

XXXIX.—*New Species of Eastern and Australian Moths.*

By Colonel C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family Syntomidæ.

Eressa catoria, nov.

♂. Fore wings as in *E. confinis*, Walker: hind wings all black, with one small circular hyaline spot beyond the cell, with indications of a smaller spot below it; in many specimens both these small spots are indistinct. Antennæ white at the tips; a large orange spot on the prothorax, orange streak on metathorax; abdomen with a line of orange spots on vertex, on the sides, and also underneath.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Jaintia Hills. Many examples, all males.

Allied to *E. musa*, Swinh., and *E. confinis*, Walker. Differs from the former in having white tips to the antennæ, and from the latter in the orange streak on metathorax, and from both in having the hind wings all black.

Family Chalcosiidæ.

Pidorus leno, nov.

♂ ♀. Antennæ, body, and wings deep black, with an olive tinge, collar crimson; face, body below, and the underside of fore legs white. Fore wings with a wide oblique yellowish-white band from the costa beyond the middle to the hinder angle, touching neither: hind wings with a yellowish-white costal band extending round the apex, showing a whitish apical narrow patch: underside of both wings paler, with the basal portions greyish.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Jaintia Hills. Three males and one female.

Superficially like a very small *P. geminus*, Walker, but the white costal band of the hind wings above and the different colouring below are very striking, the underside of the wings in *P. geminus*, Walker, being streaked and shot with blue.

Isbarta curiosa, nov.

♂ ♀. Antennæ, head, thorax, and abdomen black, slightly metallic; antennæ white at the base, a white spot behind the head, and a white spot on each tegula; face white, body and legs also white on the underside. Wings dull black, with

yellowish-white spots and streaks in the interspaces, the female with the spots and streaks somewhat as in *I. imitans*, Butler; the spots, however, are shorter, and the three long streaks below the cell are disjointed outwardly: the hind wing is also somewhat similarly marked, but the basal streaks fill up the whole of the interspaces, leaving no black except on the veins, and the colour is rather deep yellow. The male differs from the female in being much smaller; the wings are almost entirely black, there being little more than indications of the spots and streaks.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $2\frac{1}{10}$, ♀ $2\frac{6}{10}$ inches.

Malang, Java. One pair.

Family Drepanulidæ.

Deroca hidda, nov.

♂ ♀. Shaft of antennæ, head, thorax, and abdomen white, branches of antennæ dark grey. Wings semihyaline, two sinuous grey bands close together before the middle on the fore wings, three similar bands close together before the outer margin of both wings, marginal space grey, or it might be described as having three sinuous white bands before the outer margin on a grey ground; the hind wing has also indications of a band before the middle, marginal line black, veins grey and more or less prominent.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ – $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Jaintia Hills. Two males and three females.

Much smaller than *D. hyalina*, Walker; wings better clothed, no marginal spots.

Family Lymantriidæ.

Gazalina intermixta, nov.

♂. Head white, collar and thorax pale rufous; abdomen white, with black segmental thin bands. Wings pure white; fore wings with two medial, oblique, thick, black transverse lines, the outer one outwardly elbowed beyond the cell; a subbasal black line; three or four short black streaks on the veins between the outer line and the margin: hind wings without markings. Underside pure white, both wings with black central, transverse, thin bands.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Jaintia Hills. Two examples.

Allied to *G. chrysolopha*, Kollar; differs in its white

abdomen and in the absence of the black streak along the median vein of fore wings, and the black streaking of all the veins outside the outer transverse line.

Lælia adalia, nov.

♂ ♀. Shaft of antennæ pale pink, branches dark grey; male with the head, thorax, and fore wings dark red-brown, in the female paler and more red; a black lunule at the upper end of cell, a pale streak through the lower half of cell; the median vein and its veinlets lined with black, and a black streak opposite the lunule: abdomen and hind wings red-grey, paler and more red in the female; without markings in both sexes. Underside paler; both wings uniformly coloured; fore wings with all but the borders suffused with brown.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{8}{10}$, ♀ $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

Jaintia Hills. One male and six females.

The male somewhat like *L. atestacea*, Hmps., but differently marked; the female of *L. atestacea* is, however, of a uniform pale yellowish white, with internervular grey streaks.

Family Epiplemidæ.

Epiplema kohistaria, nov.

♂. Hind wings with slight tails at veins 4 and 7, with lesser productions on all the other veins; long stiff hairs on the basal half of costa beneath. Upperside dark greyish purple; abdomen with a broad purple band near the base: fore wings with a purple line edged with ochreous on both sides, from costa one sixth from apex to hinder angle, the upper half curved to an angle near the outer margin at the middle, then sharply bent inwards, then again straight to the hinder angle: hind wings with a somewhat similar line, but farther away from the outer margin, marked with black on the inside and with some black streaks on the outside; there are also several black patches inside the wing somewhat in the shape of an antemedial band; both wings with black marginal lunules and ochreous cilia. Underside nearly white, suffused in places with purple.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Port Blair, Andamans. Two examples.

Family Boarmiidae.

Subfamily BOARMINÆ.

Boarmia delatina, nov.

