

(Continued from page 552.)

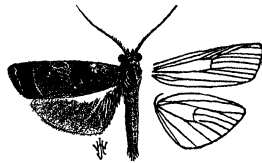
secondaries are fuscous, slightly darker at the anal angle. On the under side both wings are fuscous, the primaries clouded with darker fuscous on the costa near the base, and crossed by an incomplete transverse limbal line of pale fuscous. The secondaries are crossed by incomplete parallel median and limbal transverse bands of dark fuscous. Expanse, 38 mm.

MAGUZA, Walk.

My friend, Dr. Frederic Moore of London, has assured me that the following species is correctly referred to Walker's genus *Maguza*, which was erected for the reception of a South American species. A close microscopical study of its neuration shows great similarity to that of the preceding genus, *Dinotodonta*, the most marked difference being the fact that the lower branch of the inferior vein in the primaries does not diverge as in *Dinotodonta*, but coalesces after its origin with the main vein a short distance beyond the base. The form of the wings is also different, being relatively shorter and broader in the case of the primaries and without lobes on the inner margin, and in the secondaries having the costa evenly rounded or arched from the base to the apex, and the outer margin evenly rounded. The legs are also much shorter than in the preceding genus, and hairy. The neuration again suggests as in the case of the preceding genus a relationship to the *Notodonts* in that vein five in the primaries springs from the middle of the cell.

197. *M. Africana*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi pale cinereous on the lower side; upper side of palpi, front, and collar dark brown; patagia dark brown, margined externally with paler brown. Upper side of thorax and abdomen fuliginous. Anal tuft pale ochraceous. Lower side of thorax, abdomen, and legs pale gray. The primaries on the upper side are light wood-brown with the outer third vandyke brown this outer area being

traversed by a pale cinereous line, and separated from the inner area by a narrow regularly curved pale ochraceous line defined inwardly and outwardly by very narrow darker lines. Just within this defining line a little below the costa is a patch of dark brown, within which is a minute whitish ocellus. There is a broad curved sub-basal band of vandyke brown crossing the lighter inner area besides a few spots and longitudinal streaks of slightly darker brown between this sub-basal band and the pale ochraceous line which defines the dark outer area inwardly and two black dots bear the costa just beyond the base. The secondaries are uniformly fuscous with the costal area testaceous, shining. On the under side both wings are pale fuscous, each crossed by a paler transverse limbal band defined inwardly and outwardly by parallel darker shades. The secondaries have an obscure discal dot. Expanse, 32 mm.

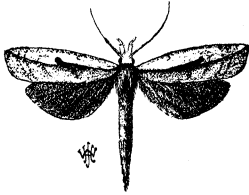


*Maguza Africana*, Holl. ♂  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

MACROSENTA, gen. nov.

The neuration of the wings is almost identical with that of the preceding genus. The abdomen is, however, relatively much longer, and in fact projects for half of its entire length beyond the posterior margin of the secondaries. It is long, slender, and tapering, being provided with a slight bunch of hairs. The palpi are long, produced; the second joint viewed laterally is elliptical in outline; the third joint is elongated, conical, and bent outwardly from the axis of the body; the first and second joints are compressed. The antennae are filiform. The legs are relatively long and moderately

hairy; the second pair armed with a terminal spur, the third pair with two terminal spurs. As in the two preceding genera, the radial in the primaries springs from the middle of the cell. Type, *Macroseta longicauda*, Holland.



*Macroseta longicauda*, Holl. ♂  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

198. *M. longicauda*, sp. nov. ♂. Palpi below whitish, laterally pale fawn. Front white; collar, patagia, and upper side of thorax fawn. Upper side of abdomen pale cinereous; lower side of abdomen and legs white. Primaries on the upper side with the costal area very pale fawn, with the lower two-thirds darker fawn. These two tracts are separated from each other by a dark subcostal ray, which runs from the base to the apex, curving upwardly to the apex, and is marked about its middle by a deep black longitudinal spot, swollen at its outer extremity. In addition the primaries are crossed by geminate sub-basal and submarginal parallel series of brownish dots. There is also a very faint sublimal transverse band of gray, which runs parallel to the submarginal series of dark dots. The secondaries are uniformly fuscous on the upper side. On the under side both wings are pale whitish-gray, with the median area of the primaries slightly darker. Expanse, 33 mm.

#### MAMESTRA, Treitsch.

199. *M. (?) tarara*, sp. nov. ♂. Front, collar, and patagia pale golden-green. Upper side of thorax greenish. Upper side of abdomen pale olivaceous; under side of thorax, abdomen, and legs pale olivaceous. The primaries on the upper side are pale golden-

green; the fringes evenly checked with darker olivaceous. The wings are traversed by zigzag transverse basal, sub-basal, transverse limbal, and transverse submarginal lines of pale silvery-green. There is a subtriangular olive spot at the base near the inner margin. The area between the basal and sub-basal line is clouded with olivaceous in the middle. There is an olivaceous spot in the middle of the cell and another at the end, both surrounded by narrow pale silvery-green lines, and connected by a longitudinal olivaceous shade. The area between the sub-basal and sublimal lines on the inner margin is clouded with dark olivaceous and the area between the limbal and submarginal lines about the middle of the wing is likewise clouded with the same color. The nervules near their marginal extremities are marked with dark olivaceous. The secondaries are shining whitish, with the nervules near the apex dark olivaceous. The fringes of the secondaries are checked with pale olivaceous. On the under side both wings are shining creamy-white.

