

wing as a dull blood-red stripe; a similar (but imperfect) oblique subapical purplish-black dash, followed almost immediately by an oblique inwardly directed arched stripe of red, which runs to inner margin; a black discocellular dash: secondaries straw-yellow, with a black spot on upper discocellular veinlet and a red dash near anal angle: face ochreous; vertex of head and broadly pectinated antennæ black; collar and front of pterygodes stramineous; remainder of pterygodes and thorax sericeous sordid creamy white; abdomen greyer, yellowish at sides. Under surface of all the wings ochreous; primaries with no inner band and the outer band reduced to an oblique dash; black discocellular dash as above: secondaries with a red spot beyond the cell; otherwise as above: body below cream-coloured, the legs partly stramineous; palpi ochreous.

Expanse of wings 33 millim.

♂, Kasitu River, foot of Jakwa Mountain, Henga, west of Lake Nyasa, June 16th, 1895.

XXVIII.—*New Species of Pyralidæ from the Khasia Hills.*

By W. WARREN, M.A., F.E.S.

[Continued from p. 119.]

HALIOTIGRIS, gen. nov.

Fore wings narrow and elongate; costa straight for three fourths, then gradually curved; apex rectangular; hind margin curved, more obliquely in the lower half; anal angle obtuse. Hind wings with both angles and hind margin rounded, the latter slightly bent in middle. Abdomen of male extending far beyond hind wings. Antennæ finely ciliated, the basal joint enlarged. Labial palpi obliquely upturned; second joint thick, third short, bluntly pointed; maxillary palpi absent; tongue developed; ocelli present, pale, with dark rim; vertex of head with rough hairs. Neuration: fore wings with cell half the length of wings; discocellular slightly concave; first median at five sixths, third from lower angle of cell, second just before, lower radial just above, the angle; upper median below the upper angle, last subcostal from it; third and fourth stalked; first and second free. Hind wings with first subcostal anastomosing for some considerable distance with costal; medians and radial as in fore wings.

Type *Haliotigris cometa*, sp. n.

Haliotigris cometa, sp. n.

Fore wings white, iridescent; a velvety black basal line prolonged along inner margin; a black inner line at one sixth, oblique and straight to below median vein, then angled; outer line thick, velvety black, at three fourths, attenuated below middle, running in shortly to beneath the discal spot, then, oblique and angled basewards, to inner margin at two thirds; two large discal spots, subquadrate, erect, not reaching costa, filled up with dull fulvous, the outer one edged with darker; central area below median filled up with fulvous and grey scales; a blackish spot above inner margin beyond first line, edged with pale tawny and followed by two blackish streaks; the fulvous suffusion of median area extends beyond the outer line as far as its elbow; veins beyond outer line finely black; the apical two thirds of the marginal space steel-blue, iridescent, white close to outer line and yellowish along costa; fringe steel-blue for two thirds, then white. Hind wings white; an irregular velvety-black fascia close to base; a curved dark grey wispy shade from the discal spot to middle of hind margin with the veins within it blackish; an oblique grey shade towards apex also with the veins in it blackish; anal angle with the veins slightly tinged with grey; fringe white. Head, face, thorax, and patagia yellow-fulvous; middle of thorax black; abdomen white, its basal segment broadly velvety black; a fine dark dorsal line and thicker lateral lines. Underside white, with all the veins and markings black; the two cell-spots of fore wings also black; a tuft of fulvous yellow hairs from base of fore wings.

Expanse of wings 50 millim.

Two males from the Khasias.

A remarkably beautiful insect.

MARGAROCHROMA, gen. nov.

Fore wings with costa faintly sinuous, slightly incurved in middle and convex on either side, strongly at apex; apex produced, blunt; hind margin strongly oblique, hardly curved. Hind wings triangular, the hind margin hardly curved, the apex prominent, the anal angle rounded off. Abdomen of male with rather large anal tuft; antennæ pubescent, with fine short ciliations; labial palpi long, porrect, decumbent, second joint roughly haired, especially above, third joint acute, nearly as long as second; tongue present; maxillary palpi absent; ocelli invisible; forehead strongly produced below. Neuration: fore wings, cell half the length of wing;

discocellular concave, vertical; first median at three fourths; second, third, and lower radial all close together from end of cell; upper radial from below upper angle; last subcostal from the angle, rather upcurved at its origin; first and second subcostals free, the second closely approximated to the stem of the third and fourth.