♀. Of a uniform pale greyish fawn-colour: fore wings with three outwardly curved indistinct grey lines, antemedial, medial, and discal, the last two meeting rather close together on the hinder margin; all three lines marked with black spots on the costa and with some black points on the veins: hind wings with two grey similar lines, one central, the other from three fourths of costa, much curved, terminating on abdominal margin rather closer to the central line than it is on the costa. Underside greyish white, with two lines across both wings, broad marginal grey borders, with two large white spots on outer margin of both wings, apical and medial.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Koni, Shan States (*Manders*). One example.

Subfamily ENNOMINÆ.

Anaxa kaluga, nov.

♀. Pale yellow; wings sparsely irrorated with pinkish atoms: fore wings with a thin pinkish band from costa, quite close to apex, to hinder margin, just beyond the middle, the space beyond being filled in with pinkish except at the hinder angle: hind wings with the thin pinkish band across its centre, but obsolete towards the costa. Underside as on upperside, but slightly paler.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Jaintia Hills. Four examples, all females.

Closely allied to *A. cesadaria*, Walker, = *A. sulphurea*, Butler, of which I have a fine series of both sexes; the apex of fore wings is more produced and the band is straight and very nearly touches the apex instead of curving inwards in a sinuous form one fifth before apex, as in *A. cesadaria*, Walker.

Hypephyra etawa, nov.

♂. Above olive-brown, with a decided pinkish tinge: fore wings with the apical portion paler, containing three or four brown spots: hind wings with a broad marginal even band of pale pinkish; both wings crossed by ante- and postmedial

zigzag pale pinkish thin bands; cilia brown, with pinkish tips. Underside uniform pale pinkish grey, without markings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Jaintia Hills. One example.

Allied to *H. subangulata*, Warren, = *Stegania micans*, Hmps.

Genus PRISTOPERA, nov.

Fore wing with costa nearly straight, apex minutely acute, outer margin curved and very strongly crenulate: hind wing with outer margin also strongly crenulate, the apex truncate: palpi upturned, second joint slightly hairy, third joint short. Antennæ bipectinate with fascicles of cilia; the branches rather short; tongue and frenulum present. Fore wings with fovea, cell more than half the length of the wing, discocellular concave; vein 2 at three fourths, 3 close before end of cell, 4 from the end, 5 a little below centre of discocellulars, 6 from upper angle of cell, 7, 8, and 9 stalked from shortly before end of cell, 10 anastomosing with 11, which is given off from 12: hind wing with vein 3 from before end of cell, 4 from end, 6 from upper end, 7 from before end, 8 anastomosing with 7 till near middle of cell.

Type *P. hepaticata*, nov.

Pristopera hepaticata, nov.

♂. Of a uniform dark red-brown colour; costa of hind wings whitish. Fore wings with pale dots on the costa and crossed by two central oblique pale lines, the inner one bent inwards on the costa: hind wing with one central pale transverse line, in continuation of the outer line of the fore wing. On the underside the colour is also uniform and more red, with two black transverse central lines across both wings, obsolete on the hinder margin of fore wings, which is whitish.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Central China. One example.

The shape of the wings is somewhat similar to *Ocælophora basipuncta*, Moore, from Sikkim.

Subfamily MACARIINÆ.

Calletæra schistacea, nov.

♂. Of a uniform dark shining lilac-grey; costa of fore wings with many ochreous specks; a brown spot at end of

each cell, lines across both wings brown, dentated—first ante-medial, second discal, third submarginal, the two latter running evenly and rather close together, marginal line black; cilia ochreous, with brown spots opposite the angles of the crenulated border. Underside pure dark grey; costa of fore wings marked with black and ochreous; cell-spots and cilia as above; one transverse dentated line a little beyond the middle.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Sarawak, Borneo. Two examples.

Family Larentiidæ.

Cryptoloba etaina, nov.

♂. Dull cinereous grey: hind wings as dark as the fore wings, the latter with white specks on the costa and two transverse nearly upright brown lines, angled outwards above their centre and sinuous—the first from the costa before the middle to the hinder margin at the middle, the second from the costa at two thirds to the hinder angle—the space between the first line and the base ochreous in all three examples; cilia ochreous, marked with grey.

Expanse of wings $\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Khasia Hills. Three examples.

Allied to *C. cinerea*, Butler; lines somewhat similar, but the wing-colour is very different and the insect is very much smaller.

Family Sterrhidæ.

Perixera maculifera, nov.

♀. Uniform ochreous grey, sparsely irrorated with brown; a large round brown spot at the end of each cell; a large brown spot midway between the cell-spot and the outer margin on the hind wings, the irrorations collected and formed into small clusters on various parts of both wings, and black marginal dots in the interspaces.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Dawson, Queensland. One example.

Placed provisionally in the genus *Perixera* until a male is procured to determine it properly; it is, however, such a curiously marked insect it deserves a description.

Family *Quadrifidæ*.Subfamily *POLYDESMINÆ*.*Melioptis ankara*, nov.

