REMARKS NO NEW OR LITTLE KNOWN INDOMALAYAN MOTHS (LEPID. HETEROC.). X.

By Prof. Dr. W. Roepke, Wageningen.

31. **Stauropus sphingoïdes** van E.
Het. Sum., Sep. 1930, p. 435 ♂, pl. 13, f. 8 ♂ : Sum.

Of this species, I have a ♂, from Wijnkoops-Baai, W. Java, leg. Walsh., and a ♀ from Sindanglaja, W. J., leg. Dunlop.

The latter agrees, concerning its general feature, well with the ♂, the antennae are fasciculate. The thorax seems to have a rather high dorsal crest. Gaede, Lep. Cat. pars **59**, 1934, p. 179, has synonymized this species with *Niganda albistriga* Moore : Lep. Atk. 1879, p. 64, Sik., and with *Pydna kanshireiensis* Wilem. ; Entom. **51**, 1914, p. 322, from Formosa. Undoubtedly the insect is nearly related to the two species mentioned, if not the same, perhaps in future three subspecies are to be maintained viz. :

albistriga albistriga Moore : Sik.
albistriga kanshireiensis Wilem. : Form.
albistriga sphingoïdes van E. : Sum. ; Java.

Furthermore, it is no *Stauropus*, but I am also inclined to doubt whether it is a real *Pydna*.

Kirby : Cat. Lep. Het., 1892, p. 580, places the species in *Niganda* Moore, with *strigifascia* Moore as a typus generis. I am sure, however, that *albistriga* and *strigifascia* are not congeneric. Hampson, Moths **1**, 1893, p. 143, places it into *Ramesa* Wlk. with a ? I think that this is also wrong. Perhaps a new genus will become unavoidable in future, but I cannot decide this question at this moment, on account of lack of material.

32. **Epistauropus celebensis** n. sp. : fig. 24 ♂.

♂. Near *vinaceus* Moore or *apiculatus* Rthsch., both from India, but different by the more pinkish white ground colour of forewing with the dark brown costa. The whitish subapical, nearly semilunar patch obvious. More whitish in basal area. Undulating crosslines less distinct. Hindwings light brownish to whitish. Coloration of underside, except thorax, very light.

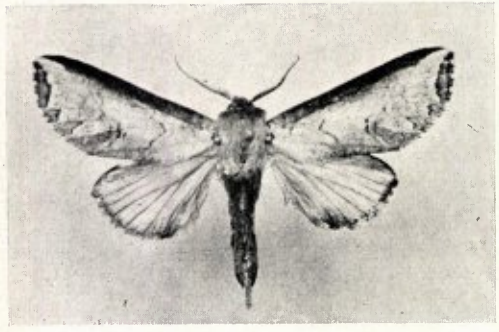

Fig. 24. *Epistauropus celebensis* ♂, holotypus, 1.1 × n.s.

8 ♂♂, 43—49 mm, holotypus and paratypus, from Todjambu, Central Celebes, July 1936, leg. Toxopeus.

E. vinaceus, apiculatus and *celebensis* are probably closely related, perhaps *celebensis* is only a subspecies of one of them. Such questions can only be settled by morphological investigation, chiefly of the male genital armatures. Unfortunately, specimens from Continental India for this purpose are lacking here.

33. **E. javanicus** n. sp. : fig. 25 ♀.

♂ ♀. Smaller than the preceding species, more uniformly dull greyish or purphish brown, paler in ♂, darker in ♀, the forewing costa in ♂ less dark, in ♀ practically not darkened. Markings very faint, nearly wanting,

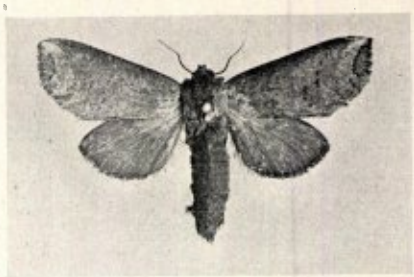

Fig. 25. *Epistauropus javanicus* ♀, paratypus (Mus. Leiden), very slightly reduced.

with traces of a black postmedian line in the cell of forewing.

