

5. F. 1 ♂ "A" (Fo.×Ve.). Similar patterns found on posterior interscapulars of ♂ *versicolor*.  
 6. F. 1 ♂ "B" (Fo.×Ve.). Coarser lines but same pattern as found in some posterior interscapulars on ♂ *versicolor*.  
 7. F. 1 ♂ "C" (Fo.×Ve.). Similar pattern found amongst posterior interscapulars on ♂ *versicolor*.  
 8. F. 2 ♂ "A" (Fo.×Ve.×Ve.).  
 9. F. 2 ♂ "G" (Fo.×Ve.×Ve.). Pattern found amongst interscapulars on ♂ *versicolor*.

*Note, 2nd July, 1912.*—A number of posterior and anterior interscapulars were extracted from a male *versicolor* now living in my pheasantry; amongst these were found all the various patterns pictured on Plate LXVII. There is a difference between central and lateral interscapulars, the centrals have the pattern both sides, the left laterals have the pattern on the left side, the right laterals have the pattern on the right side.

27. A List of Moths of the Family Pyralidæ collected by Felix B. Pratt and Charles B. Pratt in Dutch New Guinea in 1909-10; with Descriptions of new Species. By Sir GEORGE H. KENRICK, F.Z.S.

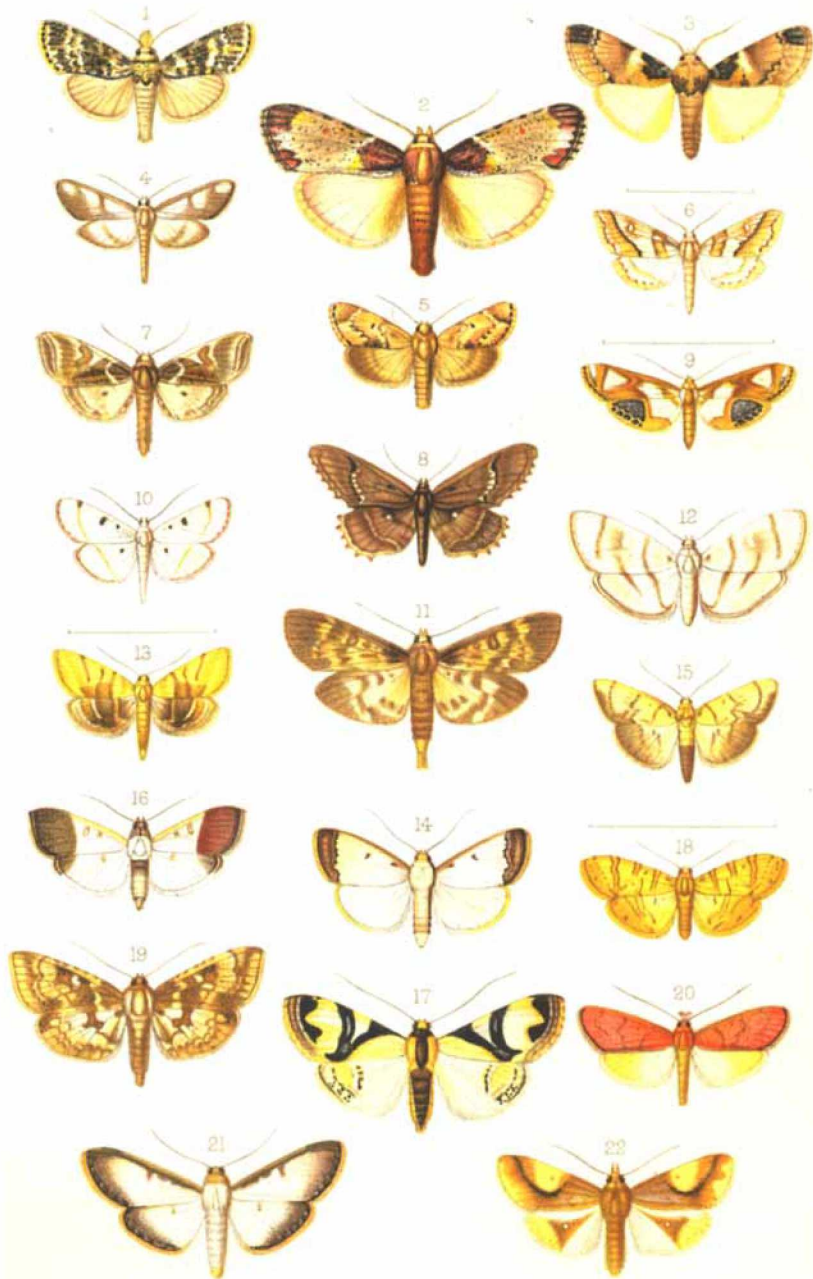
[Received January 30, 1912: Read March 19, 1912.]

