

VI.—*New and little-known Species of Eastern and Australian Moths.* By Colonel C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family **Eupterotidæ.**

*Eupterote axesta.*

*Eupterote axesta* ♂, Swinh. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1894, p. 157, pl. ii. fig. 2.

♀. General coloration a uniform pinkish brown; thorax and abdomen slightly darker than the wings and more pinkish; the wing-markings much as in the male, the inner bands more indistinct, the discal straight bands dark brown-pink, with pale outer edging.

Size similar to the male.

A fine series of females lately received; though I have had many males from the Khasias, I never received a female before.

Family **Boarmiidæ.**

*Corymica latimarginata.*

♂ ♀. Bright yellow, irrorated with minute rufous atoms: fore wings with the costa pale rufous, black and white points on the costal edge, two brownish-grey marks on the costa before and at the middle, these being the commencement of incomplete outwardly curved obscure grey bands; the outer margin broadly rufous, its inner edge excavated below the middle and in some examples margined by a dark thick brown line: hind wings with a central obscure and irregular grey band and outer marginal narrower rufous band. The hind wing of the male has no tuft of hair on abdominal margin; the fore wings have the usual fovea of hyaline membrane, but rounder and smaller than usual in the genus; the outer margins of both wings are round and the apex of fore wings is not acute nor produced.

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

Lawas, Borneo (*Everett*).

There are examples of both sexes of this species from Pulo Laut in the B. M. unnamed.

Family **Limacodidæ.**

*Nagoda francesca*, nov.

♂. Branches of antennæ ochreous; shafts of antennæ, pectus, head, and body above brown-pink. Wings hyaline,



the veins and borders brown-pink: fore wings with the discoidal vein and the stalk of veins 7, 8, and 9 thickened, the costa with a maroon band; the apical band rather broad, attenuated hindwards; the basal part and a broad band on the hind wings also brown-pink; in the centre of this band is a green spot: hind wings with a fairly uniform narrow band on costa and outer margin and broad band occupying a third of the wing-space on the abdominal margin. Under-side: body and legs ochreous.

♀. Head, collar, and abdomen rufous; thorax green: wings of a uniform pale pink or pink-grey, thinly clothed, rufous at the base of fore wings; a large green round spot at middle of hinder margin; another similar spot on costa one fourth from apex; costa of fore wings and cilia of both wings rufous. Underside: body and legs rufous; wings coloured as above, but without any markings.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $\frac{9}{10}$ , ♀  $1\frac{3}{10}$  inch.

Java.

All nine specimens are males; there are two males and one (the type) female in the B. M.

#### *Parasa ostia*, nov.

♂. Antennæ, palpi and frons, underside of thorax, and legs chestnut-colour; thorax and fore wings dark bright grass-green; a chestnut basal patch; costal line pale chestnut; cilia pale chestnut, with white patches; abdomen and hind wings paler green, the wings whitish towards the costa and outer margin and tinged with chestnut at the base and on the abdominal margin; cilia whitish, tinged with chestnut at the anal angle. On the underside the wings are of a pale uniform green, the base of both wings and costal line of fore wings chestnut; cilia of both wings pale chestnut, with white patches.

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

Khasia Hills; three examples.

#### Family Drepanulidæ.

##### *Ectothyris quadrangulus*, nov.

♀. Frons pure white; head and collar pale chocolate; a broad pale chocolate-brown band from costa of fore wings before the middle, outwardly curved and broadening hindwards and across the hind wings, also before the middle, this band containing several darker lines; there are broad chocolate-grey bands on all the borders of both wings, with two



hyaline patches on each wing inside the bands, one on each wing between the base and the medial band and the other between the medial and outer bands; the thorax is grey, the abdomen pale chocolate-coloured; a duplex grey line limits the outer side of the outer hyaline patches, and there is a dark grey crenellated submarginal line on both wings. On the underside the wings are dark grey, with a broad still darker brownish-grey band before the outer margin across both wings and a brown marginal line.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Goping, Perak (*Kunstler*).

Allied to *Ectothyris trifenestrata*, Swinh., from Palo Laut.

### Family Syntomidæ.

#### *Syntomis chroma*.

*Hydrusa chroma*, Swinh. Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. i. p. 50 (1892).

*Syntomis annulata*, Hampsn. (part.), Phal. i. p. 72 (1898).

*Syntomis Clementsi*, Hampsn. Ann. & Mag. N. H. (7) viii. p. 167 (1901).

W. Australia.

The types (♂ ♀) are marked Australia in O. M.

The type *Clementsi* is from the Sherlock River, W. Australia, in B. M.

I have lately received over six hundred examples from Roebourne, 60 miles from the Sherlock River, which are identical with Hampson's type and with the types of *chroma*; they show very little variation. I never could understand why Sir George Hampson sank *chroma* as a synonym to *annulata*, Fabr., in 'Phalænæ,' vol. i. p. 72.