Type *Margarochroma pictalis*, sp. n.

Margarochroma pictalis, sp. n.

Fore wings white, suffused with burnished golden scales; first line at one fourth, angled on median and submedian veins, the upper half faint, the lower black, distinct; second line at about two thirds, distinct, black, running straight towards anal angle, curved from the third median to below the discocellular, there sharply retracted and forming an acute angle outwards, and attaining the inner margin near the first line, with which it is united above inner margin by black scales; the inner line is preceded and the outer followed by a similar parallel but fainter line; a black crescent on the discocellular and an elongated blackish-edged spot in the cell before it; median area at and below the median vein darkened with diffuse scales; some grey scales towards middle of hind margin; fringe white beyond a very fine dark basal line. Hind wings with basal three fourths mixed fulvous and grey, with a brighter fulvous spot in the middle of its outer margin edged with dark; marginal area white, with burnished golden scales and traces of a broken blackish line; fringe as in fore wings. Head and thorax white; abdomen whitish, with lustrous scales; the basal segments variegated with tawny and dark grey scales; anal tuft black; palpi and lower half of forehead black. Underside whitish, with the markings and some marginal clouds dark; basal half of both wings dull blackish.

Expanse of wings 24 millim.

One male from the Khasias.

Genus PLEUROPTYA, Meyr.

Pleuroptya fuscalis, sp. n.

Fore wings fulvous fuscous, darker along costa and hind margin, the lines and spots dark fuscous; first line near base, vertical in its lower half, recurved basewards above, and indistinct towards costa; second line at three fourths, diffuse, inwardly oblique at first, then forming a shallow sinus, incurved below middle and darker below discal spot to inner

margin at two thirds; marginal space darker fuscous to near second line; a small dark spot in cell and a larger one at the end; fringe dark grey. Hind wings paler, more yellowish, with dark discal spot, and exterior line as on fore wings; marginal space dark fuscous, becoming blackish and somewhat metallic at apex along costa; fringe pale glossy ochreous with a darker base. Head and thorax concolorous with fore wings; abdomen paler. Underside dull whitish ochreous, with the lines indistinct.

Expanse of wings 46 millim.

One male from the Khasias.

Genus NOTARCHA, Meyr.

Notarcha semiflava, sp. n.

Fore wings fuscous, the lines and spots darker; the costa paler, tinged with yellowish; first line near base, indistinct; a pale yellow spot in cell, preceded by a round blackish one and followed by a reniform one on the discocellular; postmedian line of the usual form, forming three teeth in the sinus, dull blackish, edged externally with paler, which below the costa takes the form of a curved yellow blotch with lunate edges; beyond the postmedian the ground-colour becomes darker; fringe yellowish, chequered with brownish triangles. Hind wings yellowish, with the base, a discal spot, an outer thick rectangularly bent line, and the whole outer border dark fuscous; fringe as in fore wings. Head, thorax, and abdomen olive fuscous; base of abdomen yellowish. Underside pale straw-colour, with the markings dull leaden grey.

Expanse of wings 30 millim.

A few from the Khasias.

Notarcha paucinotalis, sp. n.

Fore wings mouse-colour, tinged with rufous; first line only visible on inner margin as a dark shade, and a black dot below the median; a small black dot in the cell and a slender black lunule at its end; second line denticulate, interrupted, strongly curved outwards in the middle, reaching inner margin at two thirds, above which it is marked by a large black spot; a marginal row of small black dots; fringe concolorous. Hind wings darker, with a cell-spot and denticulate central line; the basal area and inner marginal third suffused with dark grey. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous; basal joint of antennæ, tongue, and pectus whitish

ochreous. Underside smooth, pale grey, with the outer line and cell-spot distinct in both wings, the line *not* interrupted.

Expanse of wings 40 millim.

One male from the Khasias.

Genus LOXOSCIA, Warr.

Loxoscia verecunda, sp. n.