(Plate LXVIII.\*)

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After some considerable experience in British New Guinea, the two sons of Mr. A. E. Pratt made several attempts to explore various portions of the Dutch territory, and although disappointed in some directions they made a very successful ascent of the Arfak Mountains, formerly visited by d'Albertis, and spent a considerable

\* For explanation of the Plate see p. 555.



Worms: Kermes, etc. (11).

Acrid, etc. (12).

PYRAMIDAL PILE M. DUTCH NEW GUINEA

time in the vicinity of two lakes, which proved to be excellent collecting-grounds for the lepidopterist.

Although for the most part the insects were the same as those collected in British New Guinea in the south, a fair number of different species occurred, a list of which I give herewith, together with descriptions of new species.

The island of Mioswar, on the north-east coast, was also visited; but the nights were unfavourable for collecting and few moths were taken, although it proved to be an excellent locality for *Lycanidæ*.

The specimens were nearly all taken at light, as in the case of those enumerated in my former list.

Sub-fam. *EPIPASCHINÆ*.

*MACALLA SYRICHTUSALIS* Walk.

*MACALLA ARRUENSIS*, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 3.)

Head, legs, antennæ, and palpi fawn-colour; abdomen the same, with darker segments at the tuft; tarsi dark ringed with paler.

Fore wing fawn-colour, with a dark brown basal patch outwardly oblique followed by a whitish irregular spot on the costa and reaching as far as the bottom of the cell. Following this on the costa is a darker mark developing into a faint central shade. Beyond this is a curved postmedial line ending in a white mark on the costa, and at the apex there is a dark patch.

Hind wing pale ochreous; fringes pale.

Exp. 32 mm.

From Arfak Mts., 4000 ft.; but there is an undescribed specimen from Arru in the British Museum.

*MACALLA OLIVALIS*, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 1.)

Head, legs, palpi, and thorax olive and white; antennæ brown; abdomen pale grey.

Fore wing olive-green with white markings; three equidistant white spots on the costa, an antemedian interrupted white band, a median interrupted white line, and a postmedian distinct white line preceded by an irregular white blotch which does not reach the costa or the inner margin; a subterminal white line; fringe orange and white; underside of fore wing with a number of large silvery scales in the cell and at the base of the wing.

Hind wing grey, semi-hyaline; fringes paler.

Exp. 29 mm.

Arfak Mts., Dutch New Guinea.

*MACALLA MIOSWARI*, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 5.)

Head, thorax, antennæ, and palpi reddish ochreous; legs darker, ringed with ochreous.

Fore wing pale ochreous with chestnut patches, one at the base

terminating in a dark antemedian line, one at the apex, and another at the angle. Between these two is an extension of the median pale ochreous area extending to the hind margin; an angulated dark postmedian line; a small dark central spot and a dark mark on the inner margin between the lines.

Hind wing grey. Fringes of both wings bright chestnut.

Exp. 27 mm.

Island of Mioswar, Dutch New Guinea.

*STERICTA BUREALIS*, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 2.)

Head, antennæ, and palpi pale ochreous; patagia chestnut; abdomen pale at the base, but with chestnut tuft; legs dark, paler at the joints.

Fore wing ochreous, with a yellower shade along the costa and the raised scales red. A basal patch reddish chestnut, bounded obliquely and extending along the inner margin nearly halfway. An apical chestnut patch and a smaller patch at the angle.

Hind wing pale ochreous, with a fine marginal line darker. Fringes ochreous, but darker at the apex.

Exp. 44 mm.

