Men zou 't ook kunnen verwisselen met Moeraskruiskruid (*Senecio paludosus*), dat uitsluitend langs de Maas groeit. 't Kan ook wel bijna twee meter hoog worden en dezelfde trossen gele bloemen dragen. Ieder hoofdje heeft echter 12—20 lintbloempjes, terwijl de beide eerstgenoemden er maar 5—8 bezitten; de bladen van Moeraskruiskruid zijn ook wel lancetvormig, maar meer dan de helft smaller, fijner getand en van onder behaard.

Hoewel Lancetkruiskruid een echte rivierplant is, komt 't langs de Maas niet voor. Wel nog verder langs de Geul bij de papierfabriek te Weert en 't paviljoen tot aan den molen te Meerssen.

In M. en N. Limburg komt 't ook niet langs de Maas voor, wel op meer plaatsen langs de Waal.

In België schijnt 't langs de Maas ook te ontbreken. Waar zou 't te Itteren toch vandaan gekomen zijn? Misschien met materiaal van de papierfabriek uit 't buitenland?

LANCETKRUISKRUID

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

By Prof. Dr. W. ROEPKE, Wageningen.

Pydnella n.g. (fam. Notodontidae).

♂. Antennae lamellate and fasciculate, about ½ costa. Palpi very distinct, curved and upturned, reaching nearly as far as upper margin of eye, third joint extremely small. Proboscis present. Forewing narrow, with the apex rounded, v_5 from about ⅔ lower border of cell, v_3 and v_4 separate at base, from lower angle of cell, v_5 slightly weaker, from middle of dc, dc weak, curved inwards, v_6 from upper angle of cell, v_7, v_8, v_9 stalked, from outer angle of areola, v_{11} from about ¾ upper border of cell.

In hindwing, v_2 from slightly more than ½ lower border of cell, v_3 and v_4 approximate at base, from lower angle of cell, v_5 slightly weaker, originating somewhat below middle of the deeply angled dc, v_6 and v_7 stalked over nearly ½. Frenulum present. No thoracal or abdominal tufts, but with a pencil like anal tuft.

♀. Antennae more filiform, slightly serrate. Forewing apex acutely angled, termen distinctly excavated below it; v_{10} present. No anal tuft.

The male genitals (fig. 11c), examined in a paratype, are of a rather elaborate construction. They show the uncus obviously long and slender, curved, hookshaped, with a very intricate scaphium at its base. This consists of two pairs of appendages, both directed downwards. An exterior one, which is longer, simple, only slightly curved, and an interior one, which is shorter, staglike ramified, with its base broadened into a sharp point. The orifice of the anal tube is situated between the interior appendages, with its underside slightly stronger chitinized. The vinculum is somewhat dilatated, its ends into a small saccus. Both valvae consist of a stronger chitinized lower part, which is curved and with its apices slender and pointed, each valva emits strongly chitinized, broad and pointed blade, standing verticaly on it. The rest of the valva is membranaceous, hairy, from its upper base a horizontal rodlike, slightly bent projection originates. The aedeagus is small, with its apical portion broadened, it bears a short, strong chitinous tooth. The aedeagus is supported by a strong juxta, situated somewhat before the vinculum.

17. **P. monticola** n. sp.:
fig. 11a ♂, b ♀, c ♂ genitals.

General coloration in both sexes a light pinkish and yellowish brown, practically no markings on forewings, with a series of small black postmedian dots on the veins and some of such dots between the veins on termen, chiefly below apex. Sometimes a row of antemedian and basal dots indicated. A dark dot along costa, near inner side of postmedian row. Cilia yellowish and pinkish. Hindwing pinkish grey, cilia paler. Underside paler

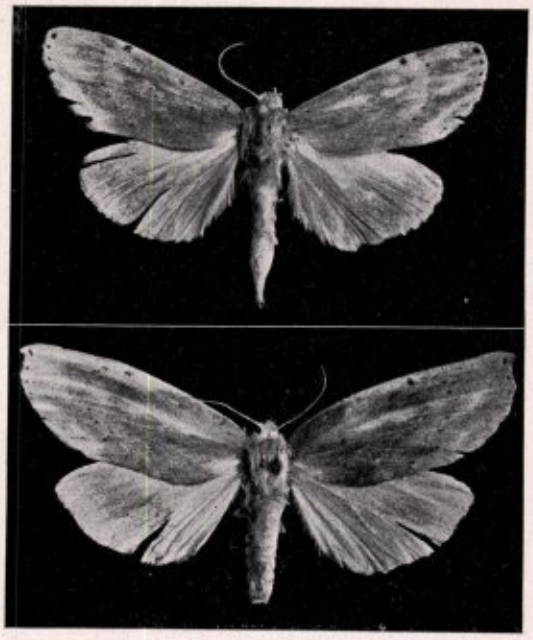

Fig. 11a, b. *Pydnella monticola* n. g. n sp. ♂, ♀, holo- and allotypus, nearly 2 × n. s

yellowish or light pinkish brown, unicolorous.