Like *L. costalis*, Moore, but smaller and duller; pale grey. Fore wings with costa yellowish; the lines and spots obscurely darker and the central area slightly suffused with yellowish, especially towards the inner margin; the outer line consists of three equal oblique portions; the sinus contains a pale yellowish spot. Hind wings with basal two fifths pale, with a dark cell-spot; the rest with the fringes pale grey. Head, thorax, and abdomen yellowish. Underside still duller, with the markings fainter.

Expanse of wings 30 millim.

Several from the Khasias.

Genus GADESSA, Moore.

Gadessa impuralis, sp. n.

Fore wings straw-colour, with dull brownish-grey markings; the costa, especially at base, yellowish; lines somewhat blurred and indistinct, first at one fifth, slightly bent, and oblique outwards; second at three fourths, at first inwardly oblique, then describing a shallow sinus, incurved to below reniform stigma, with which it is connected by a grey diffuse blotch, and again oblique inwards, reaching inner margin before two thirds, and approximated to first line; a subbasal yellowish diffuse shade; a pale fuscous cloudy spot in base of cell and a darker cloudy cell-spot; hind margin greyish fuscous, diffuse, and broader towards costa and anal angle. Hind wings the same, without inner line and basal cell-spot; fringes straw-colour. Head, face, thorax, and abdomen straw-colour; collar and sides of patagia yellowish. Underside duller; the costa of fore wing and hind margins of both wings dull fuscous; the cell-spot and outer line only shown on fore wings.

Expanse of wings 28–30 millim.

Two males from the Khasias.

Very near to *mysisalis*, Wlk., from S. Africa, and apparently identical with specimens from the Nilgiris referred to that species by Mr. Hampson.

Genus CONOGETHES, Meyr.

Conogethes diminutiva, sp. n.

Fore wings yellow, with the lines indicated by black spots; a black dot at base; two subbasal spots on inner margin; first line sometimes vertical, consisting of three spots, often broken, the two lower spots nearer the hind margin; two spots in cell; exterior line consisting of ten or eleven spots, submarginal line of seven; the disk is often suffused with tawny, and in some instances the lower spots of the two lines coalesce, forming blotches in the central area. Hind wings with discal spot and two lines of black spots, the central line forming a black blotch on inner margin; fringes of both wings yellow. Head, thorax, and abdomen yellow, the latter generally with dorsal and lateral rows of black spots; anal tuft of male black. Underside like upper, but paler; the disk of fore wings often suffused with black.

Expanse of wings 17 millim.

Several from the Khasias.

Of the same size as *C. hæmactalis*, Snell., but distinguished at once by the black, not reddish or purple markings. The suffused forms may be called var. *fulvida*.

Conogethes punctiferalis, var. *nigralis*, n.

The whole of the median area between the spots that represent the antemedian and postmedian lines suffused with blackish. This variety is exactly analogous with the variety *semifascialis*, Wlk., of *ersealis*, Wlk., from Moreton Bay, Australia.

Genus ARIPANA, Moore.

Aripana annulata, sp. n.

Fore wings white; a faint ochreous streak along costa at base and along hind margin from apex; a black spot at base, one on costa and inner margin near base, and a small one in base of cell; first line ochreous brown, only visible towards inner margin; a roundish large black cell-spot, sometimes with pale centre; obliquely beyond it a large finely edged brown or ochreous semiannulus; the ochreous or brownish diffuse exterior line starts from another similar semiannulus, is curved outwards towards hind margin, interrupted below the middle, and reappears on inner margin at three fourths; opposite the gap is a black spot near the hind margin. Hind wings with black cell-spot and ochreous sinuous interrupted

exterior line, with a black spot on it at inner margin and another near hind margin in the middle; fringes whitish. Head, thorax, and abdomen white; two black spots on the sides of the second abdominal segment. Underside suffused with pale fuscous, with only the discal spots marked and the edges of the costal annuli. In one of the two examples the exterior line is much nearer the hind margin than in the other.

Expanse of wings 24-26 millim.

Two males from the Khasias.

Aripana? candidalis, sp. n.