In ♀, a small yellowish spot on dc. The subapical semilumar patch in both sexes very faint. Hindwing in ♂ very pale yellowish brown, in ♀ more reddish brown, darkening towards margin.

1 ♂, 36 mm, holotypus, Banterdjati near Buitenzorg, West Java, April 1934, leg. Dupont ; 1 ♀, 46 mm, allotypus, locality, date and collector the same. Several specimens in both sexes, from West Java, leg. Piepers, in the Leiden Museum (paratypes).

This species may also prove to be related to the preceding one, though by its general feature, it makes quite a different impression.

Pygaera Ochs. 1810.

The nomenclatorial position of this generic name is complicated and till now somewhat doubtful, several authors using this name, a.o. quite recently Gaede : Lep. Cat. pars 59, 1934, p. 299, whilst others, f.i. Tams, Mem. Mus. Roy. H. N. Belg., hors serie, **4**/12, 1935, p. 42, prefer *Ichthyura* Hb. It seems, therefore, worth while to enter into this question more critically. The oldest name is doubtless *Pygaera* Ochs., Schm. von Eur., **3**, 1810, p. 224. He enumerates the following species : *timon, anastomosis, reclusa, anschoreta, curtula* and *bucephala*. There is no indication which of these species is to be considered as a typus generis. Unfortunately, Westwood in his famous, "Introduction &c.", 1840, p. 90, records *bucephala* as a "typical species", and as Opinion 71 of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature prescribes that Westwood's list should be accepted as a definite designation of genotypes, the name *Pygaera* O. should become applied to the common *bucephala* L. and allied species. However, this "type fixation" by Westwood l.c. cannot be valid as for *bucephala* and its allied *bucephaloïdes* ; Hübner in his Verzeichniss, 1820 ?, p. 146, had already created the generic name *Phalera*. Thus, Westwood's type fixation is of no value, as Opinion 71 says decidedly that the fixation is only valid if the species is available as a genotype. This is certainly not the case.

In Hübner's Verzeichniss, p. 162, *Pygaera* preceeds *Ichthyura*. Under the former, he only mentions two species, viz. *timon* Hb. and the American *torrefacta* Abb. ; the latter being no Notodontid at all. Thus, one could become inclined to consider *timon* as the typus generis of *Pygaera*. Also Kirby : Cat. Lep. Het., 1892, p. 611 designates *timon* as the typus generis of *Pygaera*.

Concerning *Ichthyura* H b. l.c., this author mentions the following species : *anastomosis, curtula, anachoreta* and *reclusa*. From this list may be concluded that it is a mere synonym of *Pygaera*, were it not that Hübner had restricted *Pygaera* for *timon* only, and the possibility exists that *timon* is not congeneric with the species mentioned under *Ichthyura*. This question remains to be settled in future by a monographic revision of the whole family. Of *Ichthyura* Hampson: Fauna Br. Ind., Moths **1**, 1893, p. 172, fixed *anastomosis* as a typus generis.

Other generic names may remain beyond consideration, I consider them as synonyms, giving preference to *Pygaera* Ochs. only.

A number of *Pygaera* species are already known from tropical Asia, but there can be no doubt that this number will increase considerably, when the insect fauna of that wast region has come more complete to our knowledge. To the list already known I can add several new species.

34. **P. tapa** n. sp.: fig. 26 ♂.

♂. Antennae greyish brown, palpi a little darker, head above, thorax above with exception of tegulae dark reddish brown. Forewing in the holotypus dark bluish grey brown, suffused with lighter grey scales, chiefly in lower halfth, and with some ochreous scales, chiefly near apex. Markings extremely weak, consisting of an indication of a basal line, an oblique, rather straight antemedian line and a curved postmedian line. The only obvious pattern is caused by a large dark and rounded

Fig. 26. **Pygaera tapa** ♂, holotypus and paratypus, 1.7 × n. s.

patch on de (reniform), with the center slightly lighter. Hindwing much lighter greyish, along costa something darker, without markings. Coloration of abdomen the same as that of hind wings. Abdomen with a long and conspicuous anal brush. Coloration of underside practically the same as that of upperside, but without markings. Forelegs with the very thick pilosity, as usual in the genus.

