

There is evidently much confusion in the use of the name Chandan among the Malays, and there are evidently yet more incense woods in the Peninsula of which the origin is not yet known. Those who have the opportunity of getting specimens of these would do well to secure them in order that we may discover what the plants are.

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## Calogramma festiva Walk.

BY H. N. RIDLEY.

This handsome and widely distributed moth is a great pest in our gardens on account of the damage its caterpillars cause to *Crinums* especially *C. asiaticum*. I can find, however, nowhere any description of the larvae, so that it may be well to describe the life history of it as far as I can. The eggs are very small, white, bunshaped, with numerous regular grooves and ridges from the top downwards, finely reticulate with circular reticulations. The moths (in captivity) laid about 40 all close together. The young caterpillars are nearly smooth with a black head, the body marked with fine black and white alternate lines, a transverse black band on the fourth segment and two black spots on the last segment but two, belly and legs pale reddish. They feed in rows on the epidermis of the leaves of the *Crinum* or on the fruit. As they grow larger they separate and attack chiefly the bases of the leaves and central shoot, quite spoiling the appearance of the plant but rarely killing it. The full-grown caterpillar is an inch and a half long and very thick, smooth with a shining chestnut head, body black above with undulating white streaks running along the back and a central ochreous one. A velvety black bar runs across the fourth body segment, an ochre coloured band runs along the side above the spiracles. The spiracles are black with a white spot behind each; belly dull cherry red, fore legs black, the others dull red with a black spot above each foot. It is



rather an active caterpillar, when disturbed. At rest it partially curls up. It makes no cocoon excepting now and then it binds a lot of excreta together, but usually turns into a pupa loose in the sheathing part of the leaf. The pupa is nearly an inch long, dark chestnut colour. I met with adult larvæ and pupæ on September, and saw also young larvæ a week earlier. It remains about a week in the chrysalis. The moth is very handsome, about two inches across. Head and thorax cherry red, upper wings creamy white on the outer edge, centre veined and beautifully streaked with white, black and carmine, and there is a large carmine patch transversed by white veins on the upper edge. The lower wings are white and semi-transparent. I have never seen the moth at light nor caught it at flowers, but have taken it at rest in the day time on the back of Crinum leaves.



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