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REMARKS ON NEW OR LITTLE KNOWN INDOMALAYAN MOTHS (LEPID. HETEROC.). IX.

By Prof. Dr. W. ROEPKE, Wageningen.

Parafentonia n.g. (fam. Notodontidae),
typ. *sundana*.

♀. Antennae slightly lamellate, with minute ciliae. Palpi concealed in the dense pilosity of head, short, third lid much shorter than second. Proboscis not visible. In forewing v_2 from about $\frac{2}{3}$ lower border of cell, v_3 and v_4 much remote at base, v_5 from upper third of dc, medium part of dc wanting or very weak; v_7 stalked with v_8 - v_9 , v_{10} from before origin of v_9 , v_{11} from about upper border of cell. No areola. In hindwing, v_2 from about $\frac{2}{3}$ lower border of cell, v_3 and v_4 approached at base, but separate, v_5 present, but a little weaker, from slightly above middle of dc, dc weak, but present, bluntly angled inwards; v_6 and v_7 very shortly stalked. Frenulum consisting of many bristles. Hindtibiae with 2 pairs of spurs. Abdomen without crests, no distinct crest on thorax.

♂ unknown.

The genus may rank between the genera *Stauropus* and *Fentonia*.

27. *P. sundana* n. sp.: fig. 20 ♀.

♀. Antennae more than $\frac{1}{2}$ costa, dark brown, the dilatations of joints reddish brown. Pilosity of head, patagia and tegulae light pinkish grey, mesonotum darker, more purplish brown. Abdomen above yellowish, grading into greyish brown towards apex. Groundcolour of forewing very light pinkish grey, nearly whitish, basal $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing much darker, the median area with many indistinct, undulating brown crosslines, followed by a stronger developed postmedian line, which is black and rather sharply dentate; in cell 2 and

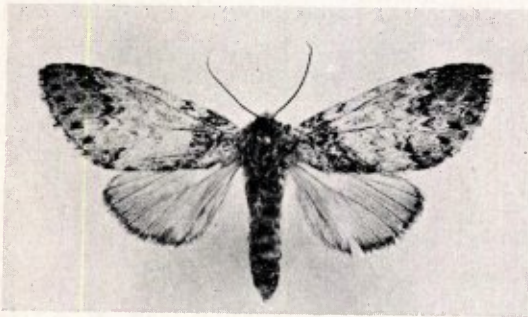


Fig. 20. *Parafentonia sundana* ♀, holotypus, slightly enlarged.

3 it becomes indistinct. The area between postmedian line and termen darker reddish brown, with black antemarginal dots between the veins which are communicating with the dark marginal line. Cilia variegated with whitish, brownish and a little black. Hindwings, uniformly light reddish brown without crosslines, the cilia of the same coloration.

Underside paler, except forewing, which is more equally reddish brown.

♂ unknown.

2 ♀♀, 51 and 47 mm, holo- and paratypus, the former from Goalpara, Mt. Gedeh, 1500 m, Apr. 1938, the latter from Perbawatee, 1000 m, July 1924, both leg. Walsh.

28. *Pseudofentonia walshiae* n. sp.: fig. 21 ♀.

♀. Resembling *Ps. argentifera* Moore from the Himalayas, but different by the arrangement of the crosslines in forewing which are more regular and clear in *argentifera*, but less regular and less clear in *walshiae*. The chief postmedian crosslines arise from tornus and end at some distance from apex. The ground colour of forewing is whitish, with the markings brownish, the space between apex and postmedian line more or less filled up with greyish brown. The postmedian line is double, strongly angled outwards on v_3 . Hindwings yellowish brown, no transversal band, whereas in my *argentifera*-specimens from Shillong, the hindwing is only yellowish at base, with the outer area grey, and a grey transversal median band.

