immediately opposite to the insertion of the tarsus—the remainder of the series being represented by a just perceptible undulation of the edge; posterior femora furnished with a narrow, foliaceous, inferior carina; tibiæ broadly and shallowly constricted near the apex; first joint of the tarsi longer than all the rest taken together.

Founded on a very young larva.

Allied to *Oxypilus*, *Ceratomantis*, *Pachymantis*, and *Hestias*.

Distribution. Malayan subregion of the Oriental Region.

Triænocorypha Dohertii, sp. n.

Young larva. Dark sepia-brown, with a greyish-white stripe along the concave outer face of the 7+7 abdominal spines; two pairs of delicate filaments of uncertain nature at the extremity of the abdomen whity brown; the fore legs uniform pale clear vandyke-brown, and the posterior legs greyish white, marbled with dark sepia-brown.

Total length about 5·25 millim.

Hab. Perak, Malay Peninsula.

Captured by Mr. William Doherty, of Cincinnati, U.S.A., who has already furnished me with much valuable material for my 'Catalogue of the Mantodea,' and after whom I have hence much pleasure in naming this remarkable addition to the fauna of the Oriental Region.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVII. B.

a, head from in front; *b*, pronotum from the left side; *c*, left fore leg from the outside; *d*, abdomen from the left side: all × 18.

LV.—*Further Descriptions of Butterflies and Moths collected by Mr. F. J. Jackson in Eastern Africa.* By Emily Mary Sharpe.

I have now finished the arrangement of Mr. Jackson's first collection, and add descriptions of some new species. Until his return it will be impossible for me to give the exact localities where the species were collected; but it is certain that they were obtained *en route* from Mombasa to the Ulu Mountains, the bulk being probably from the last-named locality. I have again to acknowledge the kind assistance of Mr. Butler in determining this collection.

Fam. **Pieridæ.**

Teracolus eliza, sp. n.

Similar to *T. regina*, Trimen, but differs in having a black line commencing from the first median nervule, which continues to spread up to the costal nervure, this black line enclosing a large prismatic purple patch on the fore wing; the nervules on the hind wing terminate in rather large black spots on the hind margin; the black veins in *T. eliza* are strongly indicated; at the base of the wings there is a slight dusting of grey. Diam. 65 millim.

The female of *T. eliza* is somewhat like that of *T. regina* figured in Mr. Trimen's book (pl. xi. fig. 3), but differs in having a very broad black scalloped border on the hind margin of the hind wing. *T. eliza* has one black spot at the end of the discoidal cell; there is also another spot between the median and submedian nervules.

The underside of the female is pale yellow, with a stronger streak of dark yellow along the submedian nervure. There is also a row of black spots between each nervure. The basal half of costa is deep orange. Diam. 63 millim.

Teracolus laura, sp. n.

Similar to *T. subvenosus*, Butler, but differing in having a black line commencing from the submedian nervure and proceeding up to the costa, enclosing a patch of fiery orange-red at the apex of the fore wing. The black margin of the hind wing is broad and inclined to spread a little way up the nervules. *T. laura* has a black spot at the end of the discoidal cell on the fore wing, and there is also a faint spot on the hind wing at the end of the cell. The bases of the wings are thickly dusted with grey.

The nervules on the underside of *T. laura* are strongly marked with black, and there is also a faint border of a yellowish-green colour along the hind margin of the hind wing.

The female of *T. laura* differs from that of *T. subvenosus* in having no black spot at the end of the cell and also in having the outer edge of the dark basal area of the fore wing regularly angulated, like a flight of three steps. Diam. 47 millim.

Fam. **Acræidæ**.

Telchinia alicia, sp. n.

Similar to *T. bonasia*, Fabricius, of which Mr. Butler considers *T. serena* to be only the female. Both sexes are represented in Mr. Jackson's collection, and the male differs in the black marking on the hinder margin of the fore wing, which is continued from the basal area to nearly the middle of the inner margin. In *T. bonasia* the black basal area of the hind wing joins the black basal area of the fore wing, as in *T. alicia*, but it is continued upwards towards the disk of the latter, so that the orange of the fore wing is much narrowed towards the base of the wing.

The black border of the hind wing is much narrower in *T. alicia* than it is in *T. bonasia*, and the hind wing is also parti-coloured, the inner portion of the wing being ochreous as far as the third median nervule, the rest of the hind wing being deep orange, like the fore wing. The female differs in the greater width of the yellow areas on both sides. Diam. 38 millim.

Alæna johanna, sp. n.

Nearest to *A. interposita*, Butler. The wings above are of a smoky blackish-grey colour, with a line of white in the discoidal cell. There is a half-circle of white spots on the fore wing, placed between the subcostal nervules, commencing from the costal margin, and leaving a very broad band of smoky black along the hind margin, widening towards the apex; there is also a white patch below each median nervure, these white patches forming a continuous band with the subcostal spots before mentioned. The hind wing has a band of white from the inner margin extending to the first subcostal nervure, but narrowing somewhat as it approaches the latter. Fringe white, but black at the end of each nervule. Diam. 26 millim.

Lepidoptera Heterocera.

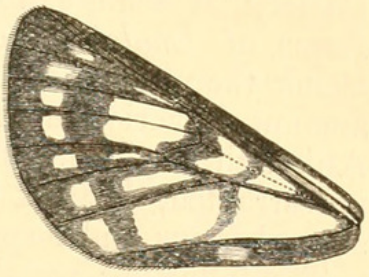
Fam. **Anaphidæ**.

Heteranaphe, gen. nov.

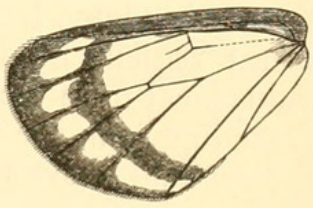
Similar to *Anaphe*, but distinguished by its huge and coarsely pectinated antennæ and by the neuration of the hind wing, the subcostal branches arising from the end of the cell instead of from a foot-stalk.

Heteranaphe Jacksoni, sp. n.

General colour yellowish white, with a blackish-brown border along the whole of the fore wing, this forming a broad band along the hind margin and widening towards the apex; a second band traverses the fore wing from the inner margin up to the costa. At a little distance from the marginal band and between the two broad bands of darkish brown is enclosed a row of yellowish-white spots, separated by the nervules, which are also darkish brown. There is a narrow bisinuated band across the basal third of the wing and a large reniform spot at the end of the discoidal cell.



The coloration of the hind wing is much more simple, being yellowish white, with two brown bands near the hind margin, one terminal and the other subterminal, enclosing a row of white spots forming a band, which is rather broader than in the fore wing.



Thorax black, with white hairs and a white patch on each side of the collar. Body black, banded with white; base of antennæ, mouth, and centre of ventral surface of abdomen tufted with orange; legs black; coxæ varied with orange hairs. Diam. 72 millim.

Fam. **Liparidæ**.

Leucoma macrocera, sp. n.

Entirely white, with a pearly gloss. Allied to *L. translucida*, Oberthür (Ann. Mus. Genov. vol. xv. p. 177, tav. i. fig. 6, 1880), but much larger, and distinguished by its large antennæ. Mr. Oberthür, in his description, mentions that his *L. translucida* is absolutely without spots; but in the figure there is a discoidal blackish spot. Diam. 44 millim.