5 ♂♂, 30—35 mm, 3 ♀♀, 38—40 mm, holo-, allo- and paratypes, all from Djunggo-Ardjuno, 1500 m, E. Java, Sept. 1937, leg. K a l i s.

The species is easy recognisable by the narrow wings and the difference of apex in forewing of both sexes.

Stenopydna n. g. (fam. Notodontidae).

♂. Antennae less than ½ costa, filiform or shortly lamellate, the lamellae closing tinghtly together. Both palpi in the only specimen unfortunately lost. Proboscis present, but weak. Wings much elongated and narrow; in forewing, the apex acutely produced, the termen slightly excavated beyond it; v_2 from about ¾ lower border of cell, v_3 from before lower angle of cell, v_4 and v_5 from the same point at lower angle of cell, dc present, sharply angled inwards, v_6 and v_7 shortly stalked from upper angle of cell, v_8, v_9, v_{10} stalked from something before upper angle of cell, v_{11} from about ⅔ upper border of cell. No areola.

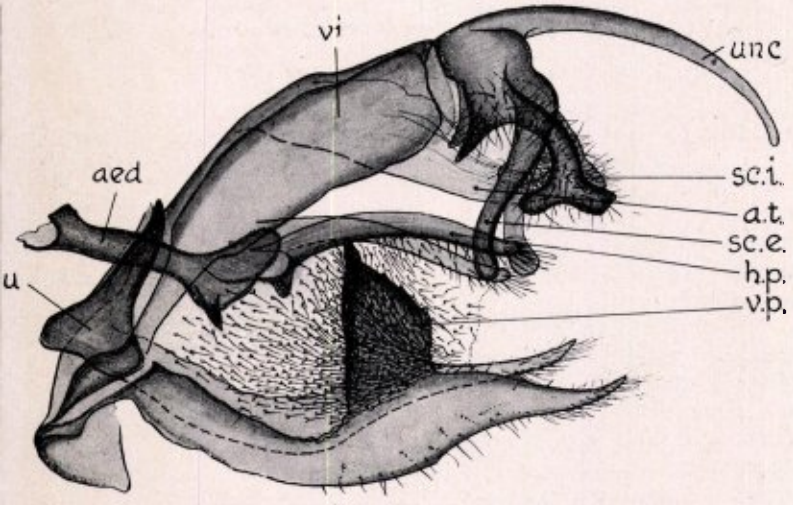

Fig. 11c. *Pydnella monticola* n. g. n. sp., ♂ genitalia; unc uncus; sc.i. scaphium internum; a.t. anal tube; sc.e. scaphium externum; h.p. upper rod-like projection; v.p. lower blade shaped projection of valva; ju juxta; aed aedeagus; vi vinculum.

In hindwing, v_2 from about ⅔ lower border of cell, v_3 slightly from before lower angle of cell, base of v_4 and v_5 much approached, from lower angle of cell, dc sharply angled inwards, its upper halfth wanting or very weak, v_6 from upper angle of cell, v_7 and v_8 stalked over about ½ and united with upper angle of cell by an oblique crossbar.

Abdomen elongated, much surpassing anal angle of hindwings. No crests or tufts on thorax and abdomen. Legs rather slender, hindlegs with 2 pairs of spurs, the median ones long.

♀ unknown.

It is very difficult to secure a correct place for this new genus. Judging from its general feature, it should become arranged near *Pydna* and allies, but it is structurally (antenna; venation!) quite different. This question must therefore remain unanswered at this moment.

18. **St. lanceolata** n. sp.: fig. 12.

♂. Total coloration of body and wings a light greyish straw-yellow, forewings sparsely irrorated with some brown scales, with a slight indication of a darker antemarginal crossline, strongly bent inwards towards inner margin. Slight dark internerval dots on outer edge of wing, cilia of the ground colour. Hindwings paler, the antemarginale only very slightly indicated in upper halfth.

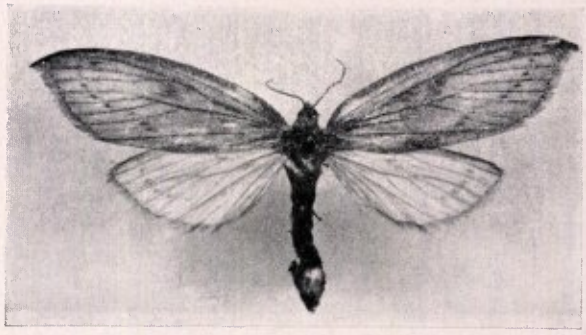

Fig. 12. *Stenopydna lanceolata*, nearly 1.3 × n.s.

Underside paler, with the antemarginal lines and a small brownish dot on dc of forewing somewhat more prominent.

1 ♂, 57 mm, holotypus, unfortunately without locality, but from the collection of Mrs. W a l s h at Sukabumi, therefore probably from W. Java (Perbawattee?).

(To be continued.)