

ZOOLOGISCHE MEDEDEELINGEN

UITGEGEVEN DOOR

's RIJKS MUSEUM VAN NATUURLIJKE HISTORIE

Deel XIV.	te LEIDEN	Aflevering 4.
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XV. — SOME NEW HYPENINAE FROM THE DUTCH INDIES. BY MISS A. E. PROUT.

1. *Hadennia purifascia* sp. n.

♂ 24 mm.

Antenna with ciliation well over diameter of shaft, thickened on inner side by a tuft of scales, probably at about two-fifths shaft (both antennae are broken just beyond the thickening). The broad thickened fold on costa beneath (which is present in all *Hadennia* ♂♂) extends along costa almost to the origin of postmedial line and reaches, at its broadest, to just behind middle of cell, fringed behind with long hair. Palpus strongly upcurved, the 3rd segment laid backward over thorax, but only about $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm. in length, much shorter than in *hypenalis* Wlkr. (the genotype), not broadened, flattened and hollowed out (as in *hypenalis*) nor half buried in the scaling of thorax, as is often the case in *hypenalis*.

Head, body and wings predominantly deep benzo-brown (or pale fuscous), the wings with an oblique whitish band from about middle of discocellulars and behind vein 6 on fore wing to hindmargin of hind wing at about 3 mm., the band about 1 mm. in breadth but not quite equal throughout; ground-colour slightly darker on each side of the white band; *fore wing* with a linear blackish discal lunule and a similar but rather larger and blacker postmedial lunule almost on distal edge of anterior end of the white band; apex with a broad oblique buff streak, which may, however, be due to discoloration; fringe whitish chequered with fuscous; hind wing without distinct discal lunule but with traces of a buff postmedial line, excurved at about veins 4 and 3. *Underside* paler, more reticulated than above, the white band interrupted by a double dark discal lunule on fore wing, by a linear discal lunule and dark irroration at costa on hind wing, where the proximal and medial areas (to pale postmedial line) are more or less broken into dark strigulation or irroration.

Fort de Kock, Sumatra, 920 M., November 1921 (E. Jacobson), ♂-holotype, in Leiden Museum.

A very distinct species, at once recognisable by the white band on fuscous ground, coupled in the ♂ with broad costal fold beneath and thickening on antenna.

2. *Lysimelia ochreipes* sp. n.

♂ 28 mm.

Antenna subserrate, with ciliation somewhat longer than diameter of shaft. Fore leg with a very long, curling tuft of pale buff hair from the femero-tibial joint; the whole tibia and tarsus concealed by a boat-shaped sheath (as in all *Lysimelia* ♂♂), the sheath closely scaled, with a fringe of pale buff hair protruding from the side, but without the brush of blackish hair of *nigripes* Hmps., to which, in some respects, *ochreipes* appears closely related; mid tibia fringed with rather short dark hair; hind tibia and first two joints of hind tarsus fringed with pale buff hair.

Thorax brownish drab, the head and patagia darker, browner; palpus fuscous, the second segment fringed in front with white scales; abdomen above drab. Fore wing wood-brown shading to deep bistre against the subterminal line, termen and fringe pinkish-buff with some brown clouding, subterminal line and a patch on termen about veins 4 and 3 clear buff; ante- and postmedial lines bistre, fine; the antemedial excurved in cell and fold and before hindmargin; postmedial minutely dentate, outwardly oblique from costa to vein 6; erect and sharply dentate from 6 to 4, strongly incurved in fold, angled outward on 1*b*; an oblique brown discal lunule, with dark definition before and behind and on proximal edge, hardly defined distad; subterminal line a little incurved at disc, otherwise almost straight from about vein 7 to tornus, forked at costa, with a pale streak on each side of the blackish subapical dot, which rests on a larger brown spot; terminal lunules dark, conspicuous. *Hind wing* rather greyer than fore wing, reproducing discal lunule, postmedial and subterminal lines, but the lunule linear; termen buff near the posterior end of subterminal (near vein 2). *Underside* of fore wing pinkish-buff at costa and in posterior half of cell, the rest of wing greyish bistre with the exception of the pale buff subterminal line and terminal patch about 4 and 3; discal spot and lines somewhat as above but spot linear; hind wing pale pinkish-buff from base to a diffused brown shade against the subterminal line; wings otherwise nearly as above.

Fort de Koch, Sumatra, 920 M., October, 1922 (E. JACOBSON), ♂-holotype in Leiden Museum. A single ♂ in the Joicey Collection from Bidi, Sarawak,

(C. J. BROOKS) measures only 25 mm.; condition less fresh than in the type, but appears to agree well.