Arfak Mts., 4000 ft.

Sub-fam. PYRALINÆ.

*CURENA EXTERNALIS* Walk.

Sub-fam. HYDROCAMPINÆ.

*AULACODES BRUNNEALIS* Hmps.

*AULACODES METALOXALIS* Hmps.

*NYMPHULA CHRYSEIS* Meyr.

*NYMPHULA POLYSTICTALIS* Hmps.

*CLUPEOSOMA POLUSALIS* Walk.

*PILETOCERA OEGIMISALIS* Walk.

*PILETOCERA DIPLATYLA* Walk.

*PILETOCERA TORSICUTALIS* Hmps.

*NEOGENESIS FLAVOPLAGIALIS* Hmps.

*PERISYNTROCHA SUFFUSA*, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 4.)

Head, antennæ, palpi, and legs pale ochreous; thorax darker, with paler patagia; abdomen grey, with pale band at base and paler rings at the segments.

Fore wing hyaline, pale golden; a darker margin to the costa. A patch of dark scales at end of cell, developing into a triangular fuscous mark reaching to the inner margin; the apical area of the wing is occupied by a fuscous patch, with the exception of a pale patch extending from the costa to the central nervure.

Hind wing pale with fuscous margin, broad at apex but disappearing at the angle; fringes pale.

Exp. 24 mm.

Arfak Mts., 4000 ft.

*AMBIA NOVAGUINENSIS*, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 6.)

Head, legs, antennæ, palpi, and thorax brown.

Fore wing whitish, with numerous brown markings; two ante-median lines containing a white spot near the costa; a dark spot at end of cell, with a white triangular centre; an oblique line running from near apex to middle of inner margin, followed by a darker space containing five triangular white spots with dark outer margins.

Hind wing white, with an irregular dark median line and a dark subterminal line.

Exp. 18 mm.

This insect has veins 4 and 5 stalked in both wings.

Warmasin Lake, Arfak Mountains, 6000 ft.

*MARGAROSTICHA PLUMBEALIS*, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 9.)

Head, legs, antennæ, and thorax pale chestnut; patagia white; abdomen bright chestnut, with black tuft.

Fore wing bright chestnut, with silvery-white blotches: the first is square and extends from the median nervure to the hind margin, the second is triangular and near the apex; before the apex itself is a narrow white streak.

Hind wing chestnut, with a broad white transverse band; beyond this is a lead-coloured round patch reaching the outer margin: it is in reality black, with a number of scattered white scales; on the outer edge of this are three black dots, each having a centre of chestnut, and between them silvery-white dots.

Underside silvery, with the markings of the upper wings showing through; fringes darker.

Exp. 22 mm.

Arfak Mts., 4000 ft.

New genus under sub-fam. *Hydrocampinæ*:—

*BREVICELLA* (type *emarginata*, ♀).

Palpi porrect, twice the length of head, not scaled: antennæ simple; legs not hairy; tibiæ with usual spines. Hind wings with long hairs on parts of the costa.

Venation—Fore wing: 2 and 3 stalked; 4, 5, 6, 7 from cell; 9 and 10 stalked, with 8–11 present. Hind wing: 2 and 3 stalked slightly; 4, 5, 6 from cell; 7 stalked with 8.

*BREVICELLA EMARGINATA*, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 8.)

Body and wings dark brown; a postmedian curved line bordered within by seven triangular whitish dashes; at the upper end of

this line is an oblique intensely black dash reaching nearly to the costa.

Hind wing with an antemedian whitish spot and a postmedian darker band. There is a narrow darker marginal line to both wings, and the fringes, which are dark, are strongly emarginate.

Exp. 30 mm.

Momi-Arfak, 4000 ft.

*SCELODES GRISEALIS*, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 7.)

Head, antennæ, legs, and palpi ochreous; thorax and abdomen pale brown; tuft pale.

Fore wing ochreous, powdered with black scales and with three white angulated streaks, the first much angulated before the middle, the second beginning in the middle of the costa and narrowing to a point on the lower edge of cell, the third also from the costa extending as an angulated fine line to the middle of the wing; a subterminal ill-defined whitish band, in which is a dark subterminal line followed by a dark cloud.