Fore wings white; basal area tinged with grey and with two small black dashes, one in the middle, the other on inner margin; first line blackish at one fourth, curved, with a black costal blotch along its upper half; second line from middle of costa, followed on costa by a large black blotch, forming an acute projecting beak below middle towards anal angle, and ending vertically on inner margin at three fourths; lower third of median area pale fulvous; an elongated black discal spot and a round blackish apical spot; fringe white, with a black basal line at apex. Hind wings white, with the whole outer third interruptedly blackish, the white ground-colour forming a small sinus in the middle; fringe white, with yellowish base and darker dividing line. Head, thorax, and abdomen white; basal segments of abdomen tinged with grey; anal segments black. Underside like upper; in the hind wings a black outer line with rectangular sinus is visible.

Expanse of wings 17 millim.

One female from the Khasias.

Aripana radiata, sp. n.

Fore wings white, with a faint ochreous tinge in places; a minute black dot at base of costa, a black spot on median near base, and another on inner margin further from base, the three lying in a curve; a black spot on costa at one third, from which the first line runs vertical to inner margin; a small black dot in cell and large black spot at end; a black streak from below the small dot obliquely to inner margin before anal angle; another from below the discal spot, divergent from the first, to hind margin above anal angle; a row of black marginal spots increasing in size as they approach the anal angle; a thick black outer line from

costa beyond two thirds, oblique as far as third median, below which it turns and runs straight outwards to hind margin; fringe white. Hind wings with large black discal spot, with a smaller one nearer base, and black postmedian line forming two large curves, one round the cell, the other below it, to a black spot on inner margin; fringe white beyond a black marginal line. Head, thorax, and abdomen white, tinged with greyish ochreous; a pair of black spots on front of thorax and first segment of abdomen. Underside white, with the markings fainter and in part obsolete.

Expanse of wings 28 millim.

Two females from the Khasias.

Genus DICHOCROCIS, Led.

Dichocrocis fuscifimbria, sp. n.

Fore wings deep yellow, suffused with orange; first line at one fourth, oblique outwards, and angled on the median, thick, dark brown; outer line at four fifths, parallel to hind margin, forming a sinus over the three median nervules, running shortly inwards along the first median, and reaching inner margin at three fourths; cell-spot large, brownish; a smaller dot in cell towards base; fringes leaden grey, with a darker basal line. Hind wings like fore wings, without the basal line, and with the cell-spot smaller. Head, thorax, and abdomen orange. Underside paler, without basal line.

Expanse of wings 24 millim.

Several of both sexes from Humboldt Bay, New Guinea.

PLATEOPSIS, gen. nov.

Fore wings with costa straight, curved only at base and before apex, which is blunt; hind margin obliquely rounded. Hind wings with both angles and hind margin evenly rounded. Forehead broad, projecting, and flattened, with a small blunt tooth in front; labial palpi obliquely ascending; second joint thick, third small and pointed; maxillary palpi invisible; tongue small; antennæ thick, short, lamellate, and pubescent. Neuration: fore wings, cell not half as long as wing, first median at five sixths, second, third, and lower radial at even distances from each other, third from end of cell; upper radial from just above middle of discocellular; last subcostal from end of cell, which is bent down, so that the nervule seems to rise from the discocellular; stem of third and fourth from just before the angle, the second close to the latter, first not far before second, bent up towards costal. Hind wings

with cell very short; costal approximated to subcostal near base; first subcostal anastomosing for a considerable distance with the costal; medians and radial all approximated from the lower angle of cell.

Type *Plateopsis vespertilio*.

Plateopsis vespertilio, sp. n.

Fore wings mouse-colour, smooth, without irroration; lines dark, thick, first near base, vertical to inner margin before one third, the costal portion invisible; a large blackish cell-spot; exterior line at three fourths, parallel for one third to hind margin, then forming a tridentate shallow sinus, running in to beneath the discal spot, thence very thick to inner margin; fringe concolorous, with a white spot at anal angle. Hind wings the same, with outer line only; white spot in fringes near anal angle larger. Head, thorax, and abdomen all concolorous. Underside whitish, with discal spot and outer lines represented.

Expanse of wings 22 millim.

One male from the Khasias.

A very distinct looking insect.