♀ The female is much larger than the male. The secondaries are blackish with the fringes white checked with blackish. On the under side both primaries and secondaries are fuliginous. The fringes are pale olivaceous checkered with black. Both wings have an obscure discal dot and are crossed by obscure incomplete transverse limbal and transverse submarginal lines. Expanse, ♂, 28 mm; ♀, 40 mm.

I have a numerous series of this species *ex larva*. Mr. Druce, who has examined them, has referred them to the genus *Mamestra*, with which they apparently agree, but the dissimilarity in the color of the sexes is so unusual as to suggest at least something anomalous.

#### WESTERMANNIA, Hübn.

200 *W. anchorita*, sp. nov. ♂. Front, collar, upper side of thorax and abdomen pale fawn. The primaries are narrowly

marked on the inner margin and broadly marked on the outer margin with pale rufous. This marginal band is marked by an irregularly curved submarginal series of minute brown dots. On the costa just within the broad marginal rufous band is a triangular spot of pure white. The remainder of the wing is plumbeous with a dark circular spot at the base annulated with a narrow white line and shaded about the middle of the wing with a broad >-shaped band pointing outwardly, defined inwardly and outwardly by narrow silvery-white lines, having at its vertex and at the extremity of the lower limb near the inner margin dark circular spots margined with a narrow circular white line. The secondaries are pale whitish. Both wings on the under side are whitish with the middle area of the primaries clouded with gray. Expanse, 27 mm.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

The numbers which follow the names of species refer to the serial number in the text.

## PLATE 10.

- Fig. 1. *Lomodonta erythrina*, sp. nov. (75)  
 2. *Heteronygmia stigmatica*, sp. nov. (68)  
 3. " *argiloides*, sp. nov. (71)  
 4. " *clathrata*, sp. nov. (69)  
 5. " *arctioides*, sp. nov. (72)  
 6. " *basibrunnea*, sp. nov. (70)  
 7. *Laelia hypoleucis*, sp. nov. (86)  
 8. " *ocellata*, sp. nov. (90)  
 9. *Aroa nigripicta*, sp. nov. (91)  
 10. *Dasychira sublutescens*, sp. nov. (95)  
 11. " *ruptilinea*, sp. nov. (96)  
 12. " *congia*, Druce, ♂  
 13. *Aroa lata*, sp. nov. (92)  
 14. *Heteronygmia hypoxantha*, sp. nov. (74)  
 15. " *rhodapicata*, sp. nov. (73)  
 16. *Artaxa nigra*, sp. nov. (76)  
 17. *Laelia lignicolor*, sp. nov. (88)  
 18. *Euproctis Reutlingeri*, sp. nov. (67)  
 19. *Euproctidion Gabunica*, sp. nov. (66)

20. *Artaxa mesomelaena*, sp. nov. (77)  
 21. " *parallela*, sp. nov. (82)  
 22. " *discipuncta*, sp. nov. (83)  
 23. " *palla*, sp. nov. (79)  
 24. " *melaleuca*, sp. nov. (80)  
 25. " *rotunda*, sp. nov. (84)  
 26. " *apicipuncta*, sp. nov. (85)  
 27. *Balacra rubricincta*, sp. nov. (35)  
 28. " *glagoessa*, sp. nov. (34)  
 29. " *damalis*, sp. nov. (36)  
 30. *Casphalia nigerrima*, sp. nov. (38)  
 31. *Anace monotica*, sp. nov. (27)  
 32. " *parachoria*, sp. nov. (26)  
 33. *Apisa cana*, sp. nov. (25)  
 34. *Alpenus multiscripta*, sp. nov. (41)

## PLATE 17.

- Fig. 1. *Ilema gonophora*, sp. nov. (115)  
 2. " *albibasalis*, sp. nov. ♀. (116)  
 3. " *miserata*, sp. nov. (119)  
 4. " *circumdata*, sp. nov. (120)  
 5. " *albicostata*, sp. nov. (122)  
 6. " *flava*, sp. nov. (124)  
 7. " *albospargata*, sp. nov. (117)  
 8. " *apicata*, sp. nov. (118)  
 9. " *diluta*, sp. nov. (123)  
 10. " *brunneicosta*, sp. nov. (121)  
 11. " *pallida*, sp. nov. (125)  
 12. *Ilema fusca*, sp. nov. (126)  
 13. *Argila affinis*, sp. nov. (132)  
 14. *Nioda nigristriata*, sp. nov. (130)  
 15. *Argila basalis*, Wlk., ♀, (133)  
 16. *Nioda agrotoides*, sp. nov. (129)  
 17. " *erubescens*, sp. nov. (131)  
 18. *Somera chloauchena*, sp. nov. (136)  
 19. " *chloana*, sp. nov. (141)  
 20. " *desmotis*, sp. nov. (137)  
 21. " *chloromorpha*, sp. nov. (138)  
 22. " *chloëropis*, sp. nov. (146)  
 23. *Desmeocraera hinnula*, sp. nov. (186)  
 24. *Somera bitioides*, sp. nov. (139)  
 25. *Olene costiplaga*, sp. nov. (127)  
 26. " *hyloica*, sp. nov. (128)  
 27. *Notohyba viridis*, sp. nov. (105)  
 28. " *striata*, sp. nov. (101)  
 29. *Somera infima*, ♂, sp. nov. (142)