2 ♀♀, 59 and 60 mm, both from Perbawatee,

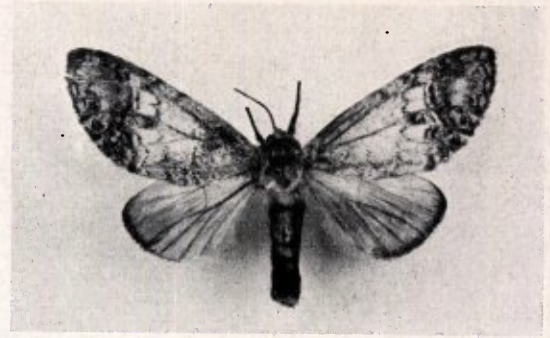


Fig. 21. *Pseudofentonia walshiae* ♀, holotypus, nat. size.

about 1000 m, W. Java, Sept. and July 1924, leg. Walsh.

The specimens show the wing venation and other structural characters as in *Pseudofentonia* Strd.; the antennae are ciliate over about $\frac{2}{3}$. I do not hesitate to include them in this genus, though by a careful revision of the genera *Fentonia* Btl., *Pseudofentonia* Strand and *Stauropus* Germ., many species may become regrouped.

Stauropodopsis n. g.

♂. Antennae bipectinate over about $\frac{4}{5}$ of length. Palpi well developed, appressedly scaled, porrect, just reaching the long, rough pilosity of frons, not concealed by it. Third joint extremely minute (fig. 22 b). Proboscis absent.

Forewing v_2 from about $\frac{3}{4}$ of lower border of cell, v_3 and v_4 from lower angle of cell, but separate at base; v_5 from middle of dc, dc nearly straight, lower half wanting or very weak; v_7 stalked with v_{8-9} , from upper angle of cell; v_{10} from much beyond v_7 , therefore short; v_{11} from about $\frac{2}{3}$ of upper border of cell. No areola, no tufts or scales along inner margin of forewing.

Hindwing with v_2 from about $\frac{2}{3}$ of lower border of cell; v_3 and v_4 nearly from the same point at lower angle of cell; dc weak, but straight and rather oblique; v_{6-7} stalked over $\frac{1}{2}$ of length, v_8 bent upwards from end of cell. Frenulum present. Apparently no distinct tufts on thorax and abdomen. Hindtibiae with 2 pairs of short spurs of unequal length. The male genitalia are of an intricate construction so that they are figured here both dorsoventrally and laterally (fig. 22 c, d.)



Fig. 22b. *Stauropodopsis grisescens* ♂, head &c.

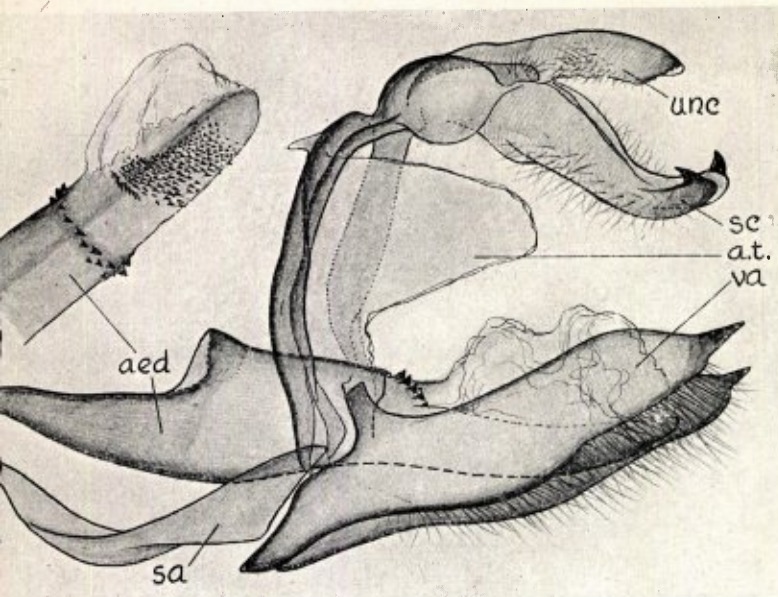


Fig. 22c. *Stauropodopsis grisescens*, ♂ genitals, laterally. aed aedeagus; a.t. anal tube; sa saccus; se sc scaphium; unc uncus; va valva.