Genus COPTOBASIS, Led.

Coptobasis biocellata, sp. n.

Fore wings dull olive-fuscous; first line near base, bent in middle, the lower arm vertical; second line at three fourths, obscurely dentate, and hardly forming a sinus, running in very shortly along the second median, and thence obliquely to inner margin at two thirds, faintly edged with paler throughout; first spot horizontal, oval, with slightly paler centre and dark edge; the second lunular; fringe concolorous, without lines. Hind wings with dark discal spot and dentate outer line. Head and thorax concolorous, the abdomen much paler. Underside whitish cinereous, with the lines and spots a little darker. Antennæ of male with small but distinct basal process.

Expanse of wings 28 millim.

Both sexes from Tenimber.

Coptobasis incrassata, sp. n.

Fore wings glossy fuscous, the costa dark fuscous; first line at one fourth, oblique outward, thick; second line at two thirds, running vertically straight without a sinus to the

second median, along which it runs to below the discocellular, and thence to inner margin beyond middle, forming two right angles at the bends; a round blackish spot in cell and a dull whitish, thickly dark-edged lunule on discocellular; fringes glossy, concolorous, with a broad dark line at base, preceded by a very narrow pale one. Hind wings like fore wings, but rather paler, with an obscure darker central line; fringes with their apices whitish. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous. Underside whitish cinereous, with the markings darker. The antennæ of the male are strongly pubescent and have an enlarged bifid process from the basal joint.

Expanse of wings 26 millim.

Several from the Khasias.

POLYCORYS, gen. nov.

Distinguished from *Coptobasis*, Led., by the antennæ of the male, of which the basal joint is much enlarged and clothed with a tuft of hair, the shaft of the antennæ being articulated to its extremity; the first fourth of the shaft is thickened, with closely lamellate joints, the rest filiform. Labial palpi porrect, stout, densely hairy beneath, the third joint concealed; maxillary palpi slender, porrect above the labial. Collar and shoulders with erect tufts of scales; patagia and wings clothed with long coarse hair-like scales.

Type *Polycorys seminigralis*, sp. n.

Coptobasis crotonalis, Wlk., belongs to this genus.

Polycorys seminigralis, sp. n.

Fore wings greyish fuscous, dusted with dark fuscous; first line near base, dark fuscous, angled in middle, the lower arm vertical; orbicular stigma round, the reniform lunate, obliquely curved, both dark-edged, with their centre of the ground-colour; second line distinct, blackish, dentate, from costa at about two-thirds, vertical for its first third, vertical but slightly nearer hind margin in the middle, slightly oblique, without denticulations, and strongly marked, above inner margin; a row of black dashes along hind margin separated by the pale veins; from inner margin near base a dark suffusion extends to hind margin below apex, embracing the whole outer half of wing except the paler edging of the second line; fringe fuscous. Hind wings with blackish cell-spot; second and marginal lines as in fore wings. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey mixed with dark fuscous; tip of abdomen pale. Underside paler grey, with the lines and spots distinct.

Expanse of wings 36 millim.

Several males from the Khasias.

Genus NOSOPHORA, Led.

Nosophora triguttalis, sp. n.

Intermediate between *conjunctalis*, Wlk., and *chironalis*, Wlk., having in the fore wings the two spots of the former and in the hind wing the round spot of the latter. The hind wings beneath possess the bed of scales above the cell.

One male from the Khasias.

The basal segment of the abdomen is white.

Genus CYCLARCHA, Warr.

Cyclarcha monomma, sp. n.

Fore wings straw-yellow, suffused with greyish fuscous beneath the median vein for two thirds from the base, the veins themselves remaining paler; no markings whatever, except a large round velvety black discal spot; fringe straw-colour. Hind wings the same, with the fuscous suffusion deeper and embracing the whole wing except the hind margin; a faint dark brown cell-spot and a submarginal wavy line, edged externally with paler. Head, face, and palpi straw-colour; abdomen dark brownish fuscous. Underside glossy straw-colour, with the round discal spot of fore wings distinct and a cinereous shade across the disk of both wings.

Expanse of wings 20 millim.

One male from the Khasias.