Besides the holotypus I have 8 ♂ ♂ (paratypes) at my disposal, all from Djunggo-Ardjuno, E. Java, 9. 37, leg. Kalis, Exp. of holotypus 25 mm, of paratypes varies from 25—30 mm. The coloration of forewing in paratypes is more or less lighter, more light greyish to reddish brown, the markings always very faint, but the reniform large, dark and conspicuous.

♀ unknown.

35. **P. eremita** n. sp.: fig. 27 ♀.

♀. A rather large species, antennae bipectinate, pectinations reaching tip. Head above and median area of notum dark reddish brown. Fore wing light greyish brown with a dark apical area. Basal and antemedian lines less distinct, postmedian line white, crenulate, very distinct in apical patch. In this patch, it is surrounded by dark reddish scales. An antemarginale is formed by a row of

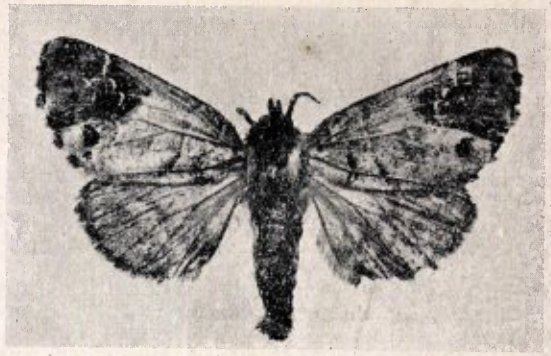

Fig. 27. **Pygaera** eremita ♀, holotypus, 1.6 × n. s.

small dark dots between the veins, the spot in c_2 is enlarged and therefore obvious. Hindwing more uniformly greyish brown, with a slight indication of a median, transversal band. Anal tuft short. Underside of wings dull greyish brown, the median transversal band in hind wing more prominent, the forewings with indications of transversal bands.

1 ♀, 38 mm, holotypus, Panumbangan, Djampang Tengah, W. Java, 6. 39, leg. Walsh. 1 ♀, 41 mm, paratype, Perbawattee, W. Java, 7. 24, leg. Walsh. The paratypus agrees well with the holotypus, both specimens are rather rubbed off.

♂ unknown.

36. **P. bramah** n. sp.: fig. 28 ♀.

♀. A large species. Antennae in the only specimen wanting. Head above and median area of notum dark brown. Forewing light greyish or pinkish brown, much variegated with reddish brown, chiefly near costa. The transversal lines rather distinct, sharp, white, the basal and antemedian ones rather straight and oblique, the postmedian one slightly undulating, chiefly in its upper part. No apical patch. Apex variegated with light bluish

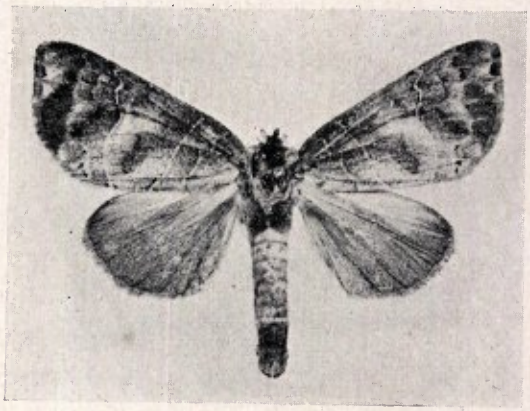

Fig. 28. **Pygaera bramah** ♀, holotypus, 1.6 × n. s.

grey, in tornus an indication of the beginning of an antemarginale, by some dark scales in c_1 and c_2. Cilia greyish brown. Hindwing uniformly greyish brown, without markings. Anal tuft very short. Underside of forewing darker reddish brown, without markings, of hindwing lighter greyish brown, with a weak, postmedian darker band.

1 ♀, 39 mm, holotypus, Perbawattee, W. Java, 10, 37, leg. Walsh.

♂ unknown.

(To be continued).