

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

By Prof. Dr. W. ROEPKE, Wageningen.

1. *Agalope ardjuna* Rpke.: Ent. Ztschr. (Frankfurt-M.) 50, 1936, p. 489 ♂, f. 1 ♂: Mt. Ardjuno, E. Java.

Of this species, I received 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀ from Mt. Lawu, Central Java. Mr. Rosier, the collector, told me that, at certain times, the caterpillars were numerous on many shrubs. The wings of the ♂ are narrower than in the ♂ from Mt. Ardjuno, the outer halfth of forewing also less dark. In the ♀♀, only the apex of forewing is slightly darkened, they resemble more the ♀ of *A. glacialis parthenie* Jord. from West Java, of which I have 1 ♀ in our collection. Therefore, I

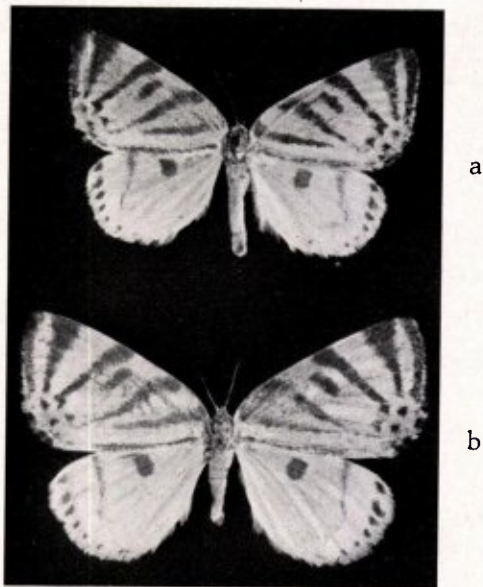


Fig. 1.

Leucopardus mirabilis n. sp. a ♂, b ♀, holo- and allotypus, slightly enlarged.

become inclined to consider *A. ardjuna* as the Eastern form of *A. glacialis parthenie*, both being connected by transitorial specimens from Central Java. I abstain from giving a new to this transitorial form, as my material is too scanty.

2. *Phauda fuscalis* Rpke. (nec Swh.): l.c. p. 490 ♂, f. 2 ♂: Mt. Idjen, E. Java.

I compared my specimen with the type specimen of *Ph. fuscalis* Swh. and with some additional material in the Br. Mus. and arrived at the conclusion that both are not the same. The real *fuscalis* has the underside of abdomen brighter fulvous red, moreover the venation is different, as already pointed out in my diagnosis l.c. There-

fore, *fuscalis* Rpke. (nec Swh.) proves to be a new species for which I propose the name *Ph. defluiteri*, in honour of the collector.

3. *Leucopardus mirabilis* n.sp. (fam. Arctiidae): fig. 1.

In the Fauna of Br. India, Moths 2, 1894, p. 31, Hampson describes a figure a peculiar Arctiid from the Khasis, as *Leucopardus tigrinus* n.g. n.sp. By its slender body, its broad, but rather soft wings and by its general pattern, it resembles a Geometrid, but it is undoubtedly an Arctiid, though it represents a somewhat aberrant genus, perhaps a phylogenetically old typus, of a restricted local distribution. It is therefore interesting that Mrs. Walsh, formerly at Sukabumi, who has collected so many fine and valuable material during the past two or three decades, discovered a second species, nearly related but apparently different, in West Java. It may be diagnosed as follows.

♂ ♀. White, with black markings on both wings, in forewing the tornus yellow, like in *tigrinus*. In *mirabilis*, the lowest dark streak along inner margin runs more closely to this margin, beneath vein la-b. The other streaks are narrower so that the white ground colour is more prevailing. In hindwing, the postmedian band is stronger angulate, but more obsolete. The marginal dots are very prominent and isolated from each other. The ♀ shows the same coloration and pattern as the ♂, the antennae are simply filiform. Hind tibiae with two short apical spurs and only one visible median spur.

1 ♂, holotypus, 38 mm; 1 ♀ allotypus, 44 mm; 1 ♀, paratypus, 46 mm.

Locality: Mt. Bengbeng, Western Djampang, W. Java, April 1938, leg. Walsh.

The occurrence of this species in West Java is a new instance for a certain conformity of the insect fauna of this part of the island with that of the Eastern Himalaya slopes, a fact which has puzzled the investigators more than once ago.

(To be continued.)

ÜBER DIE GATTUNG DIPLAZON GRAV.

(BASSUS OLIM) (Fam. ICHNEUMONIDAE).

Die Artbestimmung dieser Gattung war von jeher immer schwierig, besonders weil man zu viel Gewicht legte auf Farbenmerkmale. Das Auffinden einer neuen Art dieser Gattung war für mich Anlass hauptsächlich die Skulptur zu beachten. Wenn man diese heranzieht, so wird das Bestimmen wesentlich erleichtert, und ich habe deshalb versucht, eine brauchbare Bestimmungstabelle aufzustellen. In diese Tabelle habe ich *multicolor* Grav. nicht aufgenommen, weil ich glaube, dass sie synonym ist zu irgend einer anderen Art, und *varicoxa* Thoms. nicht, weil ich keine Exemplare