PANTÆOCOME, gen. nov.

Wings both in shape and markings like *Acharana* and *Pachyzancla*; labial palpi short and broad, bluntly triangular, the third joint quite invisible; maxillary palpi erect, filiform; tongue and ocelli present; antennæ in female simple, in male pubescent; in the male the middle femora and tibiæ are largely developed; the hind femora and tibiæ are clothed with smooth shiny scales, concealing a mass of expansible fluffy hair and with a thick short tuft at the extreme base; from the base of the inner margin of hind wing springs a long tuft of stiff hairs.

Type *Pantæocome deformis*, sp. n.

Pantæocome deformis, sp. n.

Fore wings dull grey, with the costa darker; the lines and cell-spots almost exactly as in *stultalis*, the first near base, curved, the second at three fourths, forming three teeth in its

upper third, three more in the sinus, and one large tooth in the lower third above the middle of inner margin, edged throughout with paler. Hind wings the same. Underside much paler, whitish towards base. The covering scales of the hind legs are glossy white, the fluffy hairs beneath grey, and the basal tuft blackish; the tuft of stiff hairs from the hind wing brown-black.

Expanse of wings 24–28 millim.

Two males and one female from Tenimber.

Genus *PACHYZANCLA*, Meyr.

Pachyzancla granulata, sp. n.

Fore wings rufous or fuscous, thickly irrorated with darker atoms; the lines dark fuscous, often very indistinct, first at one fourth, bent in middle and vertical below the bend to inner margin; second at three fourths, parallel to hind margin, forming a rectangular tridentate sinus in the middle, running in along second median to below the discocellular, and thence to inner margin at two thirds; a dark spot in cell and a dark lunule at the end; fringes glossy grey, with a dark basal line preceded by a fine paler one. Hind wings like fore wings, with the first line wanting. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous, basal segments of abdomen paler. Underside duller.

Expanse of wings 26–28 millim.

Several from the Khasias.

Genus *SYNTOMODORA*, Meyr.

Syntomodora plumbealis, sp. n.

Fore wings leaden grey, with the costa straw-colour; first line at one fourth, nearly straight, second at two thirds, forming a shallow sinus to below discocellular, thence straight to inner margin beyond middle; it is preceded on the costa by a pale straw-coloured blotch; hind margin narrowly and diffusely straw-colour, slightly interrupted in the middle; fringes grey, pale straw-colour at apex and above anal angle. Hind wings the same, without the basal line. Head, face, and abdomen yellowish; thorax grey. Underside leaden grey, with the costal blotch large and conspicuous, the lines indistinct.

Expanse of wings 26 millim.

Two males from the Khasias.

Genus ORPHANOSTIGMA, Warr.

Orphanostigma versicolor, sp. n.

Fore wings yellow, suffused with orange; the lines as in *latimarginata*, Wlk.; marginal area dark violet-fuscous; in the hind wings the line from the discal spot to anal angle is always slightly bent, whereas in *latimarginata* it is quite straight, and the space between it and inner margin is orange, whereas in *latimarginata* it is the pale yellow of the ground-colour. Head, thorax, and abdomen bright orange.

Expanse of wings 18 millim.

Latimarginata is always larger—22–24 millim.

A variety occurs in which the orange tints are superseded by fuscous grey.

Several examples from the Khasias. In the B. M. collection are examples from the Nilgiris.

Genus PATANIA, Moore.

Patania? excurvalis, sp. n.

Fore wings dark mouse-colour; a short subbasal line, black on costa; first line at one fifth, blackish, wavy, vertical, edged with pale yellowish internally; second at three fourths, oblique inwardly from costa, along which it runs for a short distance towards apex to a pale yellow costal spot, and edged internally by a curved yellowish blotch; at one third it is abruptly bent outwards along the lower radial, forming a narrow tridentate sinus, then as abruptly recurved to beneath the yellow costal patch and bent to inner margin at middle; fringes straw-colour, with their inner half chequered with darker, and a dark basal line. Hind wings like fore wings, with an exterior line only. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous; anal tuft pale. Underside paler, with the markings more distinct than above.

Expanse of wings 24 millim.

One male from Mackay, Queensland.