They show the uncus short and blunt, much broadened in its apical portion. It bears a heavily developed scaphium, broader and larger than uncus, with two terminal, sharp hooklets. It is attached to a broad, bladderlike dilatation of the tegumen. The vinculum is rather narrow. The valva simply beak-shaped, elongate, with the apex pointed, curved inwards. The aedeagus is rather short and thick, tapering from base towards apex, with a ring of spines near its orifice. The vesica with an area of dense spinuli. The aedeagus is supported by a juxta with a rather sharp edge and both its lateral angles somewhat produced. Another noteworthy structure is formed by the 8th sternite. It is elongate and strongly connected with the underside of the apparatus. Its free margin is deeply incised in its middle; the two lateral angles which flank this incision, are prominent and covered with spines.

Typus generis: *St. grisescens* n. sp.

The genus may be placed in the vicinity of the genus *Stauropus* Germ. with which it has some superficial resemblance, but from which it differs at the first glance by the palpi and by other structures, chiefly by the male genitals.

29. *St. grisescens* n. sp.: fig. 22 a ♂, b head, c—d genitalia.

Antennae dark greyish brown, the ridge covered with some lighter scales. Palpi very obvious, the second joint yellowish grey on inner- and underside, dark brown above. Head and thorax densely haired, variegated, mixed with darker brownish and lighter greenish yellow hairs, abdomen darker greyish brown. Anal pilosity a little elongated, forming a weak acute tuft.

Forewings uniformly greyish brown, more or less mixed with green scales ("bark colour"), with

slight traces of dark crosslines. An antemedian, postmedian and antemarginal line may be slightly indicated. Cilia variegated, greyish and brownish.

Hindwings uniformly greyish to reddish brown, only in the apex a slight recapitulation of the coloration of forewing; cilia lighter greyish brown.

Underside much paler, hindwing and abdomen yellowish white ("light clay colour"), forewing grey. No markings. Legs whitish to slight reddish brown.

3 ♂♂, 36, 41 and 41 mm, the latter holotype from Djunggo-Ardjuno, 1300 m, E. Java, Sept. 1937, leg. Kalis.

Furthermore, I have 3 ♂♂ from Dolok Ilir, E. Coast Sumatra, Febr., May and June 1936, leg. Uil, which belong undoubtedly to the same species. They measure 40—42 mm. In one of them, which is quite fresh, fig. 22 a, the forewings and apex of hindwings are densely irrorated with beautiful green scales; the black, undulating antemarginale in forewing is distinct. The two other specimens are more equally brownish. The hindwings are more brownish. It may be a subspecies, but I avoid to give a name.

Finally I have a ♂ from Tonsea Lama, Menado, N. Celebes, February 1928, from the collection of

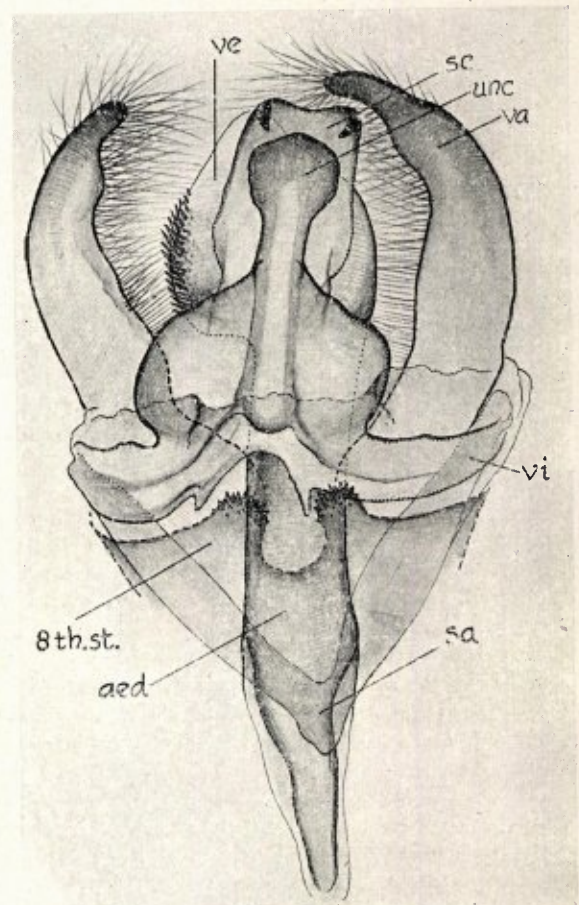


Fig. 22d. *Stauropodopsis grisescens*, ♂ genitals, dorsoventrally; ve vesica; vi vinculum; 8 th. st. eighth sternite.



