETRIDÆ.

57. IODIS CHEROMETA.

Iodis cherometa, Meyr. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 203.

One specimen of this pretty species.

58. THALASSODES OPALINA.

Thalassodes opalina, Butl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, vi. p. 214; Ill. Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. pt. vi. p. 70, t. cxvii. f. 9.

Thalassodes saturata, Snell. Tijds. v. Ent. xxiv. p. 77, t. 8. f. 3.

This species appears to be very widely distributed.

59. THALASSODES TIMOCLEA, n. sp. (Plate XIII. figs. 6, ♂, 7, ♀.)

♂. Primaries and secondaries bright green, thickly speckled with very fine white lines, two narrow white lines crossing both the primaries and secondaries from the costal to the inner margin; underside of all the wings greenish white; the head, thorax, and abdomen greenish white. Antennæ and legs yellowish.

♀. The same colour as the male, but with the primaries crossed about the middle from the costal to the inner margin by a wide creamy white band, and the apical half of the secondaries creamy white; in all other respects it is identical with the male, excepting that the antennæ are simple and not pectinated as in the male. Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, ♀ $1\frac{1}{2}$.

This species is quite distinct from any other known to me.

Fam. EPHYRIDÆ.

60. ANISODES SUSPICARIA.

Anisodes suspicaria, Snell. Tijds. v. Ent. xxiii. p. 80?, t. 5. f. 6, 6a-c.

Fam. ACIDALIDÆ.

61. ACIDALIA CERNEA, n. sp. (Plate XIII. fig. 8, ♂.)

Primaries and secondaries pure white, with three very fine waved black lines between the middle and the outer margins of all the wings. Underside uniform silky white, slightly yellowish along the costal margin of the primaries. The head, thorax, and abdomen white. Antennæ and legs brown. Male and female alike, excepting that the antennæ of the male are rather deeply pectinated, those of the female simple. Expanse, ♂ ♀, 1 inch.

A pretty little species; it is not closely allied to any known to me.

62. PYTHODORA RHIPISTIS, Meyr.

My specimens are identical with those so named in Mr. Mathew's collection now in the British Museum.

Fam. MICRONIDÆ.

63. MICRONIA HERMÆA, n. sp. (Plate XIII. fig. 9.)

Primaries and secondaries pure white, the primaries crossed from

the costal margin by three narrow pale mouse-coloured bands, a narrow line between the first and second, and a series of small mouse-coloured streaks extend from the apex along the outer margin; on the costal margin there are a number of small dots. Secondaries crossed by two mouse-coloured bands, the first about the middle, the second submarginal; the fringe of all the wings mouse-coloured. The head, thorax, and abdomen white. Legs white; antennæ mouse-coloured. The underside of all the wings pure white. Expanse 2 inches.

This species is allied to *Micronia hyemalis*, Butler.

64. *EROSIA CONCHIFERALIS*, Moore.

65. *EROSIA*, sp.

Two specimens, in very poor condition.

Fam. LARENTIDÆ.

66. *LARENTIA BOSORA*, n. sp. (Plate XIII. fig. 10.)

Primaries and secondaries, the ground-colour white, thickly speckled with reddish-brown and olive-green dots. Two olive-green bands crossing the primaries from the costal to the inner margin, a reddish spot near the apex on the outer margin and one on the inner margin close to the anal angle. Secondaries crossed by one central band of reddish brown, and a large patch of reddish brown at the anal angle. The underside of all the wings bright reddish brown; the head, thorax, and abdomen greenish. Antennæ brown. Expanse 1 inch.

67. *PASIPHILA CATASTNEPTA*.

Pasiphila catastnepta, Meyr. N. Z. I. Sci. 1883, p. 527.

Fam. SICULODIDÆ.

68. *SICULODES ANTICALIS*.

Siculodes anticalis, Walk. Cat. xxxiv. p. 1238.

The specimens are identical with Walker's type in the National Collection from Mysol.

Fam. PYRALIDÆ.

69. *DOTHTHA MESENERIALIS*.

Doththa mesenterialis, Walk. Cat. xvii. p. 285.

Fam. HYDROCAMPIDÆ.

70. *CATACLYSTA DRUSIALIS*.

Cataclysta drusialis, Walk. Cat. xvii. p. 450; Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1885, p. 428, et 1886, p. 221.

Fam. ASOPIIDÆ.

71. *RINECURA NIGRESCENS*.

Rinecura nigrescens, Butl. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 424.

72. HYMENIA RECURVALIS.

Hymenia recurvalis, Fabr. Ent. Syst. iii. 2. p. 237.

Hymenia fascialis, Stoll, Cram. Pap. Exot. v. p. 163, t. 36. f. 13.

This common species is found almost everywhere.

Fam. STENIADÆ.

73. STENIA ORNATALIS.

Stenia ornatalis, Dup. Lép. viii. 2. p. 207, t. 223. f. 8.

Fam. MARGARODIDÆ.

74. GLYPHODES STOLALIS.

Glyphodes stolalis, Guén. Sp. Gén. Lép. viii. p. 293, t. 3. f. 11.

The specimens are identical with those from India and Java.

75. MARGARONIA GLAUCULALIS.

Margaronia glauculalis, Guén. Sp. Gén. Lép. viii. p. 306.

Margaronia oceanitis, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 222.

Mr. Meyrick's species is identical with Guénée's.

Fam. BOTYDÆ.

76. BOTYODES ASIALIS.

Botyodes asialis, Guén. Sp. Gén. Lép. viii. p. 321; Lederer, Wien. ent. Monatsch. viii. p. 394, t. 13. f. 8.