Hind wing whitish, with two dark dots on the disc, a dark subterminal line followed by a dark cloud; fringes brown.

Exp. 30 mm.

Arfak Mts., 4000 ft.

Sub-fam. PYRAUSTINÆ.

*XANTHOMELÆNA SCHEMATIAS* Meyr.

*ENTEPHRIA GLAUCIAS* Meyr.

*ENTEPHRIA MIOSWARI*, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 10.)

Head, antennæ, legs, and palpi silvery white. Thorax and abdomen white, the latter with black markings on three or four of the last segments. Fore wing white, a small soot-black spot near the base of the cell and a larger round one at the end. Before the apex is a costal black spot, from which springs a pale transverse ochreous line reaching the inner margin. In some specimens there is a dark spot at the apex, and in all the hind margin is dark.

Hind wing white, with a small dark spot near the base and a thin median line; hind margin and fringes darker.

Exp. 24 mm.

Island of Mioswar, Dutch New Guinea.

*ENTEPHRIA GRISEALIS*, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 12.)

Head, palpi, antennæ, and legs silvery white; thorax and abdomen white, the last three segments darker above.

Fore wing white shaded with grey; two transverse ochreous antemedian lines, the first somewhat obscure; a median line from inner margin to vein 2, where it disappears in a broad shade; a transverse distinct line from costa to vein 2 beyond the cell.

Hind wing white; a transverse dark line from angle to costa and another from costa beyond cell to vein 2.

The margins of both wings are bordered by a dark, thin, double line enclosing a paler portion. Fringes white.

Exp. 32 mm.

Arfak Mountains, Dutch New Guinea.

*REHIMENA CISSOPHORA* Turner.

*ZINCKENIA LOPHOCERALIS* Hmps.

*AGROTERA PYROSTICTA* Hmps.

*PAGYDA BOTYDALIS* Snell.

*PAGYDA FUMOSA*, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 13.)

Head, legs, antennæ, and palpi straw-colour; thorax and abdomen rather more orange.

Fore wing straw-colour, a short, orange, transverse line near base; an antemedian and a postmedian line, the middle line curved, dark orange; an oblique curved band of pale orange from apex to hind margin and a paler marginal band.

Hind wing suffused with a smoky patch in which there are three whitish transverse lines and a dark fine marginal line; fringes paler.

Exp. 22 mm.

Arfak Mts., 4000 feet.

*CAPRINIA DIAPHANALIS* Walk.

*PHRYGANODES EREBUSALIS* Hmps.

*PHRYGANODES ANALIS* Hmps.

*PHRYGANODES USITALIS* Guen.

*PHRYGANODES TETRAPLAGALIS* Hmps.

*PHRYGANODES CENTRABALIS* Hmps.

*NACOLEIA PERDENTALIS* Hmps.

*PRORODES MIMICA* Swinh.

*SYLEPTA POLYDONTA* Hmps.

*SYLEPTA LEUCODONTA* Hmps.

*SYLEPTA DINAWA*, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 11.)

Head, thorax, legs, antennæ, and palpi dark brown; abdomen dark brown, with a conspicuous pale ochreous tuft and a pair of black tufts of hair at base. Fore wing pale ochreous clouded with dark grey; an irregular dark antemedian line and a vague postmedian line with a branch towards the angle; the apex is broadly

margined with dark; below the costa at end of cell is a lunated mark and there is another smaller one nearer the base.

Hind wing pale semihyaline, with traces of dark ante- and postmedian lines, the hind margin with a broad dark shade; fringes pale.

Exp. 42 mm.

Dinawa, British New Guinea.

GLYPHODES POLYZONALIS Hmps. n.

GLYPHODES MAGNIFICALIS, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 17.)

Head, palpi, and antennæ black; legs and underside golden. Thorax black, with collar and patagia ochreous; abdomen black above.

Fore wing pale ochreous; an oblique black band beginning as a fine line on the base of the costa reaches a point two-thirds along the inner margin, from this there stretches a nearly vertical black band with curved outer side to the costa. There is a sub-terminal cloud of brown intersected by two fine metallic purple lines, on the inner side of this are two triangular black marks united in the middle. All the black marks are shot with metallic blue.