30. *Somera infima*, ♀.
31. " *falsa*, sp. nov. (144)
32. *Turnaca grisea*, sp. nov. (150)
33. *Scrancia modesta*, sp. nov. (187)

## PLATE 18.

- Fig. 1. *Dasychira apateloides*, sp. nov. (98)
2. " *nubifera*,\* sp. nov.
  3. *Notohyba nubifuga*, sp. nov. (99)
  4. " *delicata*, sp. nov. (100)
  5. *Oecura ocellifera*, sp. nov. (107)
  6. *Notohyba proletaria*, sp. nov. (103)
  7. *Thamnocera albilinea*, sp. nov. (109)
  8. *Hypotrabala castanea*, sp. nov. (158)
  9. *Metanastria porphyria*, sp. nov. (159)
  10. *Philotherma*† *spargata*, sp. nov. (160)
  11. *Stibolepis subiridescens*, sp. nov. (156)
  12. *Lebedodes cossula*, sp. nov. (183)
  13. *Dasychira*? *variegata*,‡ sp. nov., ♀.
  14. *Dasychira*! *albosignata*, sp. nov. (97)
  15. *Oecura crucifera*, sp. nov. (106)
  16. *Cyrtogone lichenodes*, sp. nov. (182)
  17. *Estigena Africana*, sp. nov. (157)
  18. *Orgyopsis tenuis* sp. nov. (135)

\* *Dasychira nubifera* sp. nov. ♀. In its markings recalling *Ercheia subsignata*, Walker, a noctuid. The body is pale brown, darker on the thorax. The primaries are pale wood-brown, with a darker shade running from the costa at the base diagonally to the middle of the inner margin, then sweeping upwardly in an irregular curve to the costa, which it reaches before the apex, the outer margin being broadly much paler than the rest of the wing. There are transverse basal, median, and limbal dark lines, and an irregular ocelliform spot at the end of the cell. The secondaries are pale cinereous. On the under side, both wings are ashen and both have a conspicuous discal spot and some incomplete lines beyond it near the costa. Expanse, 47 mm.

† *Philotherma*, Moeschler, Abhandl. Senck. nat. ges., bd. xv, p. 80.

\*The numbers under Plate 21 marked with an asterisk are the numbers given to a new series of descriptions to appear in the next volume beginning with the January issue of Psyche.

19. *Terphothrix lanaria*, sp. nov. (134)
20. *Aroa omisssa*, sp. nov. (185)

## PLATE 20.

- Fig. 1. *Panglima gloriosa*, Butl. ♀.
2. *Jana marmorata*, sp. nov. ♂. (165)
  4. *Gastroplakaeis Greyi*, ♀. (171)
  5. " *Greyi*, ♂.
  6. " ? *forficulatus*, Moeschl. ♀ (170)
  7. *Jana nobilis*, sp. nov. (164)

## PLATE 21.

- Fig. 1. *Methorasa cornu-copiae*, sp. nov. (2)\*
2. " *complicata*, sp. nov. (1)\*
  3. *Westermannia anchorita*, sp. nov. (200)
  4. *Plusia siculifera*, sp. nov. (5)\*
  5. *Plusiotricha livida*, sp. nov. (9)\*
  6. *Plusia Mapongua*, sp. nov. (4)\*
  7. *Methorasa eximia*, sp. nov. (3)\*
  8. *Gigantoceras geometroptera*, sp. n. (192)
  9. " *solstitialis*, sp. nov. (191)
  10. *Plusia Ogovana*, sp. nov. (6)\*
  11. *Metaleptina nigribasis*, sp. nov. (193)
  12. " *albibasis*, sp. nov. (194)
  13. " *obliterata*, sp. nov. (195)

‡ *Dasychira* (?) *variegata*, sp. nov. ♂. Collar dark brown; upper side of thorax gray; abdomen fulvous with dorsal and lateral rows of black spots. The primaries are creamy marked with brown spots and lines. Of these the most conspicuous are a basal spot, a broad sub-basal brown band margined on both sides with paler, a large ovoid spot at the end of the cell, a triangular subapical spot of brown on the costa, a smaller brown spot near the outer angle, and a series of marginal lunulate markings. The secondaries are white narrowly margined with pale brown. The marginal series of lunulate markings is continued from the primaries, and there is a subtriangular brown spot at the anal angle. On the under side both wings are paler and the markings are more obscure.

♀. The female is like the male, but the spots are broader and more diffuse. Expanse ♂, 40 to 50 mm.; ♀, 55 mm.



**Hindawi**

Submit your manuscripts at  
<http://www.hindawi.com>

