

XLIX.—*Description of a new Species of Ornithoptera.*

By H. GROSE-SMITH, B.A., F.E.S., F.Z.S., &c.

Ornithoptera titan, sp. n.

♂.—*Upperside*. Anterior wings black, with a broad yellowish-green band extending along the costa and partly invading the cell, narrowest at the base, but becoming wider in the middle and tapering towards the apex, which it does not reach; on the disk from the base and thence below the median nervure to the inner margin is a yellowish-green triangular area, the apex of which is a little above the lowest discoidal nervule; this green area, between the median nervules, does not extend to the median nervure, nor does it reach the outer margin, which is broadly black; there is no stigmatic band as in the *O. priamus* group. Posterior wings golden yellow, with a black outer border, which is narrow along the costa and becomes wider at the apex; the outer edge of the yellow area is golden green, which colour extends inwardly along the veins; beyond the yellow area, which extends rather beyond the lowest median nervule, to the inner margin the wings are jet-black, the abdominal fold, which is bordered basally by golden scales, being very wide; on the disk towards the apex in the yellow area between the veins are three large oval golden-green patches, in the upper part of each of which is a black spot, which represent the spots on the underside.

Underside. Anterior wings golden green, the costal, outer, and inner margins broadly black, the veins black; on the disk between the veins is a row of four rather narrow black lunules. Posterior wings golden yellow, with a golden green submarginal and inner-marginal area, the latter very wide; three large oval black spots on the disk, the uppermost sub-apical, the two others on either side of the lowest subcostal nervule; outer margin narrowly black; abdominal fold pale buff, with long hairs of the same colour.

In shape the anterior wings are very broad, less produced at the apex than in the *O. priamus* group; posterior wings convex and rather truncate at the anal angle. Antennæ, thorax, and legs black; abdomen yellow, with small black spots on either side; orbits white.

Expanse of wings $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. New Guinea.

In my own collection.

This magnificent butterfly was sent to me in a collection

stated to be from New Guinea (collector unknown to me). The rest of the collection is in very bad condition. I conjecture, however, from the series of species contained in it that the insects may have been captured towards the southern end of British New Guinea. I hope to obtain further particulars later on.

The absence of the stigmatic brand on the anterior wings separates it from the group of *O. priamus*, and the shape and neurulation of the wings from the *Schoënborgia* group. I have compared it with the drawing of the neurulation of *Schoënborgia* (?) *goliath*, Honrath, as figured by Mr. Rippon, and find little, if any, difference; if the true locality of *S. goliath* is New Guinea (Mr. Rothschild gives its locality as Waigeu?, Dorey?), it is very probable that my butterfly is the male of that species.

A new genus should be created for this species.

L.—*Descriptions of Brazilian Coccidæ*.

By ADOLPH HEMPEL, S. Paulo, Brazil.

THE writer has published, in the 'Revista do Museu Paulista,' vol. iv., a paper on the Coccidæ of Brazil. One hundred and thirty-one species are included in that paper, which is printed in the Portuguese language; and under the circumstances it was thought advisable to publish the descriptions of the new species in the English language as well.

The measurements of the scales, body, antennæ, and long hairs are in millimetres; those of the joints of the antennæ and legs, and of short hairs, spines, and glands, are in micro-millimetres.

Coccidæ.

Subfamily *MONOPHLEBINÆ*.

Genus *ICERYA*, Signoret.

Icerya brasiliensis, Hempel.

Adult female elliptical, pink; antennæ and legs dark brown, entirely covered with white secretion; consisting of one long caudal tuft, one cephalic tuft, a lateral and a sub-lateral row of nine tufts on each side, and a central longitudinal mass. A tuft on each side of the caudal and cephalic tufts is longer than the other marginal tufts. Ovisac large,



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