Hind wing pale ochreous, with an interrupted dark postmedian line. On the middle of the edge of the wing are three white-centred black dots on a faint bright line.

Exp. 40 mm.

Arfak Mts., 4000 feet.

The only specimen is a female.

GLYPHODES NIGRICINCTA, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 16.)

Head, palpi, and antennæ dark brown; legs white, the joints dark brown on the outer side; front of thorax black; patagia white; abdomen grey, with a black band at base.

Fore wing white, a dark grey spot in the middle of the cell and a second at the end; the outer half of the wing very dark grey.

Hind wing white, with grey lunule and dark grey apical patch. Fringes smoky, fading into white towards the angle of the hind wing.

Exp. 26 mm.

Arfak Mts., 4000 feet.

GLYPHODES PSEUDOCÆSALIS, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 18.)

Differs from *cæsalis* Wlk. in the absence of hyaline patches, in having the fringes unspotted whereas in *cæsalis* the dark spots give the wings a distinctly emarginate appearance, and in the markings of the fore wing: these consist of a basal line indicated by dots, antemedian, median, and postmedian lines, each of which is double and the inner lines of the median and postmedian are connected. In *cæsalis* these double lines are wider apart, more irregular, and filled in with darker instead of with the ground-colour as in *pseudocæsalis*. Beyond the postmedian line in *cæsalis*



is a dark patch with four pale lunules, which are absent in *pseudo-cæsalis*.

Exp. 30 mm.

Arfak Mts., Island of Mioswar, Mt. Goliath, and British New Guinea.

It is possible that there is another allied species, but it may be simply a larger form of *cæsalis*.

PYGOSPILA TYRES Cram.

CROCIDOLOMIA BINOTALIS Zell.

SAMEODES POLYTHLIPTALIS Hmps. n.

OMPHISA REPETITALIS Moore.

OMPHISA VARIEGATA, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 19.)

Head, legs, antennæ, and palpi chestnut-brown; thorax chestnut-brown, the patagia pale; abdomen darker, spotted with paler on back.

Fore wing pale ochreous with brown markings.

Fore wing: basal patch brown, an antemedian and a postmedian line enclosing a darker band which does not reach the costa, but which surrounds a conspicuous subtriangular pale spot near the end of the cell; beyond this is an angulated line followed by a darker shade; costa with six lunules.

Hind wing pale, with an irregular sharply-defined median band and a double outer dark line.

Exp. 32 mm.

Island of Mioswar, Dutch New Guinea.

NOORDA NIGRIPUNCTALIS Hmps. n.

NOORDA ARFAKENSIS, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 14.)

Antennæ and palpi brown; legs white, with brown tips to the joints; head ochreous; thorax white; abdomen whitish, the last segment grey, anal tuft white.

Fore wing creamy white, the costa reddish; a dark brown dot at base, another at the beginning of the cell, and a third at the end; a dark brown annulated subterminal line; the remainder of the wing to the outer margin of a chestnut colour mottled with darker.

Hind wing white. Fringes pale brown, shading into white at the angle of the hind wing.

Exp. 30 mm.

Arfak Mts., 4000 feet.

DAUSARA AMETHYSTINA Butler.

PILOCROCIS (a subdivision of *Crocidophora*) ANGULIFERA, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 15.)

Head, legs, antennæ, and palpi straw-colour; thorax and abdomen pale golden, the last few segments becoming fuscous.

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Fore wing pale golden, a very short basal dark line, an oblique antemedian line, a sharply angulated median line, a regular curved postmedian line (all these are dark fuscous and the last is lost in a fuscous patch which extends from the middle of the hind margin halfway up the hind margin).

Hind wing pale at base, with the whole of the outer portion dark fuscous, the boundary between these is marked by a very irregular angulated line. Fringes rather paler.

Exp. 28 mm.

Arfak Mts., 4000 feet.

APHYTOCEROS GROSALIS Meyr.

CURICTA OPPOSITALIS Walk.

PYRAUSTA OCCULTILINEA Walk.

PYRAUSTA ALENTIALIS Snell.

PYRAUSTA DEDUCTALIS Walk.