♀. Head, thorax, and fore wings olive-grey, the latter with a large black spot touching the costa a little before the apex; a small spot in the middle below it and another near hinder angle; a grey suffused band across the wing, its outer edge touching the three spots; a grey lunule at the end of cell and two outwardly curved sinuous grey lines—ante- and postmedial—each terminating in a black spot on the costa; marginal lunules grey: hind wings grey; a medial brown thin band corresponding to the outer line of the fore wings; a broad blackish marginal band; the space between the bands white; cilia of both wings grey, with a pale basal line. Underside nearly white; fore wing with a brown spot at end of cell; both wings with a central, outwardly curved, thin brown band and broad brown marginal borders and white cilia.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Quetta, one example; Kandahar, one example.

Family *Hypenidæ*.Subfamily *DELTOIDINÆ*.*Catada charalis*, nov.

♂. Of a uniform pale purplish-brown colour; palpi with a white band and end of second joint and a thin white collar: fore wings with three rather prominent, upright, dark brown bands—first antemedial, second a little beyond the middle, third submarginal; the first irregularly outwardly curved, the second and third with two blunt outward angles and outwardly edged with white; a brown spot at the end of cell: hind wings without markings. Underside much paler; fore wings with a white streak at costa representing second band, submarginal white dots and white dots on cilia; hind wings with discal and submarginal sinuous brown bands, outwardly edged with white, and white dots on cilia; both wings with white lunules at the end of each cell.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Coomoo, Queensland. Five examples.

Allied to *Catada vagalis*, Walker.

Subfamily *HYPENINÆ*.Genus *ABRIESA*, nov.

Fore wing with costa nearly straight, apex minutely pointed, outer margin acutely angled at vein 4, concave between the angle and apex, nearly straight to hinder angle, which is well angled; hind wing with the outer border crenulate; fore wing with veins 3, 4, and 5 from lower angle of cell, 6 and 7 from upper angle, 8 and 9 anastomosing to form the areole, 10 from 9 near apex, 11 from centre of cell, 12 free; hind wing with 3 and 4 from lower angle of cell, 6 and 7 from upper angle, 8 free, straight; palpi upturned far above head, second joint well clothed, with long hair above, third joint as long as second, with short stiff hairs below and very long tufts of hairs towards extremity above; hind tibiæ with a pair of stout terminal spurs, one short, the other very long; legs well clothed.

Type *A. derma*, nov.

Abriesa derma, nov.

♀. Pale pinkish fawn-colour above; palpi with brown bands, the tufts of hairs white: fore wings thickly striated with grey, collected together in places, forming several incomplete transverse bands, and having three oblique white transverse streaks towards the base; a brown straight line inwardly edged with white near the outer margin from the costa close to the apex to the hinder angle: hind wings with a brown spot at end of cell suffused with reddish grey; a broad discal brown band and marginal black lunules on both wings. Underside nearly white; fore wings suffused with pink; hind wings striated with brown; both wings with two indistinct brownish bands, central and discal; fore wings with a white band from near apex to hinder margin.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Dawson, Queensland. One example.

Family *Thyrididæ*.*Rhodoneura melilialis*, nov.

♂. Costa straight, outer margin oblique, evenly curved, shape as in *R. bastialis*, Walker. Pure white; antennæ red, as is also the top of head, fore part of thorax, and a broad costal stripe on fore wings, the latter, however, becomes obsolescent on the apical third; both wings striated with ochreous; on the fore wings the striations are very uniform; there is another more indistinct red stripe below the costal

stripe, terminating in a red spot at end of cell; on the hind wings the striations form a rather prominent and broad central band, and on both wings are submarginal red dots. Underside as above, but the striations are darker, more red, and more diffuse.

Expanse of wings $\frac{7}{16}$ inch.

Dawson, Queensland. One example.

Family Schœnobiidæ.

Cirrhochriza rauma, nov.

♂. Antennæ and palpi chestnut-brown; a stripe on palpi above and top of head white; a large chestnut-brown spot behind the head; body and wings shining white: fore wings with a broad costal chestnut-brown stripe, which becomes thin towards the apex; a large wedge-shaped spot of the same colour attached to the costal stripe, descending to the end of the cell, a stripe of same colour on the outer margin, and a chestnut cilia: hind wings with some chestnut-red on a small portion of the outer margin and cilia below the middle. Underside and legs pure white, without markings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Brisbane. Two examples.

Allied to *C. ætherialis*, Led.

Family Pyraustidæ.

Subfamily DICHOCROCIINÆ.

Hedylepta vildersalis, nov.

♂ ♀. Of a uniform olive-grey, glossy and nearly semi-hyaline: fore wings with a brown dot in the cell outside the first line, a brown lunule at the end: fore wings crossed by two brown lines, the outer one crenulated, deeply bent inwards underneath the cell-lunule, then straight to hinder margin beyond the middle; the inner line at one third, outwardly curved: hind wings with the inner line from costal third straight to anal angle; the outer line from the costa beyond the middle straight down to vein 3; both wings with a brown marginal line and brown cilia, interlined with white.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Cherra Punji. Twenty-two examples.

The lines are disposed as in *H. cuprealis*, Moore, from the Andamans, of which I have many examples, but the lines are crenulated and not smooth as in that species, and the coloration is altogether different.



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