

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

Reference letters.

<i>div.</i> Partial division between the coelenteron and the tentacular cavity.	<i>nem.</i> Nematocysts.
<i>ect.</i> Ectoderm.	<i>nuc.</i> Nuclei.
<i>ect.m.</i> Ectodermal muscle.	<i>r.lay.</i> Reticular or nervous layer.
<i>end.</i> Endoderm.	<i>sph.m.</i> Sphincter muscle.
<i>mes.</i> Mesogloea.	<i>ten.</i> Tentacle.
	<i>zoox.</i> Zooxanthellæ.

Fig. 1. *Bunodeopsis antilliensis*, sp. n. Expanded polyp, nat. size. 1 *a*,
1 *b*, 1 *c*, 1 *d*. Vesicles.

Fig. 2. Ditto. Retracted polyp, nat. size.

Fig. 3. Ditto. Vertical section through a portion of the base, $\times 200$.

Fig. 4. Ditto. Transverse section through a portion of a tentacle, $\times 200$.

Fig. 5. *Bunodeopsis strumosa*, Andres. Vertical section through capitulum and a portion of one side of a tentacle, $\times 200$.

Biological Laboratory,
Museum, Institute of Jamaica,
Kingston,
March 29, 1897.

II.—On a Collection of Heterocera made in the Transvaal. By W. L. DISTANT.

Fam. Zygænidæ.

Species obtained in the Transvaal.

Neurosymploca agria, Dist. Pretoria.

— *concinna*, Dalm. Pretoria.

Zutulba Zelleri, Wallengr. Zoutpansberg.

Crameria clæckneria, Stoll. Pretoria.

Syntomis Kuhlweinii, Lef. Zoutpansberg (*Kæssner*),

— *sirius*, sp. n. Pienaars River (*W. L. D.*), Zoutpansberg (*Kæssner*).

— *Rendalli*, sp. n. Barberton (*Dr. P. Rendall*).

Parasyntomis æthiops, sp. n. Zoutpansberg (*Kæssner*).

Thyretes caffra, Wallengr. Pretoria.

Eressa fulvescens, Walk. Pretoria, Zoutpansberg.

Euchromia africana, Butl. Pretoria.

Species obtained in Natal.

Zutulba ampla, Walk. Durban.

Syntomis Kuhlweinii, Lef. Durban.

Euchromia africana, Butl. Durban.

— *Folletii*, Gray. Durban.

Unless otherwise specified, the captures were my own.

Syntomis sirius, sp. n.

Body, legs, and antennæ black.

Wings black; anterior wings with five large white spots, situate, one in cell, and one beneath it, one at extremity of cell, and two close together beneath extremity of cell; posterior wings with a large basal ochraceous spot, between which and apex is a smaller white spot.

Exp. wings 20–21 millim.

Hab. Transvaal, Pienaars River (*Distant*), Zoutpansberg (*Kæssner*).

Syntomis Rendalli, sp. n.

Body, legs, and antennæ black; pronotum with the humeral margins white; a lateral spot on both the meso- and metasternum, a series of lateral abdominal spots, and two dorsal abdominal spots—one at base and the other at about one third from apex—white.

Wings black or brownish black: anterior wings with six white spots, of which the first is smaller and subbasal, second in cell, and third beneath and a little before it, fourth near end of cell, fifth and sixth contiguous a little beneath and beyond lower extremity of cell; posterior wings with two white spots, the first largest and near base, the second smaller and discal.

Exp. wings 20–22 millim.

Hab. Transvaal, Barberton (*Dr. P. Rendall*).

From the description of *S. caryocatactes*, Wallengr., that species appears to be the nearest allied to *S. Rendalli*. The one I now describe may be distinguished from Wallengren's species by the sternal spots, the second abdominal dorsal spot, somewhat smaller size, &c.

Parasyntomis ? æthiops, sp. n.

Body, antennæ, and legs black; proboscis and apex of abdomen ochraceous.

Wings black: anterior wings with two whitish spots, one in and near end of cell, and the other almost immediately beneath it; posterior wings with the basal abdominal area pale hyaline divided by the dark veins.

Exp. wings 30 millim.

Hab. Transvaal, Zoutpansberg (*Kæssner*).

I am informed by Sir G. F. Hampson, who has examined my typical specimen, that the species may be placed provisionally in his MS. genus *Parasyntomis*, from which it differs by having the veins 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 from cell, instead of 8, 9, 10 stalked.

Pyralidæ.

I take this opportunity to describe a very beautiful species belonging to this group of Moths, which may for the present be placed in the genus *Macna*, from which it differs by the shorter palpi and the rounded outer margins of the anterior wings.

Macna Hampsoni, sp. n.

Body, antennæ, and legs purplish brown; head above, a large central triangular spot to pronotum, basal segment of abdomen, and a spot at anterior coxæ pale olivaceous green.

Anterior wings pale olivaceous green, with the base, a large patch on inner margin reaching cell and connected with costa by a narrow and much-waved fascia, outer margin preceded by a linear waved fascia, purplish brown; the inner patch contains two pale olivaceous spots. Posterior wings purplish brown, with a transverse series of pale olivaceous spots extending about one third across wing from abdominal margin, and a more obscure spot nearer base. Wings beneath purplish brown: anterior wings with a large sub-triangular apical pale olivaceous patch; posterior wings as above, with a small darker discal spot.

Exp. wings 50 millim.

Hab. Transvaal, Barberton District.

III.—Cicadidæ from the North Chin Hills, Burma.

By W. L. DISTANT.

I AM indebted to the kindness of Capt. E. Y. Watson, of the Indian Staff Corps, for a small collection of these Homoptera made at the above little-visited and less entomologically worked locality. The specimens had been awaiting my return from South Africa for two or three years, which, I regret to say, had not improved their condition, and made them very difficult to set out. However, I was able to identify them, and the following is a list of the species:—

Pœcilopsaltria Watsoni, sp. n.

Cosmopsaltria radha, *Dist.*

— *velitaris*, sp. n.

Pomponia evanescens, *Walk.*

Pomponia cuneata, sp. n.

Terpnosia maculipes, *Walk.*

Calcagninus marginatus, sp. n.

Terpnosia maculipes is a very rare species in collections. The type in the British Museum was collected in "N. Bengal"

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Distant, William Lucas. 1897. "II.—On a collection of Heterocera made in the Transvaal." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 20, 15–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222939708680595>.

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