

XIX.—*Description of a new Genus of Chalcosiid Moths allied to Pedoptila.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

IN the 'Annals' for 1885, vol. xv. pp. 340–342, I described a remarkable new genus of moths allied to *Himantopterus*; the type was from Cape Coast and in the collection of Mr. F. Swanzy, who has since presented it to the Trustees of the British Museum.

A second genus from Zanzibar was described by Herr Rogenhofer, of Vienna, under the name of *Dorapteryx*, in the 'Sitzungsberichten der k.-k. zoolog.-botan. Gesellschaft in Wien' (vol. xxxiii.); and in the 'Annals' for 1885, vol. xvi., I have compared the characters of the two genera *Pedoptila* and *Dorapteryx*, pointing out in what respects they differ both in structure and aspect.

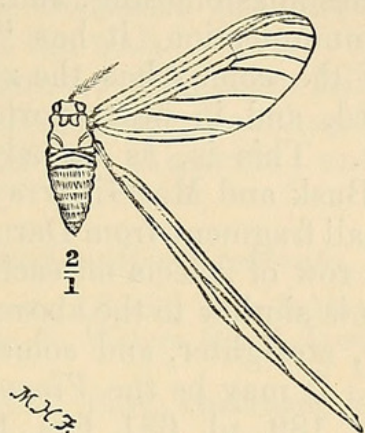
Whilst recently looking over some Lepidoptera brought to me for examination by Mr. Philip Crowley, I was delighted to find a third very distinct genus of this group, nearer to *Pedoptila* than to anything else hitherto described, but differing remarkably in neurulation and in the form of the secondaries.

SEMIOPTILA, gen. nov. (σημείον, πτίλον).

Nearest to *Pedoptila*: primaries more elongated and narrower, the subcostal vein four-branched, an extra nervule being emitted before the end of the cell, the second and third branches forming a narrow apical furca, the fourth emitted also at some distance beyond the cell, as in the case of the third branch of *Pedoptila*; cell open, the termination only indicated by a darker transverse line on the surface of the wing; upper radial reduced to a false vein, thickest at outer margin, and passing through the cell almost to the base of the subcostal vein; lower radial emitted as a fourth median branch, but not from the same point with the third median (as in *Pedoptila*); submedian vein much more nearly approaching the first median branch at its distal extremity: secondaries elongate trigonate, apparently twisted over, so as to bring the costal margin next to the body, in which position it is naturally retained, the anal angle of the wing is thus represented by an obtusely angulated apex, and the apex by an acute anal angle; the subcostal vein, which is forked before the apex, thus represents a two-branched median vein, whilst the median vein becomes a simple subcostal vein*; discoidal cell open as in the primaries: body

* Thus viewed, the three veins remain as in *Pedoptila*, the wing itself being altered in shape and reversed.

very similar to that of the allied genera, the abdomen, however, is closely but coarsely scaled.



Semioptila torta, sp. n.

Wings transparent, sparsely scaled, the basal half with rust-reddish or reddish-orange scales, the outer or terminal half with brown scales; secondaries with an oval orange spot beyond the cell; body pitchy brown, the abdomen with cupreous-brown scales; vertex of head and collar orange: under surface pale brown, with a few orange hairs on the pectus. Expanse of wings 24 millim.

Congo (coll. P. Crowley).

XX.—*Bryozoa from New South Wales, North Australia, &c.*
By ARTHUR WM. WATERS.

[Plates V. & VI.]

PART II.

25. *Membranipora nitens*, Hincks.

Membranipora nitens, Hincks, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, vol. vi. p. 85, pl. xi. fig. 4.

Membranipora porcellana, MacGillivray, Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict. 1884, vol. xxi. p. 110, pl. ii. fig. 3.

Bathypora porcellana, MacG., Zool. Vict. dec. xi. p. 26, pl. 106. fig. 8.

Loc. Portland and Port Phillip (Victoria); Shoalhaven Beach (N. S. Wales).

26. *Membranipora Savartii* (Aud.).

For synonyms see Waters, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. vol. xli. p. 286, and *Membranipora deliculata*, Hincks, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, vol. vi. p. 86, pl. xi. fig. 1.



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