### Family Nycteolidæ.

#### *Ariolica chinensis*, nov.

♀. Palpi orange-chestnut, with white bands and tip; frons orange-chestnut; head ochreous grey; body and wings pure white: fore wings with pale orange-chestnut bands, sub-basal connected on the costa to the base, discal from centre of costa to the hinder angle, its inner side very sinuous, its outer side with two branches, one to the costa before apex and the other to the outer margin in the middle, where it joins a marginal band; there is also a thin costal band from the centre to the apex; all these bands are more or less margined with black on the sides: hind wings without markings. Underside white, with a blackish marginal band and a large orange-chestnut angular patch on the costa one third from apex, and black costal line broken in the middle.

*Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 7. Vol. x.*



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

Omei-shan, W. China.

There are some examples in the B. M. mixed up with *A. pulchella*, Elwes, but it is nearer the Japanese form *A. argentea*, Butler; the bands are coloured with a distinct tinge of orange in them, not olive-green as in *pulchella*, and they are not one half the width.

### Family Trifidæ.

*Leucania Moorei*, nov. nom.

*Leucania abdominalis*, Moore, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 338 (præocc.).

Moolten, Shan States (*Manders*); Dharmasala (*Hocking*); Port Blair, Andamans (*Wimberley*); Khandala, Bombay (*Swinhoe*); Bengal (*Hampson*); Khasia Hills (*Hamilton*).

*Nonagria abdominalis*, Walker, ix. p. 131 (1856), from Australia, is a true *Leucania*, therefore Moore's name must fall.

### Family Thyrididæ.

*Rhodoneura giulia*, nov.

♂. Orange-red, wings striated with brown-red: fore wings with the costa streaked with white and black at intervals; a black mark at end of cell; a black boot-shaped subapical patch, with the toe touching the outer margin above the middle, and some black dots in the space below it; cilia silvery ochreous white, with some black marks: hind wings with a black medial band, slightly disjointed above the middle; a black streak on outer margin from the anal angle to the middle of the excavation; the rest of the margin with a few black marks; cilia as in fore wings, without any black marks. Underside brighter, with numerous, transverse, more or less dislocated, red bands across both wings; three large black patches on costa of fore wings and the boot-shaped subapical patch.

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

Milne Bay (*Meek*); two examples, type, in B. M.

In the B. M. Coll. this form is put with *R. intimalis*, Moore, from Calcutta, as also is *brunnealis*, South, from China, *ulterior*, Warren, from Ceylon, *compunctalis*, Warren, from the Khasia Hills; but I do not believe that such very different-looking and different-sized moths can all belong to one species because they are more or less alike on their undersides; besides the types ♂ ♀ of *intimalis*, there are two specimens from Calcutta and one from Ceylon.



## Family Pyraustidæ.

*Hemiscopys suffusalis*.*Scopula* (?) *suffusalis*, Walker, xxxiv. p. 1471 (1865).*Botys Snellemanni*, Snellen, Midd.-Sum. iv., Lep. p. 61 (1880).*Pyrausta violacea*, Lucas, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. (2) vii. p. 263.

Type, Ceylon, in B. M.

Type (*Snellemanni*), Sumatra, in Coll. Snellen.Type (*violacea*), Queensland, in Coll. Lucas.

I have some examples from Queensland that have been compared with Lucas's type ; they are identical with Walker's type.

VII.—*Description of a new South-African Galeid Selachian.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

[Plate IV.]

## SCYLLIOGALEUS, gen. nov.

Characters of *Mustelus*, but nostrils as in *Scyllium*, covered with broad flaps which extend to the border of the mouth.

*Scylliogaleus Queckettii*. (Pl. IV.)

Distance between the end of the snout and the base of the pectoral fin one fifth of the total length. Snout much depressed, twice as broad as deep, with rounded horizontal outline, as long as the distance between the eye and the first gill-cleft, once and two thirds the diameter of the eye ; spiracle small, oval, its diameter about equal to its distance from the eye ; nasal flaps large, narrowly separated on the median line ; both jaws with a well-developed labial fold, extending from near the symphysis of the lower jaw to the nasal flap and notched at the angle of the mouth ; outline of the mouth evenly curved, not angular ; teeth small and very numerous in both jaws, arranged like pavement, flat and ribbed with very feeble ridges ; first gill-cleft as long as the eye, fifth two thirds that length ; fourth and fifth gill-clefts above the base of the pectoral. Pectoral as long as its distance from the anterior border of the eye ; ventral shorter, equally distant from spiraculum and from caudal fin ; claspers small, simple. First dorsal midway between pectoral and ventral, its border strongly notched ; second dorsal similar in form, but a little



Swinhoe, Charles. 1902. "New and little-known species of Eastern and Australian moths." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 10, 47–51.

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