Distinguished from *Patania? appensalis*, Snell. (*Entephria*), by the different course of the outer line and by the chequered fringes.

Genus DOLICHOSTICHA, Meyr.

Dolichosticha subauralis, sp. n.

Like *D. perinephes*, Meyr., from Fiji, but the ground-colour pale yellow, slightly lustrous; the marginal fuscous

band projects basewards slightly at anal angle of fore wings and decidedly in the hind wings, the first part of the outer line running to its angle and forming the edge of the fuscous border to the anal angle. Underside yellowish. Abdomen and thorax with patagia yellowish; head and collar fuscous.

Expanse of wings 20 millim.

Several from the Khasias.

LASIACME, gen. nov.

A development of *Marasmia*, Led.; like it the male fore wing has a large fovea in the cell, covered with a flock of hair above, and containing woolly hair beneath; but the present genus is characterized by the length of the abdomen in the male and by the presence on the apex of hind wings of male of a bed of hair-like scales on the upper surface. The neuration is inconstant; in one species the second subcostal is free and closely approximated to the stem of the third and fourth, in the other it is stalked with them; so that, if neuration alone were followed, one would have to be placed in *Dolichosticha*, Meyr., the other in *Epimima*, Meyr., the types of which two species are without the hair-covered fovea in the cell.

Type *Lasiacme pilosa*, sp. n.

Lasiacme pilosa, sp. n.

Fore wings almost wholly suffused with dark fuscous grey, the usual pale ground-colour only appearing beyond the postmedian line; this runs obliquely parallel to hind margin for two thirds, is very shortly curved in between first and second median, then oblique again to inner margin at middle, where it approximates to the end of the first line, which is very obscure; costa between the two lines with dark spots; tuft of fovea dark fuscous, the expansible tuft of hair white; marginal area and fringes dark fuscous. Hind wings white, with broad fuscous border, narrowing to a point at anal angle; a dark linear cell-spot; the upper part of the postmedian line forms a short streak from below the costa a short way in front of the inner edge of the costal border; the lower part forms a continuation of the linear cell-spot to the anal angle; within this line the inner margin is slightly tinged with fuscous; the bed of hairs on the hind wings is narrow and extends from apex nearly halfway to base. Underside duller; the foveal space, which is oblong and large, ochreous white; the down when expanded whitish. Frenulum long

and stout; the retinaculum elongated and some distance from base of wing.

Expanse of wings 24 millim.

One male from the Khasias.

In the fore wings of this species the second subcostal is free.

Lasiacme mimica, sp. n.

Answers exactly to the description of *Epimima stereogona*, Meyr., with which it also agrees in neuration, the second, third, and fourth subcostals being stalked. On the hind wings the bed of hair at the apex is not narrow and confined to the costa as in *L. pilosa*, but spread over the whole apical region.

Expanse of wings 18-20 millim.

Two males from the Khasias.

Genus PLATAMONIA, Led.

Platamonia binotalis, sp. n.

Fore wings dull yellowish, much suffused with fuscous, the only clear yellowish space being within the sinus of the outer line; costa and base broadly suffused with deep fuscous; first line at one fourth, hardly curved, preceded by a narrow cloudy yellowish space; second at two thirds, dark from the costa, where it is preceded by a small yellowish spot and followed by a yellowish space, forming a slight wavy sinus and running in beneath the discal spot, reaching inner margin at two thirds; discal spot lunate, blackish, preceded by a yellowish blotch; marginal area wholly dark fuscous; fringe grey, with a dark line following a finer pale one at base. Hind wings with discal spot and outer line as in fore wings; pale yellow to line, fuscous beyond. Head and thorax fuscous; abdomen deep yellow, with fuscous rings; ultimate and penultimate segments both marked above with a white ring, divided in three parts by a black lateral dash on each side. Underside dull gilded yellow, suffused with darker; the outer line and cell-spots blackish.

Expanse of wings 22 millim.

One male from Upper Burma.

Like *abjungalis*, but not nearly so dark.

[To be continued.]



Warren, William. 1896. "XXVIII.— New species of Pyralidæ from the Khasia Hills." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 18, 163–177. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222939608680433>.

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