

- Fig. 8. *Fontaria lacustris*. Left copulatory foot from below.
 Fig. 8 a. Ditto. Keel of thirteenth segment.
 Fig. 8 b. Ditto. Anal sternite.
 Fig. 9. *Fontaria Holstii*. Left copulatory foot from below.
 Fig. 9 a. Ditto. Ditto, external view.
 Fig. 10. *Fontaria neptunus*. Left copulatory foot from below.
 Fig. 11. *Fontaria coarctata*. External aspect of copulatory foot.
 Fig. 12. *Paraiulus coreanus*. Lateral view of head and first segment.
 Fig. 12 a. Ditto. Protruded portion of copulatory apparatus.
 Fig. 13. *Iulus vallicola*. Lateral view of tergites 1 and 2.
 Fig. 14. *Spirobolus Walkeri*. Anterior view of half the copulatory apparatus.
 Fig. 14 a. Ditto. Inner protrusible portion of copulatory apparatus.
 Fig. 15. *Fontaria variata*. Left copulatory foot from below.
 Fig. 15 a. Ditto. Ditto, outer view.

XLIV.—On a new Species of Hesperiidæ of the Genus *Amenis*,
 Watson. By F. D. GODMAN and O. SALVIN.

MR. O. T. BARON, who is now travelling in Northern Peru, recently sent us a series of a remarkable species of Hesperiidæ which he captured near Cajamarca at an altitude of 10,000 feet above the sea. The species belongs to Mr. Watson's genus *Amenis* (P. Z. S. 1893, p. 12), the wing-structure being very similar to that of *A. pionia*, the type of the genus. The cell of the primaries is long and narrow, and the discocellulars very oblique, as in that species; the third median segment is relatively still shorter than in *A. pionia*. The wings are shorter, the secondaries not so produced at the anal angle, the outer margin being rounded; the radial of the secondaries is obsolete; and the hind tibiæ, being thickly scaled, do not clearly show the proximal pair of spurs.

Amenis Baroni, sp. n.

Costa of primaries slightly curved, outer margin convex; anal angle of secondaries very slightly produced. Primaries golden olive, the outer and inner margins broadly black; veins black; a transverse series of three black-bordered red spots, the largest in the cell, the others below in the direction of the inner margin; a cluster of four orange-red spots beyond the cell in a black border, another of two spots in the disk: secondaries black, with two irregular bands of golden olive, one submarginal, the other through the cell, the two meeting near the anal angle; fringes of both wings buff. Underside: primaries as above, the lowest spot of the transverse band orange-buff; a large patch of black on the inside of this band: secondaries greenish buff, the outer and inner margins, two narrow irregular lines across the disk, a single

wider one through the cell, and another nearer the base, black. Head above black, spotted with buff; thorax black, with two longitudinal light bands on either side; abdomen above black, banded with olive, the extremity buff; palpi beneath, thorax, abdominal bands, hind surface of the coxæ, and dorsal fringe of the hind tibiæ orange-buff, the rest of the legs and antennæ black.

The tegumen of the male secondary organs is split into two flattened lobes, beneath which is a cylindrical rod, which may be part of the scaphium; the harpes are upturned and end in a rounded lobe with a serrate edge; on the inner surface of the dorsal edge is a small lobe directed backwards, and on the inner surface of each harpe nearer the base is an elongated lobe with a strongly serrated dorsal edge. These organs, though differing in several details of structure, are similar in the main features to those of *Amenis pionia*.

Exp. 2·2 inches.

Female similar to the male, but rather larger and with more rounded wings.

Hab. Cajamarca, Peru, alt. 10,000 feet (*O. T. Baron*).

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Edited by W. T. BLANFORD. *Moths*.—Vol. III. By G. F. HAMPSON.

NOTWITHSTANDING the almost phenomenal speed with which one volume of the 'Moths of India' has followed another, this third instalment is in no respect inferior to the previous ones. The keys to the subfamilies and genera evidence the author's unflagging industry; and the illustrations, prepared under his supervision, demonstrate his perfect knowledge of the anatomical differences upon which these divisions are based.

The present volume deals with the two remaining groups of Noctuidæ—the Focillinæ and Detoidinæ,—also the three small families, Epicopiidæ, Uraniidæ, and Epiplemidæ, of which the author remarks that they might perhaps be regarded as subdivisions of one comprehensive family, the Uraniidæ; but by far the greater part of the volume is occupied with the extensive family Geometridæ. In his subdivision of this immense group of moths Mr. Hampson has largely followed the classification proposed by Mr. Meyrick for the European genera of the family.

Unmoved alike by the open disapproval of one class of lepidopterists and the praise of another, Mr. Hampson, with true scientific stoicism, has continued to treat both genera and species precisely in the same way in this as in the previous volumes: all genera



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