As in the genotype, *neleusalis* Wlkr., *achreiceps* appears to be without an areole, 7 being minutely stalked with 8. 9. 10; in *nigripes* there is an extremely narrow areole with 7 from the end, leaving 10 still stalked with 8. 9, but the two forms cannot consistently be separated generically. The same difference in the areole occurs in two or three other Hyphenid genera (*Simplicia*, *Hipoepa*, etc.), but in each instance it is obviously a question either of the absence or presence of the bar which closes the areole or of the presence of a single or double vein between 7 and the angle of cell, so that the divergence is more apparent than actual. The white scales on the palpus distinguish *ochreipes* from all other *Lysimelia* species yet known to me.

3. *Hyphena tumidicosta* sp. n.

♂ 35 mm.

In structure *tumidicosta* agrees closely with *longipennis* Wlkr., except that the cell of hind wing is nearly as short as in *brevicella* A. E. Prout (scarcely over $\frac{1}{3}$). In all these species the anastomosis of 8 of hind wing is unusually long, (to near middle of cell), the fore wing is exceptionally narrow (breadthonly about $\frac{3}{8}$ length) and the palpus is extremely long, in *longipennis* segment 2 is almost 5 mm., in *tumidicosta* and *brevicella* well over 4 mm.; segment 3 often quite in line with 2, fully 1 mm. ♂ *costa* distinctly swollen on proximal $\frac{1}{3}$.

Head, palpus, thorax and fore wing deep wood-brown, the wing glossed with purplish, somewhat darkened on medial area, distal half with dark streaks on and between the veins; orbicular and claviform spots represented by raised tufts of blakish scales, the former very small; similar (minute) tufts at upper and lower angles of cell; a row of very small dark subterminal dots, minutely tipped with white distad, inwardly oblique to behind vein 6, angled outward behind 5. Hind wing and underside nearly uniform brownish drab, the hind wing beneath paler at base and towards hind margin.

♀ 38 mm.

Differs from the ♂ in having the termen of fore wing less oblique from apex to about vein 3, where it is distinctly bent (oblique throughout in ♂). This difference occurs in all the *longipennis* group of species. Fore wing with the wood-brown shade reduced to a horizontal band along middle of wing, reaching nearly to sc and to middle of fold from base

to $\frac{1}{3}$, narrow to postmedial line, broadening to termen, where it forms an oblique streak to apex, diffused on its posterior edge; the remainder of wing pale-cinnamon-pink, with darker streaks on and between the veins (as in the ♂); raised spots rather larger than in the ♂, subterminal dots produced into fine dart-shaped dashes. Hind wing and underside paler than in the ♂, fore wing beneath with a buff shade at distal third of costa; hind wing with distinct traces of a dark discal lunule.

W. Java, Preanger, 5000 feet, 1 ♂-holotype, 1 ♀, in Leiden Museum.

Possibly no more than a local race of *brevicella*, from which it differs in having the ♂ ground-colour wood-brown (dark-vinaceous-grey in *brevicella*), in the absence of the pale buff streak from apex to postmedial line, in the smaller raised tuft in *tumidicosta* and the smaller subterminal spots, etc.

4. *Hypena plagiorhabda* sp. n.

♂ 31 mm.

Practically typical in structure, but fore wing broader than in *rostralis*, the termen of both wings evenly rounded, anastomosis on hind wing more normal. As in all true *Hypena* species the palpus is normally porrect in ♂ as well as ♀, with the second segment tending to become down-curved in form, tufted above and at distal end only beneath; a small crest on segment 2 is the only noticeable abdominal crest; eye without fan of scales; face with long, pointed tuft above. Segment 2 of palpus about 3 mm.; segment 3 about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Antenna with ciliation two or three times diameter of shaft.

Palpus, thorax and fore wing drab (or hair-brown), suffused with cinnamon-drab, the fore wing between ante- and postmedial lines (except behind vein *1b*) rather darker, richer brown from costa to *M*, rich, deep bistre from *M* to *1b*, the fold darkened almost to base; ante- and postmedial lines dark brown, the former oblique and slightly curved from 2 mm. costa to *1b* at about $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm., proximally defined between *M* and *1b* by a conspicuous whitish bar; postmedial with slight pale distal definition, oblique from about $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. costa to *1b* at about 7 mm., slightly bent inward to hindmargin; orbicular and reniform spots minute, whitish, with dark definition, the former round, the latter a minute lunule; subapical patch hardly paler than the rest of termen but defined distad and behind by a slight, diffused dark shade, not dentate distad or rounded behind; two rather strong, dart-shaped subterminal spots on the subapical patch and two or three smaller, pale-tipped spots behind the patch. Hind wing brownish drab. Underside paler drab, both wings with

traces of a diffused postmedial line; fore wing with a sharply-marked white subapical dot; hind wing with a weak discal lunule.