Lygropis sirioxantha, Meyr. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 262.

Mr. Meyrick's species is identical with Guénée's.

77. PLATAMONIA STENOSOMA.

Platamonia stenosoma, Felder, Reise Nov. Lep. t. cxxxiv. f. 16; Erkl. de Taf. cxxxiv. no. 16.

One male of this fine species.

78. DRACÆNURA ASTHENOTA.

Dracænura asthenota, Meyr. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 229.

79. DRACÆNURA AGRAMMA.

Dracænura agramma, Meyr. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 229.

80. DRACÆNURA MYOTA.

Dracænura myota, Meyr. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 230.

Three specimens of this pretty little species.

81. PLEONECTUSA METALEUCALIS.

Pleonectusa metaleucalis, Walk. Cat. xxxiv. p. 1372; Meyr. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 231.

82. PLEONECTUSA PARALLELA.

Pleonectusa parallela, Meyr. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 231.

83. MARASMIA ERILITALIS.

Marasmia eritalis, Feld. Reise der Nov. Lep. t. cxxxv. f. 26 ;
Erkl. de Taf. cxxxv. no. 26.

84. MARASMIA AUREA, n. sp.

Wings pure white. The costal margin of the primaries golden yellow, with three small dots on the inner side, a golden yellow waved submarginal line crossing the wing from near the apex to the inner margin. Secondaries with a small waved yellow line extending from the costal to anal angle. Underside of all the wings pure white. The head, thorax, abdomen, legs, and antennæ white. Expanse $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

This beautiful little species is very distinct from any I have seen.

85. DOLICHOSTICHA PERINEPHES.

Dolichosticha perinephes, Meyr. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886,
p. 236.

86. SEMIOCEROS DACTYLOPTILA.

Semioceros dactyloptila, Meyr. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886,
p. 243.

Several specimens of this pretty species.

87. EREBANGELA MELANAUGES.

Erebangela melanauges, Meyr. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886,
p. 246.

Several specimens of this dull-coloured species.

88. DIPLOTYLA OCHROSEMA.

Diplotyla ochrosema, Meyr. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 247.
Many specimens.

89. DIPLOTYLA CYCLOSPILA.

Diplotyla cyclospila, Meyr. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 248.
The female is like the male, excepting that it is considerably paler in colour, and that the antennæ are quite simple.

90. STREPSIMELA SIGNIFERALIS.

Isopteryx signiferalis, Wallgr. Wien. ent. Mon. iv. p. 175.
? *Ceratoclasia barbicornis*, Feld. Reise der Nov. Lep. t. cxxxvi.
f. 1 ; Meyr. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, p. 250.

91. BOTYS ABRUPTALIS.

Botys abruptalis, Walk. Cat. xvii. p. 371.

One specimen of this species, agreeing well with specimens from Ceylon.

92. NOTARCHA, sp.

Two specimens in very worn condition.

Fam. GALLERIDÆ.

93. NEPHOPTERYX, sp.?

94. AURANA, sp.

Very close to *A. actiosella*, Walker, from Ceylon.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIII.

- Fig. 1. *Heteropan dolens*, n. sp., p. 220.
 2. *Hypsa woodfordi*, n. sp., p. 221.
 3, 4. *Steiria variabilis*, Moore, vars., p. 223.
 5. *Grammodes alcyona*, n. sp., p. 225.
 6, ♂, 7, ♀. *Thalassodes timoclea*, n. sp., p. 227.
 8, ♂. *Acidalia cernea*, n. sp., p. 227.
 9. *Micronia hermæa*, n. sp., p. 227.
 10. *Larentia bosora*, n. sp., p. 228.

2. Notes on the Gular Brood-pouch of *Rhinoderma darwini*.

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The Chilian Batrachian *Rhinoderma darwini* was among the most interesting finds of the voyage of the 'Beagle,' and its special interest lay in the fact that it was originally thought by Gay¹ to have been viviparous. Jiminez de la Espada disproved this in 1872, and brought to light² the remarkable fact that the gular sac of the male becomes greatly enlarged and modified, to form a brood-pouch, within which the larval metamorphoses of the young are undergone.

The specimen which furnished the subject-matter for these notes came into my hands quite recently³, in the course of an inquiry into the skeleton of the Anura⁴. Finding that I was able to supplement the descriptions of Espada, and seeing that his paper was published without illustration, I thought it desirable to seize the opportunity of putting on record drawings of so rare an object. The specimen itself differs in no important external character from those hitherto described. It measures from snout to vent 30 mm., that being the length given by Espada; the length of the outstretched hind limb is 62 mm., and the greatest transverse diameter of the trunk 18 mm.⁵ The cutaneous lobes of the fore limb ('epaulettes')

¹ Compt. Rend. vol. ii. p. 322 (1835).

² Anales d. l. Soc. Esp. d. hist. nat. Madrid, vol. i. pp. 139-151 (1872). German abstract by Spengel, Zeitsch. wiss. Zool. vol. xxix. pp. 495-501 (1877).

³ Among some material generously placed at my disposal by my master, Prof. Huxley.

⁴ See P. Z. S. 1888, p. 141.

⁵ For good fig. see Gay, Hist. de Chile, Atlas, pl. 7, Erpetologia.

Druce, Herbert. 1888. "List of the Lepidoptera Heterocera collected by Mr. C. M. Woodford at Suva, Viti Leva, Fiji Islands, with the Descriptions of some new Species." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1888, 219–231.

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