Fig. 22a. *Stauropodopsis grisescens* ♂,
Dolok Ilir. 1.3 × n. s.

the late Mr. van den Bergh. In this specimen, the forewings are also irrogated with green scales; crosslines and antemarginale less distinct, but reniform and orbicular markings, as well as postmedian line, indicated by pinkish scales. The hindwings, except apex, much paler than in the Java- and Sumatra-form, underside also much paler, except apical $\frac{2}{3}$ of forewing, which are greyish brown. I think that this Celebes-form, by its contrasting hindwings, is so different that it deserves a special name: *St. grisescens celebensis* n. subsp.

30. *St. dasychirinus* n. sp.: fig. 23 a ♂, b head ♂, c ♂ genitalia.

♂. Antennae and palpi as in the preceding species. In forewing, v_2 from nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ lower border of costa, v_3 and v_4 from lower angle of cell, slightly separate at base, v_5 from middle of dc, dc straight, its lower portion weaker; v_6 with the following from upper angle of cell, v_7 , v_8 , v_9 stalked, v_{10} wanting, v_{11} from about upper border of cell. No areola, no scales or tufts along inner margin. In hindwing, v_2 from $\frac{2}{3}$ lower margin of cell, v_3 and v_4 nearly from the same point at lower angle of cell; v_5 rather weak, but present, originating a little above middle of dc, dc straight, very oblique, v_6 and v_7 stalked over about $\frac{1}{2}$, v_8 from end of cell, slightly bent upwards. Hindlegs with two pairs of spurs.

Male genitalia, fig. 23 c, of the same type as in the preceding species, but the 8th sternite not



Fig. 23a. *Stauropodopsis dasychirinus* ♂,
holotypus, 1.3 × n. s.



Fig. 23b. *Stauropodopsis dasychirinus* ♂,
head &c.

modified. I am sure that both species are closely related and therefore, must be placed in the same genus. Structurally they differ chiefly by the absence of v_{10} in *dasychirinus*.

The ground colour of forewing is whitish, variegated with brownish and more or less light greenish. Crosslines very indistinct. The antemarginale about as in *grisescens*; one specimen which has the antemarginale clearest, with a brown patch near tornus, along inner margin.

Hindwing whitish, with an indication of the forewing pattern near apex. Underside hindwings white, of forewings light greyish brown.

3 ♂♂, 40—44 mm, holo- and paratypes, To djambu, Central Celebes, July 1936, leg. T o x o p e u s.
(To be continued.)

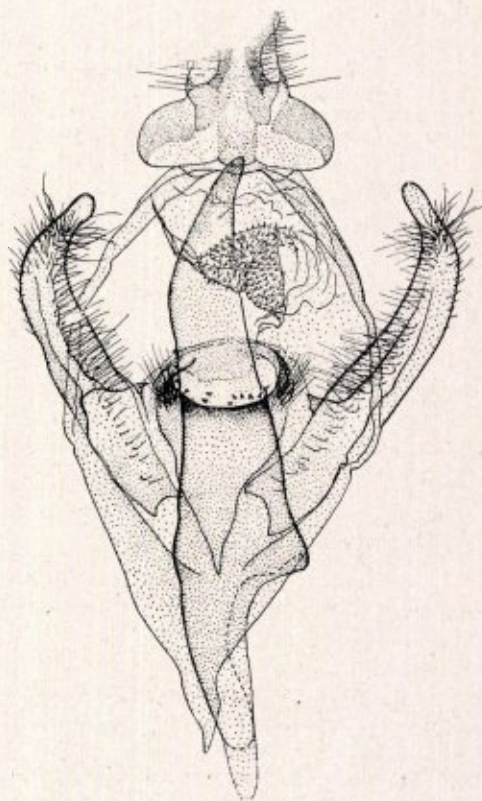


Fig. 23c. *Stauropodopsis dasychirinus* ♂,
genitals, dorsoventrally.