♀ 35 mm.

Pale areas paler, more vinaceous-buff tinged with fawn, but with more dark shading (more contrasted) than in the ♂; a much larger, stronger, more broadly-diffused dark shade defining the pale subapical patch and slight whitish streak at posterior end of the patch; subterminal spots larger, more strongly tipped with whitish distad, continued to fold, where there are two large conjoined spots reaching almost to postmedial line; termen with triangular whitish spots with black dots on them at termen; these are only faintly traceable in the ♂. Hind wing rather paler than in the ♂, especially the fringe, the terminal line fine, dark, highly crenulate. Wings beneath slightly warmer in tone than in the ♂, the postmedial line rather less ill-defined, discal spot a little stronger.

W. Java, Preanger, 5000 feet, ♂-holotype, 1 ♀ in Leiden Museum. Also a single ♀ from the same locality in the Tring Museum.

Distinguished from all other *Hypena* species known to me by the antemedial oblique pale bar in fold of fore wing.

5. *Hypena externa opistholeuca* subsp. n.

♂, ♀ 25—29 mm.

Differs from typical *externa* MOORE (from Darjeeling) chiefly in having the hind wing creamy-white except at the apex and (more narrowly) at termen to about vein 2, where the drab shade of typical *externa* persists. As in the typical form, subspecies *opistholeuca* varies in the coloration of fore wing above, from bistre or warm-sepia to more cinnamon-brown or dresden-brown; all specimens are a little paler from base to antemedial line and beyond the postmedial than on medial area, and in the ♀ there is some whitish shading on posterior half of wing from postmedial line to near termen; in both races the antemedial line is angled outward in fold, the postmedial excurved in fold and at disc; the two white subapical spots remain well-defined in subspecies *opistholeuca*; in all ♀♀ the cinnamon-buff subapical patch is fairly well-defined, but this is lacking both in the Javan ♂ and in a single ♂ in the Tring Museum from Darjeeling, where the subapical patch is hardly paler than the rest of wing, the ♂ being altogether more unicolorous than the ♀.

W. Java, Preanger, 5000 feet, ♂-holotype, 2 ♀♀ in the Leiden Museum. Also a single ♀ from the same locality in the Tring Museum.

In breadth of fore wing *externa* is less far removed from *rostralis*

than is *plagiorhabda*, but *externa* when in perfect condition shows 3 or 4 moderate-sized abdominal crests, in which respect it resembles the *Bomolocha*-group, not the true *Hypenas*. In other respects, however, *externa* seems to be a typical *Hypena*; palpus much as in *plagiorhabda*, but with segment 2 only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., segment 3 about 1 mm.; ♂ antenna with short ciliation, not (or hardly) diameter of shaft, gently graduated to tip. MOORE's type is a ♀; the ♂ does not seem to have been previously made known.

6. *Hypena (Bomolocha) ischyra* sp. n.

♂, ♀ 32—33 mm.

In both sexes *ischyra* so closely resembles the ♂ of *robustalis* Snell. that, but for the striking difference in *robustalis* ♀, the two might almost have passed as forms of one species. But whereas the postmedial line hardly differs in the ♂ and ♀ of *ischyra*, in *robustalis* (in a series from Borneo to the Solomon Islands) the ♂ has a narrowly or scarcely white-edged, biangulate postmedial line, the ♀ a broader, practically erect and straight white line. *ischyra* is perceptibly larger than *robustalis*, which is seldom if ever over 30 mm. (SNELLEN says 24—27 mm.), and can be easily distinguished, even in the ♂, by the rather more medial postmedial line (especially at hindmargin) and by the more acute angle of the line at middle of disc in *ischyra*; the three black dots in disc (basal, antemedial and postmedial) are larger and more conspicuous than in *robustalis*. Hind wing and underside almost identical in the two species; hind wing beneath with a postmedial line, which is not shown in SNELLEN's figure, the ground-colour rather paler than in the figure with rather stronger subterminal shade.