PYRAUSTA FLAMMEALIS, sp. n. (Pl. LXVIII. fig. 20.)

Male with a tuft of hair at base of fore wing below and a strong fold of costa extending to end of cell; female with a smaller tuft of hair; both sexes have the base of the antennæ surmounted by a tuft of hair, but this is larger in the male. Head, legs, and antennæ pinkish brown, also palpi; abdomen ochreous above, darker below; thorax and patagia flame-colour.

Fore wing flame-colour, with three transverse fine dark lines: the first ante median and oblique, the second median and angulated in the middle, the third angulated and not reaching below the third nervure; all the margins of the wing are darker.

Hind wing uniformly straw-colour with fringes slightly darker; fringes of fore wing dark. In the female the flame-colour is replaced by Indian yellow.

Exp. 30 mm.

Arfak Mts., 6000 feet.

In addition to these species I have figured two varieties of species already described:—

Pl. LXVIII. fig. 21 represents a form of *Glyphodes pfeifferæ* in which the marginal border to both wings is much deeper than any specimen I have received from New Guinea.

Pl. LXVIII. fig. 22 represents a form of *Calamachrous albipunctalis* in which the deep maroon-purple of the wings of this species is replaced by bright chestnut.

Both of these forms are from the island of Mioswar.

Although in some cases a good series of the species was obtained, in others only single specimens or two examples were taken, so that the differences in sex could not be ascertained.

From this circumstance I am inclined to think that many other

species would turn up if the localities could be worked throughout the year, and I believe any collector willing to face the difficulties of a camp life would be amply rewarded by the results.

I desire to tender my sincere thanks to Sir George Hampson for advice and assistance in regard to species of this large group and for permission to study the excellent collection at South Kensington.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE LXVIII.

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Fig. 1. <i>Macalla olivalis</i> .    | Fig. 13. <i>Pagyda fumosa</i> .        |
| 2. <i>Stericta rurealis</i> .        | 14. <i>Noorda arfakensis</i> .         |
| 3. <i>Macalla arruensis</i> .        | 15. <i>Pilocrocis angulifera</i> .     |
| 4. <i>Perisyntrocha suffusa</i> .    | 16. <i>Glyphodes nigriceincta</i> .    |
| 5. <i>Macalla miosuari</i> .         | 17. <i>Glyphodes magnificalis</i> .    |
| 6. <i>Ambia novaguinensis</i> .      | 18. <i>Glyphodes pseudocæsalis</i> .   |
| 7. <i>Sceliodes grisealis</i> .      | 19. <i>Omphisa variegata</i> .         |
| 8. <i>Brevicella emarginata</i> .    | 20. <i>Pyrausta flammealis</i> .       |
| 9. <i>Margarosticha plumbealis</i> . | 21. <i>Glyphodes pfeifferæ</i> (var.). |
| 10. <i>Entephria miosuari</i> .      | 22. <i>Calamachrous albipunctalis</i>  |
| 11. <i>Sylepta dinawa</i> .          | (var.).                                |
| 12. <i>Entephria grisealis</i> .     |  |

#### EXHIBITIONS AND NOTICES.

April 2, 1912.

Dr. A. SMITH WOODWARD, F.R.S., Vice-President,  
in the Chair.

The SECRETARY read the following report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the months of February and March, 1912.

#### FEBRUARY.

The registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of February were 128 in number. Of these, 50 were acquired by presentation, 29 by purchase, 13 were received on deposit, 19 in exchange, and 17 were born in the Gardens.

The number of departures during the same period, by deaths and removals, was 236.

Amongst the additions special attention may be directed to:—

1 Snow-Leopard (*Felis uncia*) and 1 Musk-Deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), from Nepal, presented by H.M. THE KING on February 29th.

2 Snow-Leopards (*Felis uncia*), from Kashmir, presented by Capt. G. Douglas Oliver, F.Z.S., on February 26th.

2 Jaguars (*Felis onca*), born in the Menagerie on February 20th.

2 Striped Hyænas (*Hyæna hyæna*), from N. Nigeria, presented by H. P. Lobb, Esq., on February 4th.

1 Spurrell's Dormouse (*Graphiurus spurrelli*), from Dunkwa,