W. Java, Buitenzorg, 1894, 2 ♀♀ (holotype) in the Leiden Museum. A ♂ from Perak (Doherty) and a ♂ from Sarawak (Everett), in the Tring Museum, agree so perfectly with the Javan females as almost certainly to belong to the same species.

Both these species are typical *Bomolochas* except in the rather long palpus; both have short broad frontal tuft and fan of scales (at least in the ♂), three or four abdominal crests, palpus obliquely upturned (almost upcurved) in ♂, tufted above and beneath; in the ♀ the palpus is porrect and nearer in form to typical *Hypena*; this difference, which occurs in many *Bomolocha* species, suggests an extremely close relationship between *Hypena* and *Bomolocha*. In the ♂ of *ischyra* segment 2 of the palpus is fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., in the ♀ almost 3 mm.; in both sexes segment 3

measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ♂ antenna with ciliation about or hardly diameter of shaft, gently graduated.

7. *Hypena (Bomolocha) ambigua* sp. n.

♂ 35 mm.

Head, thorax and proximal half of fore wing verona-brown; termen more snuff-brown, the two areas divided by a slight vinaceous shade on distal side of postmedial line, but all the tones harmonious, little contrasted; markings somewhat obscure; a diffused brown antemedial line, excurved in cell and fold; a fuscous and white orbicular dot and slight dark discal lunule; postmedial brown line from about $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. costa to hindmargin at $6\frac{3}{4}$ mm., forming a small angle distad at middle of disc, otherwise nearly straight; traces of a vinaceous apical patch and of a subterminal row of fuscous and whitish spots, the two behind the costa being most distinct. *Hind wing* dark brownish drab. *Underside* pale brownish drab, the posterior third or fourth of fore wing and proximal half of hind wing whitish; postmedial line and a diffused subterminal shade present on both wings, the latter forming two white-tipped dark spots behind costa of fore wing; hind wing with diffused brown discal spot.

Malay Penininsula, Bukit Fraser's, June 1921, ♂-holotype; by the courtesy of the Federated Malay States Museum this specimens is to be presented to the British Museum. A single ♂ from Preanger, in the Leiden Museum, has the ground-colour perhaps a shade more ochraceous in tone, but seems otherwise to agree perfectly with the type.

The exact position of this rather obscure species is as yet uncertain, but it belongs to the typical *Bomolocha* section of the genus, with the frontal tuft short and broad; fairly strong fan of scales before and cilia behind eye; abdomen with at least two or three crests; palpus with seg. 2 strongly oblique upward, with long, rough scaling in front and very long tuft of scales on distal two-thirds behind, the segment scarcely over 2 mm. in length; segment 3 *fully* $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (this segment is often much longer in proportion to 2 in *Bomolocha* than in *Hypena*); fore wing rather broad (breadth at termen about three-fifths length of costa) with termen evenly rounded. ♂ antenna about as in the foregoing species.

8. *Hypena (Bomolocha) celebensis* sp. n.

♂ 33 mm.

Very near to *ambigua* (no 7), from which *celebensis* differs in the following points. Segment 3 of palpus scarcely over 1 mm., rather less

acute at tip than in *ambigua*; the tuft of scales behind segment 2 apparently rather longer, denser and coarser. Fore leg (tibia and tarsus) apparently rather longer (over half length of costa in *celebensis*, less than half costa in *ambigua*).

Fore wing with the basal half rather darker (more bistre) than in *ambigua*; vinaceous shade wanting, the whole of wing beyond postmedial line being more or less snuff-brown; markings still more obscure on the darker ground-colour; antemedial line apparently rather more strongly bent outward at costa; discal lunule rather more distinct; postmedial line oblique from costa to vein 5, behind which it is incurved; subterminal spots rather less indistinct on posterior half of wing. *Underside* rather greyer, less contrasted than in *ambigua*, fore wing with a single, well-marked black and white subapical spot and with a better developed dark discal lunule.

♀ 37 mm.

Condition not first-rate, but appears paler, more wood-brown in tone, than the ♂; postmedial line more as in *ambigua*, but the anterior half more distal (from about 12 mm. costa), almost erect to 5, behind which it is very weakly incurved.

North Celebes, Minahassa, 1921, (P. J. VAN DEN BERGH), ♂-holotype, 1 ♀ in Leiden Museum.

A typical *Bomolocha* species, agreeing in structure with *ambigua* except in the points named above. Hind wing perhaps a little less full at termen at about veins 4 and 3 than in *ambigua*. But for these trifling structural differences *celebensis* might well be regarded as no more than a local race of *ambigua*.
